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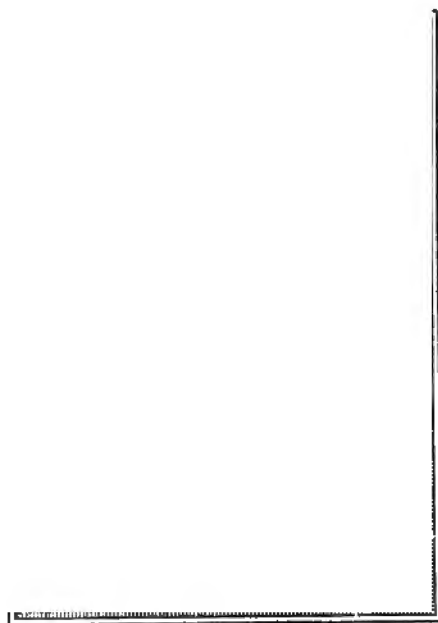
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R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
THIRTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (3.) —

FISHERIES.

Session 1.—30 *January* 1900 — 8 *August* 1900.
Session 2.—3 *December* 1900 — 15 *December* 1900.

VOL. XII.

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R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
1900.

*THIRTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE
THIRD VOLUME.*

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND
WALES):

[Cd. 325.] Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Inspector of Fisheries
(England and Wales) for 1899. p. 1

SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[Cd. 326.] Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors for 1899. 115

FISHERIES (IRELAND):

[Cd. 222.] Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and
Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1899. 311

**SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES
(ENGLAND AND WALES).**

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES
(ENGLAND AND WALES).**

(For 1899.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
(Pursuant to 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109. s. 32, and 49 & 50 Vict. c. 39. s. 6.)



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SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES
(ENGLAND AND WALES).

Inspectors' Report.

Board of Trade,
April, 1900.

SIR,
We have the honour to submit to the Board of Trade the following Report on the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries of England and Wales for the year 1899.

Speaking generally, the returns from the several Boards of Conservators again show a very considerable falling off in the take of salmon in the past season as compared with the average of former years. In a few cases—as for instance the Tees, Towy, Fowey, Clwyd and Elwy, and Kent and Leven—the yield in tidal waters is reported to have been up to the average, but in each case the take in fresh waters was less than usual; the Conservators of the Teify, Camel, Devonshire Avon, Yorkshire Esk and Coquet even report a take “above the average” by nets, though in each case again, except those of the Esk and Coquet, rod fishing is reported as having been below the average; and in one or two instances, as in the case of the Dee and the Exe, the Conservators report that although the catch showed an improvement as compared with the preceding two years it was still below the average: but the uniform experience last year of the great majority of English rivers—including the most important of them—was a continuance of the falling off in the yield of salmon, which was so noticeable in 1897 and 1898.

The Conservators of the Derwent, Ogmore, Severn, Avon Brue and Parret, Taw and Torridge, Fowey, Dart, Axe, Witham, Trent, Tees and Wear, all report an unsatisfactory season for trout fishing, but in other rivers the stock of these fish appears to be maintained, or to be increasing.

The following table compiled from the returns of the several Boards of Conservators summarises the result of the year's fishing for both salmon and trout in each district :—

Name of District.	Report as to Salmon Fishing.	Report as to Trout Fishing.
EDEN	Below the average ...	Very good.
DERWENT	Very poor	Much below the average.
WEST CUMBERLAND...	Below the average ...	Good.
KENT, &c,	About the average in tidal waters. Rod fishing below the average.	Average.
LUNE	Salmon very much below the average; migratory trout average.	Much improved.

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Name of District.	Report as to Salmon Fishing.	Report as to Trout Fishing.
RIBBLE	Below the average ...	Poor, but river well stocked.
DEE	Do. ...	—
ELWY and CLWYD ...	About the average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Good.
CONWAY	Average in tidal waters; much below in fresh waters.	Fair
SEIONT	Much below the average...	Good.
DWYFACH	About the average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Plentiful.
DOVEY... ..	Below the average ...	Good.
AYRON... ..	About the average ...	Good until drought set in.
TEIFY	Netting above the average; rods below.	Above the average.
CLEDDY	Below the average ...	Fairly good.
TOWY	Netting above the average; rods below.	Fair.
OGMORE	Below the average ...	Poor.
TAFF and ELY ... ..	... ..	Fair.
RHYMNEY ... ..	... ..	About average.
USK and EBBW ...	Considerably below the average.	Do.
WYE	Much below the average...	—
SEVERN	Below the average ...	Bad.
AVON BRUE, &c. ...	Do. ...	Not a good season.
TAW and TORRIDGE...	Do. ...	Do.
CAMEL... ..	Very good ...	Above average.
FOWEY	Average in tidal waters; below in fresh.	Below average.
TAMAR and PLYM ...	Above the average in tidal waters; below generally.	Fish plentiful.
AVON (DEVON) ...	Above the average in tidal waters; rods below.	Average.
DART	Below the average ...	Very poor.
TEIGN	Do. ...	Very much the same as last year.
EXE	Do. ...	Fair.
AXE	Do. ...	Bad season.
FROME	Do. ...	—
AVON and STOUR ...	Do. ...	—
ADUR ... ..	... ..	Average.
CUCKMERE ... ..	... ..	Fair.
ROTHER	Average ...	—
SUFFOLK and ESSEX...	Below the average ...	Average.
WITHAM ... ..	... ..	Not many taken.
TRENT ... ..	... ..	Generally bad.
YORKSHIRE	Rather above the average in numbers, but considerably below in weight.	—
ESK (YORKS)... ..	Above the average ...	Fair.
TEES	About the average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Below the average.
WEAR	Below the average ...	Bad, owing to drought.
TYNE	Do. ...	Improved.
COQUET	Above the average ...	Do.

The returns of the quantity of salmon sold at Billingsgate Market show that the falling off in the take of salmon last year was not confined to English rivers, but was general throughout the United Kingdom. The figures in the following table, furnished by Messrs. W. Forbes Stuart and Company, of Lower Thames Street, in continuation of the returns which they have for so many years supplied, show the quantity of salmon recorded in their books as having been sold at Billingsgate Market during the last ten years :—

RETURN of BOXES of SALMON SOLD at BILLINGSGATE,
1890 to 1899 (each box weighing about 1 cwt.).

(Prepared by Messrs. W. Forbes, Stuart & Co.).

Year.	English and Welsh.	Berwick on Tweed.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	French.	Canadian.	Total Boxes.	Total Weight, Tons.
1899	2,012	1,105	21,101	7,892	1,316	1,112	—	—	—	34,538	1,727
1890	1,841	1,285	18,931	10,710	522	1,096	214	1	—	34,400	1,720
1891	2,755	1,796	25,889	10,131	366	160	1,154	330	—	42,631	2,132
1892	2,411	1,343	21,919	9,945	851	217	1,335	338	—	37,659	1,863
1893	2,310	944	18,903	6,783	2,509	154*	1,077	379	10	33,069	1,653
1894	1,677	616	15,031	10,058	1,456	76*	753	225	8	29,900	1,495
1895	2,533	1,081	25,629	7,922	579	93*	619	106	159	38,721	1,936
1896	2,392	1,437	21,613	7,468	684	106*	1,017	56	121	34,834	1,742
1897	1,254	214	17,590	4,247	970	182*	2,176	41	1,057	27,531	1,377
1898	1,171	437	13,953	3,929	1,113	12*	1,375	33	373	22,396	1,120
1899	1,367	808	15,091	5,550	621	16*	1,185	23	552	25,183	1,259

* Including Danish.

The figures in the next table, furnished by the Fishmongers Company, for the last four years, differ somewhat in detail from the foregoing, but the general result is much the same :—

RETURN of BOXES of SALMON SOLD at BILLINGSGATE,
1896 to 1899.

(Prepared by the Fishmongers Company).

Year.	English, including Berwick.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	Swedish and Norwegian.	Danish.	French.	German.	Canadian.	Total
1896	2,116	22,435	6,545	623	898	74	54	3	304	33,062
1897	1,904	16,264	4,132	911	2,047	130	27	50	309	26,794
1898	1,303	14,174	3,690	1,020	1,391	6	21	12	147*	21,744
1899	1,692	15,411	4,265	584	1,251	—	—	8	218	23,435

* In addition, 420 barrels (3 cwts. each) of salted salmon arrived in London by the Hudson Bay Company's Steamers.

The above returns must not be taken to represent the whole quantity of salmon sold in London. Their principal value is the indication they afford of the fluctuations in the annual supply.

From other figures prepared by the Fishmongers Company it appears that the average price, during the season of 1899, of British and Irish salmon sold at Billingsgate Market was just over 1s. 7d. per lb., the average price of the English and Welsh fish being 1s. 9d. per lb.

The gross revenue derived by Boards of Conservators from salmon licences during the year 1899 was £6,775, or £783 less than the figures for 1898; while trout licences yielded £4,303, or £79 less than in the previous year. The total income of Boards of Conservators from all sources was £14,303, including three sums, aggregating £1,901 1s. 6d., which were received by the Usk, Wye, and Tees Boards out of the funds for special purposes created respectively under the Swansea Corporation Water Act, 1892, the Birmingham Corporation Water Act, 1892, and the Tees Valley Water Works Act, 1899, and which cannot be reckoned as part of the ordinary income of those Boards. As will be seen from the abstract of their accounts in the Appendix (p. 85), the total expenditure of all the Boards during the year exceeded their revenue from all sources by £2,777. The greater proportion of the expenditure was on account of water-bailiffs' wages, which amounted to £8,427.

The reports with respect to the occurrence of "salmon disease" relate in some instances to the winter and spring of 1898-9 and in others to that of 1899-1900. It is, however, satisfactory to find that in both periods there was, generally speaking, a marked diminution in the number of cases, and that in some instances no trace of the disease was seen where it had formerly been virulent. The only district in which it appears to have occurred among any large proportion of the fish is the Derwent, where the Conservators remark that though salmon were exceptionally scarce last season, "a number were affected with disease."

Since the date of the last annual report the following action has been taken with respect to the Byelaws, Licence Duties, and other regulations in force in the various Fishery Districts which are referred to in their order round the coast, commencing with the Solway:—

For the Eden District a byelaw has been confirmed varying the period during which it is illegal to fish for trout with rod and line so that such close time now begins on the 1st October instead of the 15th as heretofore.

Byelaws have been confirmed prohibiting the use in the Kent and Leven District of night lines between the 1st January and the 1st July both inclusive, and altering the annual close season for trout so that in future it will be as follows:—From 2nd September to 16th February in the Bela; from 2nd October to 1st April in the Duddon and its tributaries above the Foxfield Viaduct; and from 2nd October to 3rd March in all other parts of the District—all dates inclusive. A variation of

the scale of licence duties in force in the district for trout and char has also been approved, increasing the rate of duty on rods to 5s. for the whole district, while a licence at the former rate of 2s. 6d. is no longer available in Windermere and Coniston. The rate on plumb lines has also been increased from 5s. to 7s. 6d.

For the Lune Fishery District a byelaw has been confirmed prohibiting night netting in inland waters.

The Board of Conservators of the Seiont, &c., Fishery District applied for approval of a byelaw postponing the commencement of the fishing season for char from the 1st to the 31st March, but extending it from the 22nd to the 31st October. Two or three previous applications for a similar alteration having already been disallowed, and no sufficient reason being given for reversing their previous decision, the Board of Trade were unable to sanction the change.

On the application of the Carnarvonshire County Council the Board of Trade have reduced the number of Members of the Board of Conservators of the Dwyfach Fishery District from 27 to 11.

At p. 24 in the Appendix will be found a report on a local inquiry into byelaws for altering the weekly close season and the minimum size of the mesh of nets for taking salmon, and a variation in the scale of licence duties made by the Conservators of Dovey, Mawddach and Glaslyn Fishery District. The regulations in question have since been confirmed. A scale of licence duties for trout and char fishing has also been approved for this district, the rate for rod and line being fixed at 1s.

A variation of the scale of licence duties on trout rods has been approved for the Ayron Fishery District by which the rate is raised from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for a licence for the season, while licences limited to a month may be obtained for 1s.

A byelaw has been approved altering the date for the termination of the close time for rods in the Teify District, so that angling does not now commence till the 1st March instead of on the 2nd February as previously; but a later byelaw making a similar alteration in the close season for nets was disallowed. A report on the local inquiry which was held into the matter will be found at p. 28 in the Appendix.

At page 21 in the Appendix will be found a report on the inquiry referred to in our last Report into three byelaws made by the Conservators of the Towy, Loughor, and Tâf Fishery District:—(1) for altering the annual close season for salmon; (2) for determining the description of nets which may be used for taking salmon in certain portions of the River Towy; and (3) for altering the weekly close season. The first and third of these bye-laws have been confirmed, while the second was disallowed.

Before coming to a decision with respect to the code of bye-laws which, as mentioned in our last Report, had been submitted

for approval by the Severn Fishery Board, the Board of Trade asked for the observations of the Conservators on certain objections which had been raised with respect to some of them. No reply has, however, yet been received, and it is believed that the byelaws are still under the consideration of the Conservators.

A new scale of licence duties for the Taw and Torridge Fishery District has been approved, fixing the following rates of duty, viz. : on fishing weirs, &c., £9 12s. 0d. ; on draft nets, not exceeding 200 yards in length, £4, with £1 for every additional 40 yards or part thereof ; on rods, £1 4s. 0d.

For the Camel Fishery District a byelaw has been confirmed prohibiting the use of nets within a certain distance of the confluence of the Slades River with the River Camel—details of which will be found in the Appendix, page 97. A variation in the scale of licence duties for the district has also been sanctioned, authorising the issue of daily licences for salmon at 1s., and of fortnightly licences at 5s. each ; and of trout licences for similar periods at 1s. and 2s. 6d. respectively.

The Conservators of this district have also made certain byelaws under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts which have been confirmed, and of which particulars will be found in the report on Sea Fisheries.

A variation of the Scale of Licences in force in the Dart Fishery District has been approved, by which the rate on daily licences for salmon has been increased to 4s., and for trout and char to 2s.

The only fish-pass which has been approved during the year is that at Westwater Weir on the Yarty, in the Axe Fishery District, which had fallen into a state of disrepair and for which new plans have been sanctioned. It is hoped the work will be carried out during the present summer.

We regret that we are still unable to report the satisfactory settlement of the questions relating to Powick Weir.

In our Report for 1898 reference was made to the plans for a fish-pass to be attached to a weir at Penybont in the Severn District. The Conservators have not yet furnished the Department with the fuller information which was necessary to a full consideration of the matter and which they were asked to supply two years ago, and the matter therefore remains in abeyance.

A large number of private Bills, besides Provisional Orders relating to Electric Lighting and Light Railway Orders, have been examined, and in all instances in which they appeared likely to affect the interests of the inland fisheries such action has been taken by the Department as seemed desirable. The following are the more important of the cases in which clauses for the protection of fishery interests have been inserted, or amendments made, for the protection of those interests—either in Bills now before Parliament, or in Bills of last Session which were not sufficiently advanced to be mentioned in last year's Report :—

Attention having been called to the fact that a weir on Troutbeck, a tributary of Windermere, is intended to be used for the purpose of generating electricity as a motive power for a light railway between Ambleside, Windermere and Bowness, and the works for this undertaking being likely to prejudicially affect the fisheries, the Board of Trade are in communication with the Light Railway Commissioners on the subject with a view to the adoption of such steps as may be necessary for the protection of the fisheries in this and similar cases.

By the Workington Corporation Water Bill of last Session, the Corporation of Workington sought to extend the powers already conferred upon them by the Cockermouth and Workington Water Act, 1878, to abstract water from Crummock Water in the Derwent Fishery District. By that Act it was provided that "compensation water" to the extent of from three to four million gallons a day according to the quantity abstracted should be discharged into the river, but although the works proposed by the Bill included *inter alia* the raising of two weirs across the River Cocker at its outlet from the lake, and a large increase in both the storage capacity of the lake and the extent to which it might be drawn upon for the purposes of the water works, no provision was made either for the construction of fish-passes or for an increase in the amount of compensation water: but on the representations of the Department, clauses were added to the Bill limiting the further quantity of water to be drawn from the lake to two million gallons a day, and providing (1) for the discharge of an additional volume of compensation water to the extent of two million gallons a day (2) for the inspection of the necessary gauges in the fishery interests, and (3) for the construction and maintenance of fish-passes.

As mentioned in our last Report, the Corporation of Whitehaven sought power last Session to enhance the weir across the River Ehen at its outfall from Ennerdale in order to increase by two millions gallons a day the quantity of water which they were already empowered to draw from the lake for the supply of that town. The river up to the foot of the lake is in the West Cumberland Fishery District, but the lake itself and its tributaries are beyond the limits of the district. For this reason, among others, the promoters objected to giving the Board of Conservators power to inspect the gauges for measuring the quantity of "compensation water." The Bill also omitted to provide for the construction of a fish-pass: but clauses to meet both these points were inserted in Committee at the instance of the Board of Trade.

Clauses for the protection of fishery interests, have at the instance of the Board of Trade been inserted in the following Bills:—

The Gwyrfai Rural District Council Water Bill, by which the promoters seek power to abstract water from a tributary of the Llyfni in the Seiont, &c., Fishery District;

The Fishguard Water Bill by which a local company seek power to take water from the River Gwaen in the Cleddy Fishery District ;

The Church Stretton Water Bill which was before Parliament last Session, and by which power was given to take water from a tributary of the Severn ;

A Bill of the present Session for empowering the District Council of Paignton to take water from a tributary of the Dart ;

Three Bills promoted last Session by the Corporations of Derby, Leicester, and Sheffield, but eventually consolidated under the title of the Derwent Valley Water Bill, and empowering those bodies to take water from the watershed of the River Derwent in the Trent Fishery District ;

A Bill now before Parliament, promoted by the Urban District Council of Otley, by which power is sought to take water from a tributary of the River Wharfe near Otley.

Careful attention has been given to various schemes in respect of which the Board of Trade have been asked to assent to certain works for the disposal of sewage in tidal waters ; and in two cases, viz. : (1) that of an application by the Urban District Council of Connah's Quay for sanction to a scheme involving the discharge of crude sewage into the estuary of the Dee ; and (2) that of a scheme for the discharge into the River Ouse in the Yorkshire Fishery District of the untreated sewage of Barlby, the Board have felt it their duty to withhold their sanction unless efficient measures are adopted for the purification of the effluent.

The usual appendices are annexed to this report containing among other information a statement of account showing the manner in which the funds created for the benefit of the fisheries of certain fishery districts, under Acts for the supply of water to particular towns, have been administered during the year ; the annual returns of Boards of Conservators ; a list of prosecutions instituted by the Fishmongers Company in the past year under the Acts relating to salmon and freshwater fisheries ; and a summary of the byelaws and scales of licence duties in force in the several districts.

An appendix is also added at p. 13 containing a memorandum with regard to the regulations adopted in Norway in recent years for the preservation of salmon.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

WALTER E. ARCHER,
CHARLES E. FRYER,
H. NOEL MALAN,

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

Inspectors of Fisheries.

**APPENDICES TO THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL
REPORT ON SALMON AND FRESHWATER
FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).**

APPENDIX I.

MEMORANDUM by the CHIEF INSPECTOR of FISHERIES with regard to the REGULATIONS adopted in NORWAY for the PRESERVATION of SALMON.

Board of Trade, April, 1900.

During the past year, information with regard to the regulations adopted in Norway in recent years for the preservation of salmon has become available from 1876 down to the close of 1896 by the issue of the report of Mr. Landmark, the Inspector of Salmon Fisheries in that country, for the years 1895 and 1896; and since I am constantly asked for information regarding the Norwegian salmon fisheries, I have thought that the opportunity might be taken to publish a summary of the particulars contained in those reports with respect to the yield of the fisheries, the number of nets in use, and the variations in the statutory regulations and other conditions under which fishing is carried on, although, owing to the pressure of other work, I am unable to enter exhaustively into the many considerations which are necessarily involved before definite conclusions can be drawn from them.

Among the most important regulations in Norway, as in England, are those which provide for annual and weekly close times, and a minimum size for the mesh of nets. In addition, the Norwegian laws provide (1) that subject to certain qualifications no fixed engines may be placed nearer to midstream than a distance equivalent to one-eighth of the breadth of the river, and (2) that salmon under $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in extreme length may not be taken or sold.

Power is given, under certain conditions, to vary the statutory regulations locally; but it appears that, except as regards the weekly close time, the cases in which this power has been exercised are quite unimportant.

Thus, the statutory size of the mesh of nets was fixed in 1863 at not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (58 mm.) from knot to knot. This was increased in 1891 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but reduced again in 1895 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only alterations locally made in regard to the mesh of net merely anticipated this last change by a year or two.

Again, from 1863 to 1891 inclusive the statutory annual close time for all instruments commenced on the 14th September, and terminated, in the sea, on the 14th February, and in the rivers on the 14th April. This was altered in 1891 so as to commence on

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the 26th August and to end, in the sea, on the 14th, and in the rivers on the 30th of April—rod fishing being, however, still allowed until the 14th September.

It will be observed that the duration of the statutory annual close season has never been less, and in recent years it has been considerably longer, than in England; and in the few cases in which these dates have been altered the extension of the fishing season in the autumn has, with very few exceptions,* been limited to rod fishing or to the capture of sea trout. It should, however, be added that, as regards net fishing in the sea and in the lower waters of the rivers, the annual close time has but little practical effect in Norway, since the nets seldom commence fishing before the middle of May or continue after the middle of August.

With regard to the weekly close time, the power to vary the statutory regulations has been most freely exercised. From 1863 to 1891 the statutory weekly close time was 24 hours; from 1892 to 1894 it was 72 hours; and since the last mentioned year it has been 48 hours. Here again, at any rate in recent years, the duration of the weekly close season has been much longer than in England, and, although the statutory period has been reduced, the changes which have been made locally have all been towards increasing its duration. The movement in this direction commenced in 1871 and continued to spread until in 1882 a close time of at least three days a week—at any rate as regards those instruments of capture which in Norway are of the greatest commercial importance, viz.:—bag nets on the sea coast—existed along the coast from Christiansand in the south to the Russian frontier in the north. This close time was still in force at the end of 1896, the last year for which the reports are available, except as regards (1) a portion of the coast between Egersund and Christiansand where from 1884 to 1891, and again in 1894, it was reduced to 48 hours, at which it still remains; and (2) the coast from Egersund to Sogne Fjord where a similar reduction has been in force since 1895.

In addition to the foregoing changes in the legal conditions, it appears from a letter I have received from Mr. Landmark, that altered circumstances have been brought about in recent years by, first, the great increase in the number of bag nets on the sea coast and, second, the gradual abandonment of netting in fresh waters in favour of rod fishing.

As regards the first point it will be seen from the table given below (which is compiled from Mr. Landmark's reports) that in 20 districts, for which there are continuous returns from 1876 to 1896 inclusive, the number of bag nets has gradually increased in that period from 1,718 to 5,646; while it would appear from the note at the foot of the table that they have increased somewhat similarly in all districts.

* One of these exceptions is the Sands River, to which reference is made on p. 17.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 15

TABLE showing since 1876 (1) the Number of bag nets used in 20 districts in Norway, for which there are continuous returns; (2) the estimated rental paid for rod fishings in Norway; (3) the weight of Salmon returned as having been caught in the river fishings of 38 rivers for which there are continuous returns; and (4) the weight of Salmon estimated to have been caught in Norway in sea and river fishings respectively, with the Annual Average for each period of 7 years.

Year.	(1.) Num- ber of Bag nets in 20 Dis- tricts.	(2.) Esti- mated rental of Rod Fishings.	(3.) Annual yield of river fishings in 38 Rivers.	(4.)					
				River Fishings.		Sea Fishings.		Total.	
				Esti- mated Annual Yield.	Annual Average	Esti- mated Annual Yield.	Annual Average.	Esti- mated Annual Yield.	Annual Average.
		Kroner.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
1876	1,718	70,000	182,424	250,859	233,315	438,928	412,441	687,787	645,754
1877	1,728		184,768	254,775		423,399		678,174	
1878	1,780		185,353	246,998		423,922		670,980	
1879	1,905		125,330	209,324		306,851		500,175	
1880	2,002		139,697	224,320		385,270		508,790	
1881	2,045		142,753	227,039		462,581		592,630	
1882	2,205		144,685	219,983		364,068		583,754	
1883	2,378	75,000	201,778	288,311	275,544	486,832	650,068	775,241	925,612
1884	2,587		210,167	295,379		612,118		897,787	
1885	2,951		231,634	316,035		71,921		1,031,978	
1886	3,213		183,405	269,197		598,823		869,033	
1887	3,534		189,851	275,706		639,353		915,059	
1888	3,830		178,280	259,781		751,628		1,011,367	
1889	4,156		160,334	234,103		744,839		978,941	
1890	4,450	120,000	202,917	284,658	257,985	729,147	785,408	1,014,105	1,043,378
1891	4,835		191,299	284,073		801,779		1,245,853	
1892	5,021		182,197	270,575		845,723		1,116,294	
1893	5,143		149,852	233,054		74,729		877,783	
1894	5,297		159,950	231,759		631,235		865,964	
1895	5,286		173,411	256,447		765,544		1,021,991	
1896	5,646		153,968	242,327		819,410		1,061,737	

The districts for which returns of the number of bag nets are used include the whole coast from Nedenes in the South to the Russian frontier in the North with the exception of Hardanger and Voss, Inderøen, Søndre Helgeland, Norde Helgeland, Lofoten and Vesteraalen, Hammerfest, Vardø and Tanen. In these, 17 bag nets were used in 1876, 64 in 1883, an average of 131 in 1884-87, of 286 in 1888-91, of 431 in 1892-95, and 558 in 1896. To the eastward of Nedenes, there were 15 in 1876, 40 in 1883, an average of 109 in 1891-93, and of 127 in 1894-96.

As regards the second point it will be seen that the rental of rod fishings has risen from an average value of Kr. 70,000 per annum in 1876-79 to Kr. 170,000 in 1895-96. This increase, Mr. Landmark states in his Report for 1895-96, although in part due to increased competition, arises principally from the business which has sprung up in recent years of leasing fishing rights, in some cases throughout entire watercourses, with a view of sub-letting the rivers to sportsmen for the purpose of rod fishing only. The figures given in the table represent the rental which the proprietors themselves receive and do not include the profit made by the middlemen.

The table further gives the weight of salmon and sea trout killed in Norway in the same period. These figures are arrived at in the following manner. Those with regard to salmon caught in the sea are based on returns derived from two sources, viz. :— (1) those collected by the Central Statistical Bureau, and (2) those furnished directly to the Inspector by the local fishery officers and managers of fisheries. Wherever they do not agree, enquiries are made at the place where they originated with a view of obtaining as nearly as possible a correct return. In addition to the fish caught in the salmon nets the figures include a small number, mostly sea trout, taken by nets fishing for white fish, of which there are no returns but of whose weight an estimate (varying between 60,000 and 75,000 kilos.) is made in each report.

With regard to the river fishings it appears that returns for all rivers are not available in every year. In the case of such rivers—which, however, appear for the most part of comparatively little importance—an estimate of the yield is made. According to the report for the years 1876–79 the total yield of the rivers for which such an estimate was then made was placed at only about 65,000 kilos. per annum, while in 1895–96 the yield of 52 of them, according to the returns at the time available, amounted to only 28,768 kilos per annum. The figures in the columns (4) in the table include the total of both the returns and the estimates ; but in column (3) the figures given represent the take in the river fishings of 38 rivers for which returns have been available annually throughout the whole period.

With regard to the statistics generally, it is further pointed out that the returns for the earlier years are not quite so accurate as those for the later, and are on an average low in comparison ; but that the difference is too slight to materially affect the general result.

Although the yield of the fishings naturally fluctuates from year to year, it is to be observed that if the statistics are divided into periods of seven years the average annual weight of fish taken in each period was as follows :—

—				Sea Fishings.	River Fishings.	Total.
				kilos.	kilos.	kilos.
1st Period	...	...	...	412,441	233,313	645,754
2nd "	...	...	...	650,088	275,544	925,612
3rd "	...	...	...	785,408	257,985	1,017,160

It will thus be seen that (1) in the last two periods the yield of the sea fishings was greater than both river and sea fishings combined in the first period ; (2) the yield of the sea fishings

was 57 per cent. greater in the second period, and 90 per cent. greater in the third period, than the first; and (3) the yield of the river fishings was 18 per cent. greater in the second, and 11 per cent. greater in the third, than in the first period.

Before arriving at any conclusions from the above figures, it should not be overlooked that the number of bag nets in the sea was 69 per cent. greater in the second period, and 166 per cent. greater in the third, than in the first; whereas the power of capture in the rivers has decreased owing to the gradual abandonment of netting in fresh waters in favour of rod fishing. In the absence of definite information as to the extent to which net fishing has been abandoned in particular rivers, there is no means of judging how far the comparatively small increase in the river fishings may have been due to this cause, and how far to the increase of netting in the sea. The increase in the river fishings, in the circumstances mentioned, taken in conjunction with the increase in the rental of the rod fishings, would seem, however, to afford strong grounds for believing that the increased yield of the fisheries in general must be due, at any rate in part, to an increased abundance of fish, and not only to the use of a greater number of nets in the sea.

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Landmark specially points out that the rivers which show the greatest improvement are those which have for a number of years been let to sportsmen for the purpose of rod fishing. Amongst a few others he particularly mentions the Suldal or Sands river. The steps taken for the improvement of the fishings of this river, it may be remembered, were described by me, when Inspector of Salmon Fisheries in Scotland, in a Note appended to the Eleventh Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, Part II., being the Report for 1892. Briefly stated the object aimed at was to provide for the protection of a portion of every run of fish. It was thought that in the absence of definite information as to which run of fish was of the greatest value for breeding purposes, and in view of the many complications which might arise from interfering with the natural run of fish to the rivers, the only safe course was to protect a portion of every run. With this object net fishing was practically prohibited in the narrow and confined waters of the river and fjord where the fish congregated, while on those parts of the sea coast where it was believed the fish were constantly moving onwards, it was thought that sufficient provision had already been made by means of a weekly close season to enable a portion of every run of fish to reach the protected waters. At the same time some steps were taken to facilitate the passage of fish over obstructions. During the past year, I have received a number of letters asking whether the improvement shown in 1892 still continues, and have sent in reply the following statement showing from 1880 to 1897, the years for which such information is at present available, the comparative yield of the fisheries in the river and on the neighbouring sea coast, the number of nets used, and the regulations in force during that period.

A STATEMENT showing the comparative yield of the fisheries in Sands River, in Norway, and on the neighbouring sea coast, the number of nets used, and the regulations in force during a period of eighteen years.

The yield of the fisheries in the first year is taken as 100, and the relative yield of subsequent years is calculated *pro rata*.

Annual Close Time.	Weekly Close Time.	Year.	Relative Yield of River Fishings.	Relative Average Yield of 6 Years.	Relative Yield of Sea Coast Fishings.	Relative Average Yield of 6 Years.	Total Number of Nets on Coast	Methods of Fishing.
1 Nov. to 14 April.	24 hours	1880	100		100		97	Draft nets and fixed baskets or traps in river and bag nets in the sea.
		1881	187		135		85	
		1882	184		63		72	
		1883	186		108		76	
		1884	84		115		82	
		1885	180		237		107	
	72 hours	1886		100	100			Bag nets on the sea coast but every description of fishing, except angling, prohibited in the narrow and confined waters of the river and estuary.
		1886	131		180		108	
		1887	185		172		149	
		1888	124		254		180	
		1889	78		235		172	
		1890	106		172		165	
15 Oct. to 14 April.	48 hours	1891	172	82	457	196	208	
		1892	92		391		246	
		1893	110		285		379	
		1894	223		185		298	
		1895	184		284		317	
		1896	296		291		308	
		1897	378	133	333	238	323	

NOTE.—The Annual Close Time affects the river fishings only, since the sea nets are not put out until the end of May and are taken up about the second week in August.

It will be observed that, as in the case of the fisheries of Norway in general so in the case of those of Sands River and the neighbouring sea coast in particular, there are marked fluctuations in the yield of salmon from year to year. These annual fluctuations, which are common to all salmon fisheries, and do not seem necessarily to be the result of the adoption of any particular regulations, are largely due to natural causes, and whether or not any regulations have had a favourable result can only be shown by good years becoming better and bad years not so bad. This cannot be fully established, except by statistics extending over a long series of years. So far as the foregoing figures are available, they show :—

(1.) With regard to the sea fishings, that after the marked rise in 1885, when the yield was nearly double that of any previous year, it does not again fall so low as in the best of the preceding years ; and that after the rise in 1891, when the yield was nearly double that of 1885, in only one subsequent year does it fall below the best of the years preceding 1891 ; or, when divided into three equal periods, the average of the second period was 96 per cent. and that of the third period was 138 per cent. greater than the first. It will also be noted that the number of bag nets has increased from 97 in 1880 to 323 in 1897. Up to 1892 the

weight of salmon taken on an average in each net is greater than in the earlier years, but since then it has slightly decreased.

(2.) With regard to the river fisheries, an improvement would also seem to have taken place, but the abandonment of net fishing in 1884 introduced a cause of fluctuation which makes it difficult to compare the earlier and later years.

When the statistics are divided into three equal periods they show that the average yield of the second period was 18 per cent. below, and that of the third period 32 per cent. above, the first.

In the second and third periods the fish were taken by rod and line alone, whereas during four years of the first period nets and traps were used.

Seeing that the averages given in the tables do not show the relative quantity of fish taken in the sea and river respectively, it may be mentioned that of the total take of fish 83 per cent. were taken in the sea in the first period, 92 per cent. in the second, and 89 per cent. in the third. The increase in the proportion of fish taken in the sea nets in the second period as compared with the first is only what might be expected, in view of the increase in the number of sea nets on the one hand and the abandonment of net fishing in the river on the other. But the absence of any such increase in the third period as compared with the second, notwithstanding that the number of sea nets had increased more than 80 per cent. whereas there was no change in the method of fishing in the river, is worthy of special note. So far as evidence is at present available it tends to show that a point has been reached at which an increase in the number of nets on the sea coast does not affect the proportion of fish reaching the river, while, as shown above, both the river as well as the sea fishings are yielding a greatly increased supply of fish.

In contrast with the above it may be instructive to compare the state of matters obtaining in the Lune, Teify, Towy, and Dovey Fishery Districts, where, since my present appointment, it has been my duty to hold special enquiries. The reports on those enquiries are reprinted on pp. 17 and 22 of the 38th Annual Report of Inspectors, and on pp. 21, 24 & 28 of the present report. It will be seen that in each case complaints are made with regard to the deterioration of the fishings; in each case overnetting is alleged as a cause of the falling off, although the number of nets in use even in the most prosperous years are few as compared with those used in Sands district, and these few have become greatly reduced in recent years; and in each case nets are used in the narrow and confined waters of the rivers and estuaries, where obstructions or other conditions cause the fish to congregate, whereas the sea coast salmon fisheries, which in the case of Sands district produce 80 to 90 per cent. of the total yield of the fisheries, are practically undeveloped.

A comparison of the two sets of figures given in the foregoing tables shows that, as a rule, a rise or fall in the yield of Sands sea fishings was accompanied by a rise or fall in the yield of the whole of Norway, but that on an average the rate of increase in Sands district was much greater than in the rest of the country. The fluctuations in the yield of the river fishings hardly show the same parallel, but these figures do not lend themselves to a similar comparison, since, as already stated, the methods of fishing in the

earlier years in Sands river differed from those adopted in the later years, and in the absence of definite information as to the method of fishing in particular rivers, there is nothing to show to what extent a similar change has taken place in the rivers of Norway in general.

While the information afforded above deserves careful study and seems to go far to support the general principles laid down by the Tweed and Solway Commission for the development of the salmon fisheries, it must not be overlooked that many considerations, among others the great difference between the physical conditions existing in Norway and in this country, must be taken into account before the particular regulations adopted in Norway for securing the protection of a portion of every run can be held to be equally applicable to the circumstances of our English salmon fisheries.

WALTER E. ARCHER.

APPENDIX II.
(1.)

REPORT by the CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES on an INQUIRY into certain BYELAWS made by the BOARD OF CONSERVATORS OF THE TOWY, &c., FISHERY DISTRICT altering the annual and weekly close seasons for SALMON, and prohibiting the use of SEINE NETS in a PORTION of that DISTRICT.

Board of Trade, August 5th, 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in accordance with my instructions, I held a Public Inquiry at Carmarthen on the 16th February last, into the following byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Towy, &c., Fishery District.

1. That in the Towy, Tâf and Loughor Fishery District the annual close season for salmon shall commence as to nets on the 1st day of September, and as to rods on the 15th day of October, both inclusive, and shall end both as to nets and rods on the 1st day of April inclusive in each year.

2. No seine net shall be used in that portion of the Towy Fishery District which lies above an imaginary line drawn across the River Towy, from Pilglas House to Fronun Farm House, and no coracle net shall be used in that portion of the said district which lies between the aforesaid imaginary line and an imaginary line drawn from St. Ishmael's Church to Wharley Point.

3. That in the Towy, Tâf and Loughor Fishery District the weekly close time for salmon shall commence at six o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, and shall end at six o'clock in the forenoon on the following Monday.

The Board, as a body, did not appear at the inquiry, but the case for the byelaws was conducted by Mr. St. Vincent Peel and Colonel Gwynne Hughes, members of the Board; Mr. B. A. Lewis, Carmarthen, appeared for the coracle net men in support of Byelaw No. 2, which was opposed by Mr. D. E. Stephens, Solicitor, on behalf of the seine net fishermen of Ferryside. Mr. Glascodine, Barrister, represented Mr. C. W. Mansel Lewis, a riparian proprietor, and conducted the case generally for the objectors to that part of Byelaw No. 1 which prohibits rod fishing after the 15th October.

Petitions against Byelaw No. 1 had been sent in from Carmarthen and Nantgaredig, and against Byelaw No. 2 from Ferryside. There was no objection to Byelaw No. 3.

The effect of Byelaw No. 1 is (1), as to nets, to extend the annual close season in the river from the 15th March to the 1st April, and reduce it in the sea from the 30th April to the 1st April; and (2), as to rods, to take a fortnight from the fishing season both in the spring and autumn. By Byelaw No. 2 it is proposed to place the seine nets about two miles further down the river than at present. No objection was raised to the variation of the annual close season in the sea, and it was to the other points therefore that the inquiry was chiefly directed.

It was agreed on all sides that for some years the fishing had gradually been becoming worse, but as to the cause of the falling off and the most suitable remedy there was considerable difference of opinion.

The principal points urged in support of Byelaw No. 1 were (1) that adding a fortnight to the end of the annual close season would be of benefit to the fisheries, since it would allow numbers of kelts which would otherwise be killed to return safely to the sea, and that it would interfere very little with existing interests, since there were very few clean fish in the river at that time; and (2) that the fortnight which it was proposed to take off the end of the rod fishing season would save the lives of a number of gravid fish, which when caught are hardly fit for food.

With regard to the first point, some of the coracle men objected to the netting season being shortened in the spring. But the greater weight of evidence showed that the proposed restriction was for the good of the fisheries, and would not really hamper the fishing industry.

With regard to the second point, the opponents of the byelaw denied that the fish were in the condition described, and several witnesses spoke to having taken excellent salmon until the end of October. The evidence in opposition to the byelaw was further directed to show that owing to the efficiency of the nets, and to the dry weather usually experienced in September, salmon were not to be caught in the river by rod and line until the latter half of October; and that if fishing were stopped on the 15th of that month, it would cause a feeling of irritation among rod fishers, and would lead to fewer rod licences being taken out, and to a consequent loss of revenue for protection purposes.

After considering all the evidence adduced, and consulting reports of investigations which have been made, both in this and other countries, on the subject of the growth of the sexual organs and the food value of the flesh of salmon, I am of opinion that the contention that the fish are out of condition in the latter half of October is well-founded. But I should hesitate to recommend that the byelaw should be confirmed on these grounds alone, if the other considerations urged against it had been fully proved. But since some of the principal supporters of the byelaw were amongst those interested in angling, and since they denied that the proposed restriction would seriously affect rod fishing, I do not feel that the opposition which the byelaw met with from a portion of the angling community would justify me in recommending that it should not be approved.

Byelaw No. 2 re-opens an old dispute between the coracle and seine net fishermen, as to the right of fishing in the tidal waters of the Towy for a distance of rather over 3 miles above Pilglas. Pilglas is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Ferryside, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Carmarthen. In 1885 Mr. Berrington held an inquiry into a byelaw relating to the same subject. On that occasion an arrangement was effected by which the coracle and seine net fishermen were to have equal rights, and not to molest each other.

In 1887 a byelaw drawing a line between the two nets was disallowed.

In 1895 another byelaw was submitted, by which the two nets were to be divided by a line drawn from Pilroath Brook on the north to the Barrel post on the south side of the river. On the recommendation of Mr. Berrington, by whom an inquiry was held, this byelaw was disallowed. Pilroath Brook is about half-a-mile above Pilglas.

Later in 1895 another byelaw was submitted, under which no seine net was to be used above a line drawn true north from a signal post $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and no coracle net was to be used between that line and a line drawn from St. Ishmael's Church to Wharley Point. These limits approximated closely with those suggested by Mr. Berrington in his report, and the byelaw was confirmed. This is the existing byelaw.

Under the byelaw which formed the subject of my inquiry, it is proposed that the first-mentioned line shall be drawn from Pilglas House to Fronwm Farm, and the lower line shall remain unaltered. The effect would be to take away from the seine net fishermen and hand over to the coracle net fishermen, the whole of the water which has been the subject of dispute for so many years.

The supporters of the byelaw contended that the decrease was due to over-fishing by seine nets in the river. They said that they did not wish to make use of the water which it was proposed to take away from the seine net men. They only desired that it should remain unfished. Hitherto, however, they had not been able to find any way by which this could be legally done. The objectors, on the other hand, attributed the falling off to the want of adequate protection to salmon when spawning. But they held that if there was any force in the contention that the river was over-fished, it was the coracle nets which were to blame. A considerable amount of technical evidence was given as to the effectiveness of fishing by seine and coracle nets respectively. Both parties were agreed that the particular locality where the nets were used, and the method of using them, had an important bearing on the case. A general desire was expressed that I should visit the district in the summer and see the nets at work. I reported this matter to the Board of Trade on my return, and was directed to make the proposed visit. This I had an opportunity of doing on the 25th and 26th of last month.

There seems no doubt that the deterioration of the fisheries to which Lord Monkswell and Mr. Fryer drew attention in 1892, and to which further reference was made by Mr. Berrington in 1895, still continues. All parties were agreed on this point, and the steady decrease in the number of licences issued both for seine and coracle nets and for salmon rods since the good year of 1883 tends to confirm this view. The numbers issued annually, if averaged over periods of five years, compare as follows, viz. :—

1883-87 ...	22	seine	59	coracle	162	salmon	rods.
1888-92 ...	18	"	48	"	128	"	"
1893-97 ...	14	"	39	"	86	"	"
1898 ...	14	"	35	"	89	"	"

It seems also equally certain that the fish are over-netted in the open season, and not sufficiently protected in the close season. By over-netting I must not be understood to mean that too many nets are used, but rather that they are fished in places where they can unduly obstruct the passage of fish to the upper waters. But after full consideration of the evidence brought before me, and an inspection of the locality, I cannot report that the proposed byelaw would be likely to effect any improvement. There is nothing in the character of the river, or the method of working the nets, to afford grounds for believing that the proposed alteration of the

limits dividing the seine from the coracle net fishermen would have the effect of increasing the stock of fish in the river. On the contrary, "there could not possibly," as Mr. Berrington remarks in his report, "be any gain from the abolition of seine net fishing in a small portion of the public waters, when any fish so spared must afterwards run the gauntlet of from 40 to 60 coracle nets worked in a river of a character which renders them especially deadly." Under these circumstances, I cannot recommend that the byelaw should be confirmed.

In conclusion, I beg to recommend that Byelaws Nos. 1 and 3 should be allowed, and No. 2 disallowed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER E. ARCHER.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

(2.)

REPORT by the CHIEF INSPECTOR of FISHERIES on an INQUIRY into CERTAIN BYE-LAWS made by the BOARD of CONSERVATORS of the DOVEY, &c., FISHERY DISTRICT for altering (1) the size of the mesh of nets for taking salmon in part of the district, and (2) the duration of the weekly close time for salmon; and also into a variation of the scale of licence duties on rods and lines for taking salmon.

SIR, Board of Trade, 23rd November, 1899.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in accordance with my instructions, I held an inquiry at the Town Hall, Machynlleth, on the 11th and 12th October, into the following byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Dovey, &c., Fishery District, viz. :—

(1.) The minimum size of the mesh of nets for catching salmon that shall be lawfully used in that part of the district which comprises as much of the river Dovey as lies above Glandovey Railway Bridge, and the tributaries of the said river flowing into it above the said bridge, shall be two-and-a-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches all round, measured when wet.

Any person acting in contravention of this bye-law shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of £5.

(2.) The weekly close time for all salmon nets shall commence at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and terminate at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, both inclusive.

And also into the following variation in the scale of licence duty on rods and lines for taking salmon, viz. :—

That the rates of licence duty for rod and line adopted by the Board on the 5th December, 1889, and confirmed on the 30th January, 1890, be varied, and that in lieu thereof the following duties shall be payable.

For each and every single rod and line :—

	£	s.	d.
For a season	1	0	0
„ month	0	10	0
„ week	0	5	0
„ day	0	1	0

Objections to Byelaw No. 1 had been received from Mr. Sackville Phelps, Secretary of the Dovey Fishery Association, and from Colonel Hugh R. Hughes, on behalf of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn,

owner of the fishery leased by the Association. Two petitions had been sent in in its favour, bearing the names of 200 persons, who signed as riparian owners, occupiers, and inhabitants residing on the banks of the River Dovey.

There was no objection to Byelaw No. 2. But an objection to the variation in the scale of licence duties on rods and lines had been sent in by Mr. Phelps.

At the inquiry Mr. W. R. Davies supported the byelaws on behalf of the Board of Conservators, and Mr. Woosnam, Solicitor, Newtown, appeared for the Dovey Fishery Association, and conducted the case generally for the objectors. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn was represented by Colonel Hugh R. Hughes and Mr. David Evans, Solicitor. Considerable local interest was shown in the inquiry, and a number of Conservators, members of the Dovey Fishery Association, and others attended and gave evidence.

The object of Byelaw No. 1 is to place restrictions on netting in the river above Glandovey Railway Bridge, by increasing the size of the mesh of the net which might be used from 2 to 2½ inches. The principal net fishings on the Dovey are from Limekiln Pool, about two miles above Glandovey Railway Bridge, to Gogarth, about a mile and-a-half below. Nets are seldom used in the lower part of the estuary, and, so far as I was able to learn, there is no fishing for salmon on the open sea coast. Above Limekiln Pool fishing is generally restricted to angling with rod and line.

The fishings between Glandovey Railway Bridge and Cemmaes—it was stated in evidence—are rented by the Dovey Fishery Association from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The Association consists of 36 members; but in addition to the members, the residents of Machynlleth, Llanwrin, Cemmaes, and Aberangell, may purchase tickets entitling them to fish in the Association waters up to the 15th September. By the rules of the Association fish may only be taken by rod and line. This rule applies to members and ticket-holders alike. But the Association reserves the right of netting certain pools. As a matter of fact, it appeared that they exercise this right to a very limited extent. The net, it was stated, is only used on three days in the week, and in not more than four pools. These pools are situated in the lower part of the Association water, within about two miles of Glandovey Railway Bridge. According to the rules of the Association, the fish caught by net must be sold to residents in Machynlleth and the neighbourhood at a price not exceeding 1s. a lb. I understand that the income derived from the sale of such fish, from members' subscriptions, and from the sale of angling tickets is applied to the protection and improvement of the fisheries.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, it would appear that although the byelaw applies to the whole of the river above Glandovey Railway Bridge, the Association net is the only net which would be affected.

The arguments put forward by the Board of Conservators in support of the byelaw were to the following effect: For many years it was contended the fish in the River Dovey had declined both in number and size. The decline was attributed to over-netting in the narrow and confined waters above Glandovey

Railway Bridge. The revenue of the Board also had fallen off, and it was considered that some means must be found of increasing the funds with a view to the better preservation of the rivers. In these circumstances it was decided, *inter alia*, to enlarge the mesh of the net in that part of the district where nets could be used with most deadly effect, and thus to enable a larger number of fish to reach the upper waters. If the upper waters were better stocked with fish, it was maintained there would be a greater number of breeding fish, and the revenue of the Board would be increased, as more rod licences would be issued.

In support of the contention that the productiveness of the fisheries had declined, the following return was handed in, showing the number of net licences issued for fishing in public waters in each year since 1891. These nets are worked in the public waters below Glandovey Railway Bridge :—

Year.	Number of net licences.	Year.	Number of net licences.
1891	10	1896	6
1892	10	1897	6
1893	9	1898	3
1894	8	1899	1
1895	7		

Several witnesses, also, who gave evidence in support of the byelaws spoke to the falling off in the quantity of fish in the upper waters as well as in the estuary.

The objectors to the byelaw did not deny this. On the contrary, Mr. Sackville Phelps put in a statistical statement showing that, notwithstanding fewer nets were used in the estuary in recent years, there had been a considerable falling off in the number and weight of fish caught by the Association net. But as to the cause of the depletion their evidence was conflicting. On the one hand they met the contention of the supporters of the byelaw, viz., that the falling off was due to over-netting in the narrow waters above Glandovey Railway Bridge, by alleging that the river above where the Association net was used was fully stocked with fish. On the other hand, and in some cases by the same witnesses, it was declared that over-netting in the estuary was one of the principal causes of the depletion of the fisheries, and they warmly supported the proposed extension of the weekly close time. It is, no doubt, the case that some of the witnesses in describing the pools above Limekiln as being well stocked with fish, were speaking only to the condition of things in the season of 1899, when one net only was fishing in the estuary; but this was not the case with all. On the conflicting nature of this evidence being pointed out to Mr. Phelps, he frankly acknowledged that the river was "none too well stocked," and that the extension of the weekly close time was needed. "so as to allow a greater number of fish to ascend to the upper waters for breeding and angling purposes," the absence of a sufficient stock of fish being, in his opinion, due to over-netting in the estuary, and the want of preservation in the upper waters. The wholesale destruction of fish in the upper waters during the spawning

season was put forward by several witnesses, who gave evidence in opposition to the byelaw, as one of the principal reasons for the falling off in the fisheries, but was denied by the supporters of the byelaw.

Colonel Hughes objected to the byelaw on the grounds that existing arrangements were the most suitable for the district generally, and that increasing the size of the mesh of nets would depreciate the value of the fishing rights of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. He admitted, however, that he had not considered the question in connection with the falling off in the fisheries.

After a careful consideration of the evidence and an inspection of the river and estuary below Machynlleth, I have come to the conclusion that the case for restricting netting in the narrow waters above Glandovey Railway Bridge was made out. But, although it is in these waters that restrictions are most wanted, the evidence brought before me seemed to show that the operation of the byelaw should not be confined to these waters alone, but extended seawards so as to include the fishings in the upper and narrow part of the estuary. If this had been done, it is probable that the byelaw would not have met with the same opposition from the Dovey Fishery Association, as it was placing restrictions on netting in private waters whilst the nets in the public waters were left untouched that seemed to be the chief ground of objection. In fact, one of the objectors admitted that if the byelaw had been made to apply to the nets in the estuary as well as those in the river it would have been a "good thing."

Evidence, also, from other districts shows that in several rivers where netting for salmon has been suppressed in the narrow and confined waters where fish congregate, it has been followed by a greater number of persons finding it profitable to avail themselves of the right of net fishing in the more open tidal waters and on the sea coast, and by the fisheries yielding more fish. It has been found also that the high value placed in the present day on good angling renders it remunerative to abandon net fishing in the river when both the netting and angling pools are in the same hands (Report of Royal Commission on Tweed and Solway Fisheries, 1896). But although the byelaw does not seem to me to go far enough, it is a step in the right direction, and I beg, therefore, to recommend that it be confirmed.

The effect of the proposed variation in the scale of licence duties on salmon rods would be to double the season, monthly, and weekly licence duty, and to leave the daily licence duty unaltered.

An objection to the variation, as already mentioned, had been received from Mr. Sackville Phelps, Secretary to the Dovey Fishery Association,

The proposed change is simply reverting to the scale of licence duty in force in 1890 so far as the season, monthly, and weekly licence duty are concerned. At the time the reduction was made the attention of the Board of Conservators was drawn to the fact that their income was already very small, and that to reduce the rod licences by one-half would cripple them, and in the course of a few years they would wish to revert to the old scale. They thought, however, at that time that the reduction would lead to the issue of more licences, and thus to an increase of revenue; and the new scale, therefore, was approved. Their expectations

have not, however, been realised, except as regards the daily licences. The annual average numbers of licences issued under the old and new scales respectively, and the revenue derived therefrom, compare as follows :—

Period.	Season.	Month.	Week.	Day.	Revenue.		
1883-89... ..	£1 80·3	10s. 81·6	5s. 160·4	2s. 6d. 78·1	£.	s.	d.
1890-98... ..	10s. 132·4	5s. 113·3	2s. 6d. 162·1	1s. 437·8	146	14	7

Mr. Phelps objected to the variation on the ground that members of the Association now pay £5 10s. for their ticket and licence duty, and they feel that £6 would be too much. He subsequently admitted, however, that it was not so much the additional amount to which he objected as the manner in which the funds were administered. Dr. Davies, Mr. Thomas, Treasurer of the Association, and Mr. Edmund Gillart, Solicitor, opposed the variation on the ground that the price was already sufficiently high, and that to increase it would lead to a falling off in the number of persons who take out licences. I cannot, however, recommend that these objections should be entertained. The gist of the evidence throughout the inquiry was to the effect that additional funds were required for the better preservation of the rivers. The lower scale of licences has been tried during the last nine years, and has resulted in a reduced revenue. The increased scale will not press unduly on the poorer class of anglers, since the rate of duty on daily licences remains unaltered.

In conclusion, therefore, I beg to recommend that both byelaws and the variation in the scale of licence duty be confirmed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER E ARCHER.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

(3.)

REPORT by the CHIEF INSPECTOR of FISHERIES on an INQUIRY into a BYELAW made by the BOARD OF CONSERVATORS OF THE TEIFY FISHERY DISTRICT for Altering the Termination of the Annual Close Season for SALMON.

SIR, Board of Trade, April 3rd, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in accordance with my instructions, I held a public Inquiry at Newcastle Emlyn, on the 6th March last, into the following Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Teify Fishery District, viz. :—

The annual close season for all modes of salmon fishing, except with rod and line, shall commence on the 1st day of September and terminate on the 28th day of February, both inclusive.

The effect of the Byelaw would be to extend the annual close season for fishing for salmon with all instruments, except rod and line, from the 1st to the 28th February in each year, fishing with rod and line being already prohibited in that month by a Certificate dated the 1st December, 1899.

The case for the Fishery Board was conducted at the Inquiry by Mr. Evan Davies and Mr. Daniel Evans, who were supported by Colonel W. L. Llewellyn Lewis, Mr. Charles Fitzwilliams, and Mr. David Davies. The Byelaw was opposed by Mr. G. B. Thomas on behalf of the coracle net fishermen, a number of whom attended and gave evidence. Mr. Howell, Clerk to the Board, was present, but remained neutral.

The area which would be principally affected by the Byelaw is that between Cardigan and Cenarth Falls, a distance of about eight miles, where coracle nets are used. The draft net fishermen, who fish in the tidal waters at and below Cardigan, do not commence operations until later in the year, while above Cenarth nets are seldom or never used.

In support of the Byelaw it was urged that but few clean fish were to be found in the river in February; that the river was at present over-netted; that it was desirable the annual close season for net fishing should terminate on the same day as that for rod fishing; and that netting in February led to the destruction of large numbers of kelts which, if preserved, would increase the number of clean fish ascending the river later in the year.

In opposition to the Byelaw it was contended that although only few salmon were taken in the month of February they were of considerable value, owing to the high prices which obtain at that season of the year; and if, therefore, the Byelaw were confirmed, the coracle net fishermen would suffer considerable pecuniary loss without the number of breeding fish being appreciably increased. It was further stated that kelts were not molested by coracle net fishermen.

I reported on the occasion of my former visit to this district that it was impossible to confer with the different classes of interest without being convinced that the river was greatly over-netted. The evidence put before me at this Inquiry served to strengthen this opinion. It appeared, from the statements made by the coracle net fishermen, that nets are used in the confined waters of the river where rapids and other obstacles greatly obstruct the passage of fish. For instance, so completely do the rapids below Kilgerran Castle seem to block their passage, that at times, it was said, salmon—and even sewin—cannot ascend, and after the beginning of June no fish are caught by the coracle net fishermen at Llechryd, Abercych, and Cenarth, who fish above these rapids, unless the river is in flood. Above Cenarth Falls the state of matters seems worse. From a return made by the Head Water Bailiff as to the number of fish taken by rod and line, it appears that but 18 salmon were taken in 1898 and 22 in 1899. Previous to 1898 no records were kept. In the former year 52 salmon rod licences were issued for the season and 20 for the month; in the latter, 43 season and 11 monthly licences were sold. It would thus appear that the Board of Conservators have cause for their complaint that the river is over-netted. The question is whether the proposed Byelaw would provide an efficient and reasonable remedy.

With regard to the preservation of clean fish, I fear, looking to the effect of obstructions and fresh water nets on their ascent, that the proposed extension of the close season would be of little or no benefit. Few of the 20 fish which are now said to be taken in February would escape capture later on, for it appeared from the evidence on this point that salmon which enter the river in February do not ascend to the upper waters, where nets are not used, until later in the year. Mr. Charles Fitzwilliams, with 26 years' experience of angling in this river, stated that he had but once killed a clean salmon above Cenarth Falls in the early part of the year. Evidence to the same effect was given by Mr. James Davis and others. In fact, it was generally admitted that it was quite exceptional to take clean salmon in the upper waters before April or May. This, it may be mentioned, is not unusual in rivers where there are falls such as those at Cenarth. In these circumstances it would appear that the effect of the Byelaw as regards clean salmon, so long as nets are used in the confined waters below Cenarth, would be simply to defer their capture to a time when their value would be diminished and the quality of their flesh deteriorated.

As regards the destruction of kelts, which was the principal ground on which the Byelaw was supported, it should be remarked that the capture and sale of salmon when in this condition is already prohibited by statute. As regards this point, therefore, the question at issue is whether netting in February leads to an evasion of the law in this respect. After fully considering the evidence on this point, I am unable to find that this was sufficiently clearly made out to justify me in recommending that the Byelaw should be approved on this ground. It is true that Mr. Evans stated that kippered salmon were sold publicly at one shilling a lb. at a time when fresh salmon were selling at two shillings a lb.; and that it was only reasonable, therefore, to suppose that these fish were kelts. But he admitted in cross-examination that he himself knew only of two such fish having been offered for sale, and he could not say that this had occurred in the month of February. On the other hand, both he and other supporters of the Byelaw frankly admitted that they knew but little of the river below Cenarth, of the method in which the coracle nets were used, or of the condition of the fish which were caught; and they produced no witnesses to refute the statements of the coracle net fishermen to the effect that kelts were not molested or injured on their passage through the lower waters. Moreover, it appeared from the evidence of the Head Water Bailiff that no prosecutions had been instituted against coracle net fishermen for taking kelts, and that no complaints had been made of their having done so.

In these circumstances it is my duty to recommend that this Byelaw should be disallowed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER E. ARCHER.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENTS of ACCOUNT for the Year 1899, respecting FUNDS
CREATED under various WATER ACTS for the purpose of
minimising the INJURY caused thereby to certain FISHERY
DISTRICTS.

USK AND EBBW FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Swansea Corporation Water Act, 1892.)

At the end of the year the fund consisted of £549 1s. 3d. new 2½ per cent.
Annuities, together with the balance shewn below.

1899.		£ s. d.	1899.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	Balance	21 4 7	Dec. 4	Fishery Board	13 5 4
" 5	Dividend on £549 1s. 3d. new 2½ per cent. An- nuities.	3 6 4		Balance	21 4 7
Apr. 5	Do.	3 6 4			
July 5	Do.	3 6 4			
Oct. 5	Do.	3 6 4			
		£34 9 11			£34 9 11

WYE FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Birmingham Corporation Water Act, 1892.)

At the end of the year the fund consisted of £5,432 1s. 0d. new 2½ per
cent. Annuities, together with the balance shewn below.

1899.		£ s. d.	1899.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	Balance	5 4 0	Dec. 12	Fishery Board	131 5 8
" 5	Dividend on £5,432 1s. 0d. new 2½ per cent. An- nuities.	32 18 5		Balance	5 4 0.
Apr. 5	Do.	32 18 5			
July 5	Do.	32 18 5			
Oct. 5	Do.	32 18 5			
		£138 9 8			£138 9 8

TYNE FISHERY DISTRICT.

(Newcastle and Gateshead Water Act, 1894.)

At the end of the year the fund consisted of £2,766 13s. 2d. new 2½ per
cent. Annuities, together with the balance shewn below.

1899.		£ s. d.	1899.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	Balance	30 4 3	Dec. 31	Balance	97 1 3
" 5	Dividend on £2,766 13s. 2d. new 2½ per cent. An- nuities.	16 14 3			
Apr. 5	Do.	16 14 3			
July 5	Do.	16 14 3			
Oct. 5	Do.	16 14 3			
		£97 1 3			£97 1 3

TEES FISHERY DISTRICT.
(Tees Valley Waterworks Act, 1899.)

At the end of the year the fund consisted of £1,079 11s. 4d. India 2½ per cent. Stock, together with the balance shewn below.

1899.		£	s.	d.	1899.		£	s.	d.
May 10	Received from Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Board.	2,750	0	0	Aug. 17	Fishery Board	1,750	0	0
					" 17	Purchase of £1,079 11s. 4d. India 2½ per cent. Stock at 92½.	998	12	0
Aug. 17	Interest	12	12	5	" 17	Brokerage and Stamp..	1	8	0
Oct. 5	Dividend on £1,079 11s. 4d. India 2½ per cent. Stock.	6	10	6	Nov. 23	Cheque Book	0	4	2
					Dec. 4	Income Tax on Interest	0	8	5
					" 4	Fishery Board	6	10	6
						Balance	11	19	10
		£	2,769	2 11			£	2,769	2 11

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

APPENDIX IV.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS
OF CONSERVATORS.

- 1.—Was the take of salmon and migratory trout in 1899 above, about, or below the average: (a.) In tidal waters. (b.) In fresh waters. (c.) Generally?
- 2.—Can you give an estimate of the number and gross weight of salmon and migratory trout caught in 1899: (a.) With net. (b.) With rod?
- 3.—What is your report for the year 1899 on the fisheries (if any) for—(a.) trout; (b.) char; (c.) grayling; (d.) eels; (e.) other freshwater fish?
- 4.—Did "salmon disease" appear in 1899? If so, state full particulars.
- 5.—State the number of water bailiffs employed in your District in 1899: (a.) paid out of the funds of your Board; (b.) not so paid.
- 6.—Give particulars of any dams destroyed or abandoned in 1899; and of any new dams built, or old dams rebuilt after having been destroyed or taken down to the extent of half their length; and of any dams altered. Have fish-passes been attached where required by law?
- 7.—Were any other fish-passes built or altered in 1899? Have such passes proved successful?
- 8.—Are the approved fish-passes in good condition? Give particulars with respect to any requiring repair.
- 9.—Were any channels for the supply of waterworks or canals opened in 1899? If so, have gratings been attached thereto?
- 10.—Were any other gratings or similar devices erected in 1899? Are they effective?
- 11.—Were any new mines or factories discharging, or likely to discharge, substances deleterious to fish, opened in 1899; or was any new substance, poisonous or deleterious to fish, allowed to flow into your rivers?
- 12.—What steps were taken in 1899 to prevent pollution from mines and factories, or sewage from towns, from entering your rivers? Have such steps proved successful?
- 13.—Make a return of all licences issued in 1899.
- 14.—Make a return of all prosecutions instituted by your Board under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts in 1899.
- 15.—Is there any other point to which you wish to draw attention?
- 16.—What dates and places are fixed for meetings of the Board of Conservators?
- 17.—What are the names and addresses of the chairman and clerk of your Fishery Board?
- 18.—Be good enough to send two copies of the last annual report of your Board, if any.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS RETURNED
BY THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF
CONSERVATORS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following return.

The answers to question 17 are tabulated in Appendix X., p. 96

In the arrangement of the following answers the districts are taken in their order on the line of coast, beginning at the north-west.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

EDEN.

EDEN DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) Salmon much below; grilse average; trout above average
(b.) Salmon much below; grilse below; trout average. (c.) Below.
2.—(b.) 100 salmon, weighing 1,200 lbs.
3.—(a.) Very good all over the district.
4.—Very little disease. Not more than 30 fish buried by the bailiffs.
5.—(a.) 9 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 10.
12.—The pollution caused by the sewage of Carlisle is as bad as ever.
The city authorities have undertaken to experiment with the bacterial system, and are now making some beds for the treatment of a part of the sewage.
13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net.. ..	2l. 5s.	2	4 10 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	—	—	—	1l. 10s.	87	130 10 0
Hang or drift net..	3l.	3	9 0 0	5l.	11	55 0 0
Draft or seine net..	5l.	14	70 0 0	5l.	4	20 0 0
Ditto	3l.	2	6 0 0	—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	21	89 10 0	..	102	205 10 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £295.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season ..	1l. 1s.	92	96 12 0	2s. 6d.	1,358	189 15 0
For the season above Armath- waite.	10s.	45	22 10 0	—	—	—
For the season, sin- gle-handed.	5s.	29	7 5 0	—	—	—
For the season in Waver, Wam- pool, and Irthing.	5s.	55	13 15 0	—	—	—
For a week.. ..	5s.	74	18 10 0	1s.	354	17 14 0
" a day	2s. 6d.	8	1 0 0	—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	308	£159 12 0	..	1,712	£187 9 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Draft net	1l.	1	1 0 0
Shoulder net	15s.	8	6 0 0
Total .. ..	..	9	£7 0 0

General Licences.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
For salmon	2	41 5 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
FIRST OFFENCE.						
Possession of gaff ..	County, Carlisle.	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 17 0	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	"	1	0 10 0	0 8 0	—	—
Using double-armour net for killing trout.	"	1	5 0 0	1 9 0	—	3
Taking salmon with herring net.	Maryport	1	0 5 0	1 9 0	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	City, Carlisle	1	2 10 0	0 6 6	—	—
Possession of unclean salmon.	"	—	—	—	—	2
SECOND OFFENCE.						
Possession of gaff ..	City, Carlisle	1	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 10 0	0 6 6	—	—
Ditto	County, Carlisle.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0	—	—
THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.						
Using gaff for taking salmon.	County, Carlisle.	2	5 0 0	0 8 0	—	—
Ditto	"	2	5 0 0	0 7 3	—	—
Possession of gaff ..	"	3	5 0 0	0 6 8	—	—
Possession of unclean salmon.	City, Carlisle	1	1 1 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Taking salmon with gaff.	"	1	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	—

15.—The Board are still suffering from the anomalies of the Scotch Fishery Laws, as affecting the Solway. They are anxious to increase the weekly and annual close times as soon as the same can be done on the Scotch side of the Solway, and the Annan Board are quite willing to join them. But the Secretary of State for Scotland has decided that the Scotch Acts give no power to alter close times. There is thus a deadlock, and nothing can be done in this direction to improve the salmon fisheries.

16.—Second Saturdays in January, April, July, and October, in the Indictment Room, the Courts, Carlisle.

(Signed) J. BEDWELL SLATER.
30th December, 1899.

DERWENT DISTRICT.

DERWENT.

- 1.—(c.) Very poor.
- 2.—No particular accounts are kept of the number or weight of fish caught in the district.
- 3.—(a.) Much below the average.
- 4.—Yes. This disease has been noticed again, but it cannot be ascertained whether or not to any large extent, because salmon have been so scarce

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

this season ; however, out of the few salmon which have been seen. a number were affected with disease.

5.—(a.) 5 permanent ; (b.) 2 temporary ; total, 7.

8.—Yes.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Coon	12l.	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or Seine net	5l.	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Total		2	£17 0 0	..	—	—
			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	72	£ 72 0 0	5s.	213	£ 53 5 0
Up to the 15th Sep- tember.	10s.	135	67 10 0	—	—	—
For a month ..	5s.	31	7 15 0	2s. 6d.	198	24 15 0
" week.. ..	2s. 6d.	1	0 2 6	—	—	—
" day	—	—	—	1s.	62	3 2 0
Total		239	£147 7 6	..	473	81 2 0
Other Instruments for Trout and Char.			Rate.	No.	Amount.	
Draft net			1l. 10s.	2	£ 3 0 0	
General Licences.					No.	Amount.
For salmon					1	£ 18 0 0

14

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using illegal net ..	Cockermouth	2	£ 3 0 0	£ 0 11 0	—	—
Using a snatch.. ..	"	1	3 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting ..	"	1	2 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Taking salmon during weekly close time.	"	2	3 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Assault	"	1	7 days' hard labour.	—	—	—

16. Quarterly. Alternately at Cockermouth, Workington, and Keswick. The last Tuesday in January, April, July, and October.

(Signed) T. CUTHBERT BURN.
16th January, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

WEST CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

WEST
CUMBERLAND.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), and (c.) Below the average.
2.—No reliable information can be obtained.
3.—(a.) A good season.
4.—The water-bailiffs report they have not seen a diseased fish during 1899.
5.—(a.) 3 permanent ; 1 temporary. (b.) 3 permanent ; total, 7.
8.—The present fish passes are in good condition ; no new ones have been built.
11.—No pollution was reported by the water-bailiffs, and there was none that I am aware of ; but in the Rivers Ehen and Keekle and their tributaries the drainage from iron ore and coal mines flows over the spawning beds, and has a tendency to cover the ova with a coating of slime, which cannot but be deleterious thereto.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS,		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fixed instrument..	5l.	2	10 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or Seine net under 50 yards in length.	3l.	7	21 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto above 50 yards and under 200 yards in length.	—	—	—	5l.	2	10 0 0
Total .. ..	.. ..	9	31 0 0	—	2	10 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £4l.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s. 6d.	194	£ s. d. 101 17 0	2s. 6d.	267	£ s. d. 33 7 6
.. a week ..	5s.	14	3 10 0	1s.	89	4 9 0
.. a day ..	2s.	38	5 16 0	—	—	—
Total .. ..	.. ..	246	109 3 0	—	356	37 16 6

General Licences.				No.	Amount.
For Salmon .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	£ s. d. 20 0 0

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
*Using other than a properly licensed net for taking salmon.	Whitehaven	1	£ s. d. 5 16 0	£ s. d. 0 9 0	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	..	1	0 10 0	1 0 0	—	—

* This prosecution was instituted by the police.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using a snatch for taking salmon.	Whitehaven	1	£ s. d. 0 8 0	£ s. d. 1 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 8 0	1 12 0	—	—

15.—It is supposed that the blackheaded gull is very destructive to the young fish in the rivers and streams in this district, and especially during the time the par or young of the salmonidæ are proceeding to the sea ; many complaints have been made by fishermen and others.

16.—The Board of Conservators meet on the third Thursday in each month, at the office of the Clerk, No. 102, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.

(Signed) JOHN WEBSTER.
24th January, 1900.

KENT. KENT DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) About an average. (b.) There are no net fisheries worked for salmon in fresh water. (c.) The rod fisheries were poor and below the average, caused by the low state of the water.
- 2.—This is quite impossible.
- 3.—(a) About as usual. (b.) Good.
- 4.—Nothing of any importance.
- 5.—(a.) 4 permanent ; 3 temporary ; total, 7.
- 6.—No dams destroyed or abandoned. After the season of 1898 a portion of the Basinghyll Weir in the Kent was washed down (not amounting to one-half), and part of the fish pass attached to such weir. The weir and pass were at once re-instated by the owner. The pass is not altogether satisfactory, and has been the subject of a report by C. E. Fryer, Esq., of 1st November, 1899.
- 8.—Yes.
- 12.—Reports as to sewage pollution have from time to time been made to your Board, and the pollutions in the Kent and Leven were investigated by C. E. Fryer, Esq., on the 1st and 2nd November, 1899. If such pollutions are not breaches of the Salmon Fishery Acts, they appear to be breaches of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Hang or drift net..	—	—	£ s. d. — — —	5l.	12	£ s. d. 60 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the Season ..	10s.	177	£ s. d. 88 10 0	2s. 6d.	1,473	£ s. d. 184 2 6
" a week ..	5s.	2	0 10 0	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	.. ..	179	£89 0 0	..	1,473	£184 2 6

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 39

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Draft net	1 13 4	3	5 0 0
Plumb line	0 5 0	45	11 5 0
Total		48	£16 5 0

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking salmon by means other than a properly licensed device, namely, in a fixed engine (a fluke net).	North Lonsdale	1	0 10 0	Court fees	—	—
Grappling for trout ..	Kendal	—	—	—	—	3
Fishing in prohibited area for salmon with draft net.	North Lonsdale	1	1 0 0	Court fees	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 5 0	"	—	—
Using small meshed net for salmon.	"	2	2 0 0	"	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 0 0	"	—	—
Taking salmon in eel coop.	"	1	2 0 0	"	—	—
Taking a salmon in a hoop net.	"	3	2 0 0	and 10s. 6d. witnesses' fees.	—	—

(Signed) HART JACKSON & SON.
25th January, 1900.

LUNE DISTRICT.

LUNE.

- 1.—Salmon very much below the average throughout the whole of the district. Migratory trout average.
- 2.—No records taken.
- 3.—(a.) Trout fishing much improved, but the dry season prevented a larger number of fish being caught.
- 4.—Very little disease.
- 5.—(a.) 5 permanent ; 1 temporary. (b.) 3 permanent ; 2 temporary. Total, 11.
- 6.—A new weir has been built at Ingleton, on the River Greta, by the Ingleton Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, who are, I understand, submitting plans to the Board of Trade. The weir in the River Greta, at Burton-in-Lonsdale, has been rebuilt by the owner, who has given the Board an undertaking to erect a fish-pass in the weir when it is found that salmon reach the weir.
- 7.—A slight alteration has been made by the owners of a weir at the foot of the River Conder, whereby it is hoped fish will be enabled to get up the river more easily. A large quantity of rock has been cut away by the Board in the River Hindburn, at a place known as "Hindburn Force," which enables the fish to get up the river.
- 8.—Fair condition. The diagonals and fish-pass at Skerton are all getting worse for wear.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

12.—Application was made by the Conservators to the Local Government Board for an Order declaring the estuary of the Lune to be a "stream" within the meaning of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, but unfortunately the Local Government Board did not sanction the application. Various complaints have been made by the Board to local authorities and manufacturers and others during the year of pollutions, and in the majority of the cases the pollutions have been discontinued. The Lancaster Corporation have given the Board a donation of £25 towards re-stocking the River Conder, in consequence of the pollution of that river from their waterworks.

13:—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
The Cockersand Abbey Baulk (Licensee, Henry Raby).	10l.	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Heave net	—	—	—	3l.	12	36 0 0
" " " " " "	—	—	—	1l. 10s.	3	4 10 0
Hang or drift net ..	—	—	—	7l.	8	56 0 0
" " " " " "	—	—	—	6l.	6	36 0 0
Draft or seine net	5l.	1	5 0 0	5l.	5	25 0 0
" " " " " "	—	—	—	2l.	2	4 0 0
Total .. ..	..	2	15 0 0	..	36	161 10 0
Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £176 10s.						

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			
For the season ..	1l.	42	42 0 0	2s. 6d.	1,059	132 7 6
" " " " " "	5s.	106	26 10 0	—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	148	68 10 0	..	1,059	132 7 6

General Licences.						No.	Amount.
For salmon						8	£ s. d. 19 10 0

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

FIRST OFFENCE.

Illegal trout netting ..	Sedbergh	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 7 6	—	—
Putting hypochlorate of lime into river to kill fish.	"	1	3 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Grappling for trout ..	"	2	0 5 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using net for salmon without licence.	Garstang	1	10 0 0	1 1 0	—	1
Attempting to kill salmon by stoning.	Lancaster (Brough).	—	—	—	—	1

SECOND OFFENCE.

Fishing without licence for trout.	Ingleton	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Putting hypochlorate of lime into river to kill fish.	Sedbergh	1	10 0 0	0 8 6	—	—

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Illegal trout netting ..	Sedbergh	1	5 0 0	0 7 6	—	—
--------------------------	----------	---	-------	-------	---	---

15.—The pollution of the estuary of the Lune by the sewage from Lancaster and other places.

16.—At the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster, and the Royal Hotel, Kirkby Lonsdale, on dates fixed at commencement of year.

(Signed) J. TUNSTALL SANDERSON.

9th January 1900.

RIBBLE DISTRICT.

RIBBLE.

1.—(a.) Much below in regard to salmon ; sea trout about the average.
(c.) Salmon have been scarce throughout the whole district, and very few have been taken ; the number of fish spawning has been small.

3.—(a.) Trout fishing has been poor on account of the unfavourable weather for fishing, but the river is well stocked with trout, and in addition to the Board's hatchery (in which 60,000 eyed ova have been hatched, and the fry reared in ponds, with the result that 30,000 yearlings have been turned into the river) there are two other hatcheries belonging to the Manchester Angling Association and Clitheroe Angling Association, and the river receives fish from each. (c.) Rather on the increase. (e.) A considerable number of coarse fish in the river, chiefly chiven or chub

5.—(a.) 5 permanent ; 5 temporary ; total, 10. A number of keepers have appointments.

11.—There has been little or no increase in pollution.

12.—This is chiefly taken in hand by the Ribble Joint Board, to whom we usually report.

13 :—

[illegible]

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	11.	187	£ s. d. 187 0 0	5s.	415	£ s. d. 103 15 0
" a month ..	10s.	12	6 0 0	—	—	—
" a week ..	—	—	—	2s. 6d.	32	4 0 0
" a day ..	—	—	—	1s.	183	9 2 0
Total ..	—	199	£193 0 0	..	629	£116 17 0

General Licences.						No.	Amount.
For salmon ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	£ s. d. 20 10 0

14 :—

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	Bolton-by-Bowland Petty Sessions.	1	£ s. d. 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour.		—	—

The offender has been repeatedly convicted.

15.—The question of the abstraction of water from the head waters of the River Hodder, the chief tributary of the Ribble, by the Corporations of towns in the district is again to be raised, in that the Corporation of Bolton purpose applying to Parliament for power to take water from the head waters of the river. This Board considers that the Fisheries Department should assist them in their opposition to the scheme, and at the proper time will lay the matter before the Chief Inspector.

16.—None are fixed. The meetings are held about every quarter.

(Signed) HENRY BACKHOUSE.
12th February, 1900.

DEE.

DEE DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Below. (b.) About the same. (c.) Below the average of the usual productiveness of the river, but considerably above the average of the seasons 1897 and 1898.

4.—Yes, but in a very mild way ; only four salmon were reported having been found dead with disease.

5.—(a.) 4 permanent ; 1 temporary ; total, 5.

7.—The fish-pass over Erbistock Weir was repaired.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

8.—The fish-passes are all in good condition. Probably Llangollen fish-pass could be improved upon.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Coracle net ..	2l. 5s.	3	6 15 0	—	—	—
Draft net ..	—	—	—	5l.	35	175 0 0
Trammel net ..	—	—	—	15l.	7	105 0 0
Total	—	3	6 15 0	—	42	280 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £286 15s.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	43	43 0 0	—	—	—
" a week ..	10s.	7	3 10 0	—	—	—
" a day ..	5s.	3	0 15 0	—	—	—
Total	—	53	47 5 0	—	—	—

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted
			Fine.	Costs.		
Possession of unclean salmon.	Chester	1	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. and costs	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	"	—	—
Fishing with salmon rod.	Overton	1	2 0 0	"	—	—
Unlawfully shooting draft net within 100 yards of another.	Hawarden	2	0 5 0	0 8 0	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	Llangollen	1	0 5 0	and costs	—	—

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Fishing with fine mesh nets during prohibited hours.	Hawarden	2	5 0 0	and costs	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	"	—	—

16.—Four quarterly meetings of the Board held at the Town Hall, Chester.

(Signed) HENRY JOLLIFFE.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

ELWY AND
CLWYD.

ELWY AND CLWYD DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) About the average. (b.), (c.) Below.
2.—(a.) 1,000 salmon, weighing 5,000 lbs. (b.) 50 salmon, weighing 500 lbs. Total salmon, 1,050, weighing 5,500 lbs.
3.—(a.) Good.
5.—(a.) 2 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 3.
8.—Yes.
10.—One for the prevention of pike entering the river from a lake.
Yes.
13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Hang or drift net	—	—	—	34 10s.	7	£ s. d. 24 10 0
			FOR SALMON.			
			Rate. No. Amount.			
			£ s. d.			
Rod Licences.						
			Rate. No. Amount.			
			£ s. d.			
For the season ..	1l.	46	£ 46 0 0	4s. 6d.	259	£ 58 5 6
" a week ..	—	—	—	2s.	146	14 12 0
Total ..	—	46	£ 46 0 0	—	405	£ 72 17 6

14.—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Disturbing salmon when spawning.	Denbigh	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 7 6	—	—
Having gaff in his possession to catch salmon.	"	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	—	1
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting ..	"	2	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Having gaff in his possession to catch salmon.	Ruthin	1	One month's hard labour without the option of a fine.		—	—

16.—No fixed dates. Meetings held at St. Asaph when required.

(Signed) FRED. WALLIS.
31st January, 1900.

CONWAY.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) Upper portion fair; lower not so good. (b.) Much below the average.
2.—(b.) 67 salmon, weighing 395 lbs.; 83 migratory trout, weighing 279 lbs. Total, 150 fish, weighing 674 lbs.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

- 3.—(a.) Fair.
4.—The river has been fairly free from disease. Only one dead fish found, as against 23 in 1898.
5.—(a.) 2 permanent.
11.—Some old lead mines have recommenced working, but care is being taken to prevent any deleterious matter being allowed to flow into the rivers.
12.—See last answer.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing weir at Llandrillo yn Rhos.	5l.	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto at Caerhun..	5l.	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Basket, Tanrallt, Bettwsycoed.	3l.	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Hang or drift net..	—	—	—	5l.	1	5 0 0
Draft or seine net	—	—	—	5l.	6	30 0 0
Total	—	3	13 0 0	—	7	35 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £48.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season ..	1l.	18	18 0 0	1s.	782	39 2 0
" a month ..	10s.	5	2 10 0	—	—	—
" a week ..	5s.	68	10 4 0	—	—	—
" a day ..	1s.	192	9 12 0	6d.	51	1 5 6
Total	—	283	40 6 0	—	833	40 7 6

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking trout other- wise than by pro- perly licensed in- strument.	Bettwsycoed Petty Sessions.	0	0 5 0	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto	Llanrwst Petty Sessions.	2	0 1 0	0 6 0	—	—

15.—The season of 1899 has been the worst since the Board was constituted. This is accounted for partly by the very dry weather, but for some reason or other the River Conway has been getting worse and worse for the past twelve years. Why this is we are unable to say, unless it is from over netting in the tidal waters. In proof of this very few fish have been seen on the spawning beds, where there used to be hundreds.

(Signed) CHAS. T. ALLARD.
15th January, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SEIONT.

SEIONT DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.), (b.) Much below the average.
2.—(a.) 385 salmon, weighing 3,108 lbs.
3.—(a.) A good season. (b.) A very good season.
5.—(a.) 5 permanent ; 1 temporary ; total, 6.
11.—A quantity of deleterious matter was accidentally allowed to flow into the Cefni by the Llangefni Gas Works. One of the riparian owners assisted the Board in the matter, resulting in an undertaking being given that nothing of the kind should occur again.
12.—None necessary, except as stated in reply to Question 11.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net	—	—	£ s. d.	5l.	5	£ s. d.
" "	—	—	—	3l.	2	25 0 0
Total .. ..	.. ..	—	—	..	7	31 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l. 1s.	5	£ s. d.	—	—	£ s. d.
" " " " " "	10s. 6d.	5	5 5 0	5s.	381	95 5 0
" a month ..	10s. 6d.	5	2 12 6	—	—	—
" a week ..	5s.	2	2 12 6	2s. 6d.	28	3 10 0
" a day ..	2s. 6d.	6	0 10 0	1s.	90	4 10 0
Total .. ..	.. ..	23	£11 15 0	..	499	103 5 0

General Licences.				No.	Amount.
For trout and char .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	£ s. d.
					1 1 0

14.—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges, with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Catching salmon by means of a gaff.	Carnarvon County.	2	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 7 9	—	—

16.—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December, at the Sportsman Hotel, Carnarvon.

(Signed) J. T. ROBERTS.
27th January, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

DWYFACH DISTRICT.

DWYFACH.

- 1.—(a.) About the average. (b.) Below the average.
3.—(a.) Plentiful, but small in most of the rivers, but there are some good sized trout in the lower and deeper reaches. (b.) A few in Abererch River. (c.) Very few. (d.) Numerous, especially in the lower reaches.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent.
8.—Nothing has been done for many years.
11.—No, unless it is considered that the drainage of Llanystumdwy village, now in course of construction, with its outfall in the River Dwyfor, is considered deleterious.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net..	—	—	—	5l.	1	£ s. d. 5 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l. 1s.	1	£ s. d. 1 1 0	7s.	33	£ s. d. 11 11 0
" a month ..	—	—	—	5s.	19	4 15 0
" a week ..	5s.	2	0 10 0	2s.	83	8 6 0
Total .. ..	..	3	1 11 0	..	135	24 12 0

14.—

FIRST OFFENCE.

[Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted
			Fine.	Costs.		
Catching a salmon with a snare.	Portmadoc	2	£ s. d. 1 1 0	£ s. d. 2 2 0	—	—

16.—First Wednesday in February, May, August and November, at the George Hotel, Criccieth.

(Signed) DAVID JONES.
17th January, 1900.

DOVEY DISTRICT.

DOVEY.

- 1.—(a.) Below. (b.) About average, but towards end of season above
(c.) Below average.
2.—No account kept except for a portion of the district.
3.—(a.) Good, the fish being larger and in better condition than usual.
4.—Slightly in the Dovey.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

5.—(b.) 6 permanent ; 10 temporary ; total, 16.
8.—Yes. The Board have, with the consent of the owners, blasted a rock which formed a natural obstruction on the River Teigl, so as to afford better facilities for the passage of fish to the upper waters.
12.—An action was brought by private riparian owners against the Glasdir Mining Company in respect of the pollution of the Mawddach, and an undertaking given by the defendants to cease polluting.
13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing Mill Dam on the RiverDulas —Licensee—Dow- ag r Marchioness of Londonderry. Draft or seine net..	10L.	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
	5L.	7	35 0 0	5L.	6	30 0 0
		8	45 0 0	..	6	£30 0 0
Total						
Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £75.						

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season ..	10s.	102	51 0 0	—	—	—
.. a month ..	5s.	73	18 5 0	—	—	—
.. a week ..	2s. 6d.	75	9 7 6	—	—	—
.. a day ..	1s.	265	13 5 0	—	—	—
Total		515	£91 17 6		—	—

14.—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Possession of gaff ..	Machynlleth	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto	Talybont	—	—	—	—	2

15.—The Board have recently decided to issue trout licences (rod and line).
16.—The third Thursday in the months of January, April, July and October, at the Police Station, Barmouth.
(Signed) W. ROBT. DAVIES.
22nd February, 1900.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 49

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

AYRON DISTRICT.

AYRON.

- 1.—(b.) About the average ; would have been considerably better were it not for the drought.
3.—(a.) Good, until the drought set in.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent ; 1 temporary ; total, 2.
8.—Yes.
13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.	FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Goryd	—	—	—	11. .	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s.	18	£ s. d. 8 0 0	1s.	261	£ s. d. 13 1 0
" a fortnight ..	5s.	6	1 10 0	—	—	—
Total		22	£9 10 0	—	261	£13 1 0

14.—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using a snatch	Aberayron	1	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. including costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 10 0	"	—	—
Fishing without li- cence.	"	1	0 2 6	"	—	—

16.—Quarterly at Aberayron.

(Signed) ED. LIMA JONES.
6th January, 1900.

TEIFY DISTRICT.

TEIFY.

- 1.—(a.) Above the average. (b.) Below. (c.) Above.
2.—(a.) 27,330 lbs. salmon. (b.) 23 salmon, averaging from 10 to 15 lbs. each. Total 27,617 lbs. salmon. No estimate of migratory trout.
3.—(a.) Above the average. (c.) (d.) (e.) About the average.
4.—Yes, but only 6 fish were found by the water-bailiffs, a less number than for several years past, as reported by the Head Bailiff.
5.—(a.) 4 permanent ; 1 temporary ; total, 5.
8.—Yes.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

10.—Two new gratings were erected at Newcastle Emlyn Dam in lieu of the old ones, which had become worn out. They are effective.
13:—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Coracle net.. ..	—	—	—	2l. 5s.	18	£ s. d. 40 10 0
Draft or seine net..	—	—	—	8l.	3	24 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	5l.	11	55 0 0
Total	—	—	—	—	32	119 10 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	43	£ s. d. 43 0 0	2s. 6d.	958	£ s. d. 119 15 0
" a month ..	10s. 6d.	11	5 15 6	—	—	—
Total	—	54	48 15 6	—	958	119 15 0

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing for trout during the annual close season.	Cardigan	2	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 9 6	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	"	1	0 1 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto	Tregaron	1	1 0 0	including costs.	1	—
Putting poison, lime, or noxious material in water frequented by freshwater fish, with intent to destroy the fish therein.	"	2	1 0 0	9 9 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting ..	"	1	0 5 0	0 9 6	—	—
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	"	2	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Ditto	Lampeter	1	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	"	1	0 10 0	including costs.	—	1
Ditto	Aberayron	1	0 5 0	including costs.	—	—
Ditto	Newchapel	1	0 1 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto	Llandyssul	1	0 5 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	Newcastle	1	0 2 8	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	Emlyn	1	0 2 6	0 11 0	—	—

SECOND OFFENCE.

Fishing for trout during the annual close season.	Tregaron	1	£ s. d. 2 10 0	—	—	—
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Returns of Boards of Conservators.

15.—Yes. I would again call attention to the case of Mr. Jno. Lewis, Pont-twelly Stores, convicted on the 28th September, 1898, after great difficulty as regards the evidence. The Board of Conservators at their last meeting in December resolved to take no further proceedings until next summer, so as to allow of his having another chance of constructing the fish-pass when the water should become low enough. This is a case which should on no account be allowed to drop, and it seems to me, after what has occurred, the most effective manner of dealing with the matter would be for the Board of Trade to make the fish-pass and charge the cost to the person, as provided by the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 and 1873.

16.—March the 16th, and the third Friday in June, September, and December, 1900, at the Salutation Hotel, Newcastle Emlyn, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

(Signed) HUGH WILLIAM HOWELL.
28th February, 1900.

CLEDDY DISTRICT.

CLEDDY.

- 1.—(a.) Below. (b.) Average. (c.) Below.
3.—(a.) Fairly good.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Stop or compass net	—	—	—	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	1	£ s. d. 1 1 0
Circle net.. ..	—	—	—	1 <i>l.</i>	2	2 0 0
Draft or seine net..	—	—	—	3 <i>l.</i>	2	6 0 0
Total	5	9 1 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			
For the season ..	10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	8	4 4 0	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	227	£ s. d. 39 14 6
„ a week ..	—	—	—	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	5	0 12 6
„ a day ..	—	—	—	1 <i>s.</i>	9	0 9 0
Total .. ..	..	8	4 4 0	..	241	40 16 0

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using night lines ..	Dungleddy.	3	£ s. d. 0 7 0	£ s. d. —	—	—

16.—Held, when required, at Shire Hall, Haverfordwest.

(Signed) R. T. P. WILLIAMS.
23rd April, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Towr.

TOWY DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) Netting above the average. (b.) Rod and line below.
3.—(a.) (d.) Fair.
5.—(a.) 6 permanent. (b.) 2 permanent. Total, 8.
8.—Yes.
12.—The Chief Inspector inspected the district, and a copy of his suggestions has been sent to the two mines, at both of which there are improvements.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Coracle net ..	2l. 2s.	9*	18 18 0	2l. 2s.	19	39 18 0
Two-pole net ..	—	—	—	2l.	1	2 0 0
Seine net ..	—	—	—	5l.	12	60 0 0
Ditto (monthly) ..	—	—	—	12s. 6d.	15	9 7 6
Wade net (whole district).	—	—	—	1l.	2	2 0 0
Ditto (part of district).	—	—	—	10s.	3	1 10 0
Ditto (part of district).	—	—	—	5s.	24	6 0 0
Lamp net ..	—	—	—	10s.	15	7 10 0
Fixed engine ..	—	—	—	3l.	1	3 0 0
Total ..	.. ..	9	18 18 0	..	92	131 5 6

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £150 3s. 6d.

* Four of these coracle nets were licensed for both public and private waters, paying £1 1s. for each water.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l. 1s.	83	£ s. d. 88 3 0	2s. 6d.	1,975	£ s. d. 246 17 6

General licences.						No.	Amount.
For salmon						3	£ s. d. 11 0 0

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 53

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for salmon in annual close season.	Llangadock	—	—	—	—	2
Ditto	Carmarthen County.	3	0 10 0	1 4 2	—	2
Ditto	Llanboidy	—	—	—	—	2
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	Carmarthen County.	1	0 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Attempting to kill salmon in close season.	Llandilo	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	"	1	0 1 0	0 9 0	—	—
Fishing for trout with two-pole nets without a licence.	Llandovery	—	—	—	1	—
Fishing with illegal instruments.	Llandilo	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto		1	0 2 6	—	—	—
Using a gaff to kill salmon.	Llangadock	2	3 0 0	—	1	—

SECOND OFFENCE.

Fishing with two-pole net without a licence.	Llandovery	1	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. —	—	—
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THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Using snare for catching salmon.	Llangadock	1	2 10 0	0 17 6	—	—
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16.—2nd February, 11th April, 11th July, and 10th October, 1900, at the Shire Hall, Carmarthen, at 12.30.

(Signed) W. MORGAN GRIFFITHS.
6th February, 1900.

OGMORE DISTRICT. OGMORE.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), and (c.) Below the average.
- 3.—(a.) Poor. (c.) Very few. (d.) and (e.) Poor.
- 4.—Cannot say.
- 5.—Four water-bailiffs have been employed at different times for short periods.
- 6.—Queen Anne's Weir, on the River Ogmores, at Merthyr Mawr, has almost disappeared. Newcastle Weir, on the River Ogmores, has been repaired, and is now satisfactory.
- 12.—The Bridgend Sewerage Scheme has now been commenced, and is likely to be completed about March, 1901.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net	3l. 3s.	1	3 3 0	3l. 3s.	1	3 3 0
Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £8 6s.						
			For Salmon.			
Rod Licences.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season ..	10s. 6d.	4	3 2 0	2s.	82	8 4 0

15.—The mill at Ogmores is now used as a pumping station by the Bridgend Gas and Water Company, and there is no fish-pass. In consequence, very few fish can get up the Ewenny River from the tidal water. The Company have under consideration a fish-pass to remedy this, at Ty Maen Slip, on the Ewenny River.

16.—No fixed dates or places.

(Signed) S. H. STOCKWOOD.
22nd January, 1900.

TAFF AND ELY.

TAFF AND ELY DISTRICT.

3.—(a.) A fair season. The continued drought interfered much with fishing. (c.) Roach fairly plentiful in the Taff.

5.—(a.) 1 permanent. (b.) 10 permanent. Total, 11.

12. The River Ely is seriously polluted from time to time by tinplate works in spite of the efforts of the Board of Conservators to prevent it.

13 :—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s. 6d.	1	0 10 6	2s. 6d.	187	23 7 6

16.—No particular dates. 22, Duke Street, Cardiff.

(Signed) ARTHUR WALDRON.
16th February, 1900.

RHYMNEY.

RHYMNEY DISTRICT.

3.—(a.) About the average take. (d.) and (e.) A few taken.

5.—(a.) 1 temporary. (b.) 1 temporary. Total, 2.

7.—A fish-pass has been erected in the dam on the Roath Brook, referred to in last year's Report. This fish-pass is not quite satisfactory, but still,

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 55

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

at the same time, the dam does not to any great extent obstruct the passage of fish.

12.—The Water Bailiff makes periodical inspections. Yes.

13 :—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s.	3	£ s. d. 1 10 0	1s.	379	£ s. d. 18 19 0
Other Instruments for Trout and Char.			Rate.	No.	Amount.	
Night lines			5s.	2	£ s. d. 0 10 0	

16.—The Board do not hold their meetings at stated times.

(Signed) CHARLES LYNE.
13th February, 1900

USK AND EBBW DISTRICT.

USK AND
EBBW.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Considerably below.
- 2.—(b.) 356 salmon, weighing 3,889 lbs.
- 3.—(a.) About the average, but rather larger, and in better condition than usual. (d.) Plentiful, and rather larger than usual. (c.) Dace and roach very plentiful. Gudgeon have nearly disappeared.
- 4.—Considering the great drought, there was wonderfully little disease. It appeared slightly on February 24th, April 11th, and November 20th ; from latter date several fish (mostly spent fish) have been affected by disease.
- 5.—(a.) 14 permanent ; 6 temporary. (b.) 20 permanent. Total, 40.
- 6.—What remained of the County Weir and Capt. Sandeman's Weir on the Groyney (damaged by floods in October, 1898) has been practically washed away. The weirs have not been repaired, and they form no obstruction to fish passing up the river.
- 7.—The Peterstone (near Brecon) Mill Brook Weir has been repaired, and no alteration made in the old level.
- 8.—The Tarrell fish-pass, belonging to the Rev. Garnons Williams, has been damaged, and will require to be repaired during the coming summer. The Cwmwysk Weir, which was also washed away in 1898, has been repaired, but no fish-pass has yet been made. Plans have been submitted to the Board of Trade by the owner, Mr. Lloyd Downes.
- 12.—The sewerage systems under the Crickhowell and Abergavenny Local Authorities have been improved during the year. A very serious pollution arises at the sewage farm belonging to the Brecon Town Council. Hundreds of fish were undoubtedly killed by this pollution during the very low water in August last. The matter has been reported to the Board of Trade, and the Corporation (who have promised to deal with the matter) have been threatened with legal proceedings. The pollution of the Afon Llwyd by the various works on the bank of that river has been further dealt with.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

The owners of works polluting the river have been threatened with legal proceedings, and some of them have expended large sums in putting up copperas plant, so as to deal with the waste acid.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.		FOR PUBLIC WATERS.	
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Putts	2s. 6d.	232	35	5	0	—
Putchers or Butts	3l. per 100	3,500	105	0	0	—
Stop or compass net	5l.	8	40	0	0	—
Beating net ..	20l.	1	20	0	0	—
Total .. ..	.. ..	3,781	200	5	0	..

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	165	£ s. d. 165 0 0	1s.	2,107	£ s. d. 105 7 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
Night lines	5s.	3	£ s. d. 0 15 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		

FIRST OFFENCE.

Taking trout without a licence.	Brecon County.	2	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 7 6	—	—
Taking trout illegally.	"	3	—	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 9 6	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	—	0 9 6	—	—
Aiding ditto	"	1	—	0 12 0	—	—
Possession of gaff ..	Brecon Boro'	1	0 6 0	0 14 0	—	—
Taking salmon illegally	Devynock	1	1 0 0	including costs ditto.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	"	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Abergavenny.	1	0 5 0	0 3 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 4 0	0 3 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 15 0	0 5 0	—	—
Using trout net without a licence.	Pontypool	1	0 13 0	0 7 0	—	—
Possession of illegal instrument.	"	1	0 13 0	0 7 0	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Crickhowell	1	0 17 0	0 7 0	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SECOND OFFENCE.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Possession of gaff ..	Brecon Boro'	1	2	10	0	0	12	0	—	—
Using trout net with- out a licence.	Devynock	1	2	10	0	0	12	6	—	—
Using net of illegal mesh.	"	1	2	10	0	0	12	6	—	—
Taking trout illegally	Brecon County.	1	0	5	0	0	12	0	—	—

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Possession of salmon roe.	Brecon County.	1	2	0	0	0	14	2	—	1
Ditto	"	1	2	0	0	0	12	6	—	—
Possession of gaff ..	"	1	5	0	0	0	12	6	—	—
Aiding ditto	"	1	5	0	0	0	12	6	—	—
Taking salmon illegally	Devynock.	1	5	0	0	including costs.	—	—	—	—
Possession of unseason- able salmon.	Brecon County.	1	5	0	0	1	15	6	—	—

16.—Meetings are held as follows:—First (annual) meeting on third Monday in January, at Newport. Second meeting on third Monday in May, at Brecon. Third meeting on third Monday in September, at Abergavenny.

(Signed) HORACE S. LYNE.
19th January, 1900.

WYE DISTRICT.

WYE.

- 1.—(a), (b), (c.) Much below the average throughout the district.
4.—Yes, very slightly.
5.—(a.) 8 permanent ; 19 temporary ; total, 27.
6.—Last summer a new dam was erected some 200 yards above the town bridge at Rhayader, in the River Wye, in connection with a tan-yard. No fish-pass has been attached to it.
8.—Yes.
11.—Yes. The tan-yard referred to in the answer to Question 6.
13:—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Putchers or butts	1 <i>l.</i> per 50	1,384	28 0 0	—	—	—
Stop or compass net	3 <i>l.</i>	43	129 0 0	—	—	—
Lave net	1 <i>l.</i>	2	2 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net	5 <i>l.</i>	16	75 0 0	—	—	—
Beating net ..	5 <i>l.</i>	6	30 0 0	—	—	—
Total		1,450	264 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	126	126	1s.	3,299	164 19 0
Ditto	10s.	10	5	—	—	—
Total		136	131 0 0	—	3,299	164 19 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14.—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using a rod and line for catching trout without a licence.	Coleford	2	£ s. d. 0 2 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	—	—
Fishing for salmon without number painted on the boat.	Ross	4	0 2 0	0 5 6	—	—
Using a rod and line for catching trout without a licence.	"	1	0 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 1 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	"	2	—	0 7 6	—	—
Servants of licensee using net for catching salmon without name endorsed thereon.	"	1	0 6 0	0 9 0	—	—
Possession of young of salmon.	Harewood End	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using a rod and line for catching trout without a licence.	"	1	0 2 0	0 10 0	—	—
Fishing for salmon without number painted on boat.	"	2	0 1 0	0 9 0	1	—
Using a trammel net without a licence.	Hereford	2	0 4 6	0 8 0	—	—
Using a rod and line for catching trout without a licence.	Builth	2	0 2 6	0 5 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 3 6	0 6 6	—	—

15.—The attention of the Board of Trade is called to the London Water (Welsh Supply) Bill now before Parliament, in which it is proposed to impound all the waters of

- (1.) The Irfon and its tributary streams ;
- (2.) The Wye and all tributary streams ;
- (3.) The Chwefri and all tributary streams above Brynyoye Mill, Llanafanfawr.

The effect of the works proposed by this Bill will be the loss of a very large extent of spawning ground, together with an enormous quantity of water, which will seriously injure the fishing industry and fisheries in this district.

16.—The second Wednesday in January, May, and October, at the Shire Hall, Hereford.

(Signed) EVAN T. OWEN.
15th February, 1900.

SEVERN.

SEVERN DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below.
- 2.—(a.) 10,000 salmon, averaging 12½ lbs. (b.) 50 salmon. Total, 10,050.
- 3.—(a.) Bad. (c.) Average. (d.) Very few freshes in which eels could run. Large number caught on one fresh, but otherwise very little fishing.
- (c.) Coarse fish on the increase, but of a smaller size.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

- 5.—(a.) 13 permanent ; 3 temporary. (b.) 3 permanent. Total, 19
- 6.—Powick Weir, which was raised previously to 1899, is still without an efficient fish-pass.
- 8.—Several of very little use to salmon.
- 11.—Poisonous substances are still allowed to flow into the Stour, but the Board have not been able to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings. The river at Market Drayton is from time to time poisoned, and large numbers of fish destroyed.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Putts	2s. 6d.	228	28 10 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1s.	80	4 0 0	—	—	—
Putchers or butts ..	1l. per 50	6,380	128 0 0	—	—	—
Stop net	3l.	15	45 0 0	—	—	—
Outriggers and leaders.	various	4	23 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1l.	10	10 0 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net	1l. 10s.	24	36 0 0	1l. 10s.	76	114 0 0
Ditto	1l.	3	3 0 0	1l.	5	5 0 0
Draft or seine net	5l.	6	30 0 0	3l.	7	21 0 0
Ditto	4l.	5	20 0 0	2l.	11	22 0 0
Ditto	2l.	1	2 0 0	1l. 1s.	8	8 8 0
Ditto	1l. 1s.	2	2 2 0	—	—	—
Total		6,758	321 12 6	—	107	170 8 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £482.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s.	27	£ s. d. 13 10 0	{ 2s. 1s.	3,223 3,046	£ s. d. 322 6 0 152 6 0
Total		27	13 10 0	—	6,269	£474 12 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
Draft and bush net	7s.	31	£ s. d. 10 17 0
Weir trap	15s.	14	10 10 0
Night line	5s.	39	9 15 0
Other instruments	10s.	1	0 10 0
Total		85	£31 12 0

General Licences.	No.	Amount.
For trout and char	1	£ s. d. 17 10 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing for freshwater fish with an illegal instrument.	Upton-on-Severn.	2	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 7 6	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	Tenbury	—	—	—	1	—
Ditto	Worcester	1	0 11 6 including costs.	—	—	—
Ditto	Wellington	3	0 4 0	—	—	—
Ditto	Bridgnorth	1	0 5 0	0 7 6	—	—
Taking samlets ..	Gloucester	1	0 12 0	0 13 0	—	—
Groping for trout ..	Lydney	2	0 0 6	0 7 9	—	—
Ditto	Tenbury	3	1 7 8 including costs.	—	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0 including costs.	—	—	—
Ditto	Knighton	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Ditto	Caeraws	1	0 5 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Lading for trout ..	Church Stretton.	2	Fined costs	—	—	—
Fishing for freshwater fish during close season.	Worcester	1	0 12 6 including costs.	—	—	—
Taking freshwater fish during close season.	"	1	0 1 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	Wellington	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto	Baschurch	3	0 0 6	—	—	—
Ditto	Lydney	1	0 1 0	—	—	1
Using lave net without a licence.	"	1	3 1 0	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 15 0	—	—	—
Using unlawful fixed engines.	"	—	—	—	1	—
Using night line in borough of Bridgnorth.	Bridgnorth	1	0 2 6	0 9 0	—	—
Putting lime in water	Welshpool	1	0 10 0	—	—	—

SECOND OFFENCE.

Groping for trout ..	Caeraws	1	0 5 0	0 9 0	—	—
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THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Using night line in borough of Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Using night line without a licence.	"	—	—	—	1	—

15.—The necessity for a codification of the fishery laws.

16.—The last Thursday in January, April, July, and October, at Birmingham.

(Signed) JOHN STALLARD, Junr.
1st March 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

AVON BRUE AND PARRET DISTRICT.

AVON BRUE
AND PARRET.

- 1.—Below the average.
2.—With net : 6 salmon, weighing 78 lbs. With putchers : 24 salmon, weighing 312 lbs.
3.—(a.) The fishing season was not a good one, partly due to the long drought. (c.) Very few grayling. (d.) Plentiful. (e.) Good.
5.—(a.) 7 temporary. (b.) 9 temporary. Total, 16.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putchers or butts	10s. for 50	889	8 10 0	—	—	—
Dip nets	—	—	—	10s.	6	3 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £11 10s

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season ..	—	—	—	2s. 6d.	543	67 17 6
" a month ..	—	—	—	1s.	109	5 9 0
" a day ..	—	—	—	6d.	64	1 12 0
Total	—	—	—	—	716	74 18 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
Net	3s.	1	£ s. d. 0 3 0

General Licences.	No.	Amount.
For salmon	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0

16.—October 1900, at Bath.
(Signed) T. FOSTER BARHAM.
1st January, 1900.

TAW AND TORRIDGE DISTRICT.

TAW AND
TORRIDGE

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below the average.
2.—It is impossible to answer this question with anything approaching accuracy.
3.—Generally a bad season;
5.—(a.) 4 permanent.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

8.—Yes, generally. No changes have taken place.

12.—None necessary.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing-weir, bank, box, crib, cruive, &c.	6d.	5	30 0 0	—	—	—
Wade net	—	—	—	5s.	5	1 5 0
Ditto	—	—	—	10s.	3	1 10 0
Hang or drift net..	—	—	—	3d. 10s.	30	105 0 0
Total .. ..	..	5	30 0 0	..	38	107 15 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £137 15s.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l. 1s.	77	£ s. d. 80 17 0	—	—	—
" a fortnight ..	10s.	16	8 0 0	—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	93	88 17 0	—	—	—

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using a net in the close season.	Braunton Petty Sessions.	2	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 0 0	—	—
Taking salmon in an- nual close time.	"	1	£1. and 10s. for fish and advocate's fee.		—	1

16.—Second Friday after County Quarter Sessions, at Bridge Hall Build-
ings, as the day of quarterly meeting. Other meetings are held when
deemed necessary.

(Signed) W. H. TOLLER.

3rd April, 1900.

CAMEL.**CAMEL DISTRICT.**

1.—(a.) About the average. (b.) Above. (c.) Very good.

3.—(a.) Above the average. (d.) About the average.

5.—(a.) 1 permanent, 2 temporary; total, 3.

6.—The Board are glad to be able to state that, under an arrangement with
the Bodmin Waterworks Company, the weir at Dunmere has been lowered,
and a fish-pass, believed to be adequate, has been provided.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

- 10.—No gratings have been erected, but the Board now have under consideration the substitution of an improved grating at Dunmere Bridge.
- 11.—The Board have been much concerned in regard to pollution from Tin Works at Lanivet, and from drainage at Camelford, and are still considering what steps shall be taken to put a stop to such pollution, and in regard to the latter, have invoked the assistance of the County Council.
- 13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Hang or drift net..	—	—	—	2l.	6	£ 12 0 0
Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	12s.	27	£ 16 4 0	4s.	231	£ 44 4 0
" a fortnight ..	5s.	1	0 5 0	2s. 6d.	7	0 17 6
" a day ..	—	—	—	1s.	2	0 2 0
Total ..	..	28	16 9 0	..	230	45 3 6

- 14.—The Board have taken proceedings (which are still pending) against the miller at Dunmere for keeping open the sluices.
- 15.—The Board will be compelled to incur a heavy expenditure (about £40) in regard to substitution of improved grating at Dunmere Bridge. The Board have during the past year adopted byelaws with a view to restricting netting, and also a scale of licence duties for short period licences, which byelaws and scale of licence duties have been approved by the Board of Trade.
- 16.—The Board meet about once a month, either at Bodmin or Wade-bridge.

(Signed) J. HERBERT GAMESON,
20th February, 1900.

FOWEY DISTRICT.

FOWEY.

- 1.—(a.) Average. (b.) Below.
- 3.—(a.) Below average. (d.) Not fished for.
- 5.—(a.) 1 permanent; 2 temporary; total, 3.
- 8.—Yes.
- 11.—An old adit was re-opened, but nothing was sent into the river, and I understand that work has now been stopped.
- 12.—None were necessary.
- 13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Draft or seine net..	—	—	—	2l. 10s.	8	£ 22 10 0
Hang net ..	—	—	—	5s.	10	2 10 0
Total	19	25 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s.	117	£ s. d. 58 10 0	3s.	483	£ s. d. 73 9 0

16.—As required.

(Signed) W. PEASE, Jnr.
30th March, 1900.

TAMAR AND
PLYM.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) Above the average. (b.), (c.) Below.
3.—(a.) Plentiful, but not in condition until April.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent; 2 temporary. (b.) 7 permanent. Total, 10.
6.—The dam at Latchley Weir, on the Tamar, is in course of alteration by having a new fish-pass added.
8.—Yes.
10.—A new grating at the outfall from Hodges Mill, near Tor Bridge, on the Yealm.
A new grating at the intake of Meavy Mill, near Meavy, on the Meavy or Plym River. Both are effective.
12.—Negotiations are going on with the owners of the Bertha Consols Mine, near Buckland Monachorum, and with the owners of the Devon Arsenic Works, at Marytavy, both on the Tavy, with the view of obtaining additional appliances to prevent pollution from these mines, the surface works of which were examined by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Her Majesty's Inspector of Fisheries, at the request of the Tamar and Plym Fishery Board.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net	3l. 10s.	3	£ s. d. 10 10 0	3l. 10s.	4	£ s. d. 14 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line .. £24 10s.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	7s. 6d.	237	£ s. d. 88 17 6	—	—	—

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 65

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Taking trout in close season.	Tavistock Division of Devon.	1	£ s. d. 0 5 6	£ s. d. including costs.	costs.	—

16.—No fixed dates. Alternately at Tavistock and Plymouth.
(Signed) W. W. MATHEWS.
15th February, 1900.

AVON (DEVON) DISTRICT.

AVON
(DEVON)

- 1.—(a.) Above average. (b.) Not so good. (c.) Average.
3.—(a.) Average season, considering lowness of water.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent; 1 temporary. (b.) 6 permanent (honorary).
Total, 8.
12.—Water was analysed from the Erme, and the analysis was fairly satisfactory.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Fishing - weir, bank, box, crib, cruike, &c. (T. J. Ellis, Marsh Mills, Aveton Gifford).	10s.	1	£ s. d. 10 0 0	—	—	—
Hand net	1s.	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net	5s.	4	20 0 0	—	—	—
Total		6	£31 0 0	..	..	..

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1s.	9	£ s. d. 9 0 0	10s.	77	£ s. d. 38 10 0
" a week ..	—	—	—	5s.	23	5 15 0
" a day ..	—	—	—	2s.	37	3 14 0
Total		9	£9 0 0	..	137	£47 19 0

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Disturbing salmon.	Totnes	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0	and costs	—	—

15.—The correspondence as to the fish-passes is still under consideration.
(Signed) WILLIAM BEER.
February 19th, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

DART

DART DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below the average, owing to very dry season.
- 2.—(a.) 1,700 salmon, weighing 17,000 lbs. (b.) 67 salmon, weighing 853 lbs. Total, 1,767 salmon, weighing 17,853 lbs. This is only a rough calculation, as there are not means of obtaining complete and reliable estimate from all the net fishermen.
- 3.—(a.) No net fisheries. Rod fishing very poor, owing to dry season. (d.) A large number in the tidal waters below Totnes Bridge were killed, owing, it is believed, to blasting in the river bed in connection with the Sewage Scheme.
- 5.—(a.) 3 permanent ; 1 temporary (seven weeks) ; total, 4.
- 6.—Dams on the West Dart, Cowsic, and Blackabrook Streams were re-built in 1898, and in the case of the Blackabrook the level of the weir has been considerably raised. These works are the property of the Devonport Water Company. They were inspected by C. E. Fryer, Esq., of the Board of Trade, in August last, and subsequently the Board of Trade required plans of fish-passes to be submitted to them by the Devonport Water Company.
- 8.—Yes. None necessary. The dams referred to in Answer 6 prevent fish getting higher up to spawn, and it is very desirable that the Devonport Water Company should be compelled to comply with the law and erect fish-passes, and also gratings, in front of the intakes of their leats, as at present fish get into the leats and spawn there, and are lost to the river.
- 9.—Gratings have not been attached to the intakes of the Devonport Water Company's leats at the West Dart, Cowsic, and Blackabrook.
- 10.—Yes, at Bagpark, on the Webbern, a tributary of the Dart. Yes.
- 11.—Twice during 1899 gas lime has escaped from the drains of Her Majesty's prison at Princetown. On these occasions, however, not many fish were killed. In former years many fish have been killed from the same cause. The authorities have undertaken to give prompt attention to the matter.
- 12.—No pollution from mines. It is understood that the Buckfastleigh Urban District Council Sewage Scheme has been completed, but the manufacturers' effluent is still carried into the river and pollutes it. It is desirable that some steps should at once be taken to divert this effluent, or to render it innocuous.
- 13.—

Salmon Nets.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net	5l.	2	10 0 0	5l.	22	110 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £120.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	73	£ s. d. 73 0 0	10s.	246	£ s. d. 123 0 0
" a month ..	—	—	—	5s.	140	35 0 0
" a week ..	7s. 6d.	32	12 0 0	—	—	—
" a day ..	2s.	17	1 14 0	1s.	410	20 10 0
Total ..	..	122	£86 14 0	..	796	£178 10 0

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 67

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing for salmon with rod and line without licence.	Ashburton	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0 including costs.	£ s. d. — — —	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without licence.	"	1	1 0 0 including costs.*	— — —	—	—

* Defendant did not attend, and fine was not paid, owing to his having gone out of the jurisdiction.

15.—The Paignton Urban District Council are applying to Parliament this session for a Bill to empower them to acquire land in the parish of Holne for the construction of a reservoir, and to take the water from certain streams, brooks, &c., and the rainfall which would otherwise flow into the River Dart, to supply Paignton with water. The Board have dissented to the Bill, and ask the Board of Trade to assist them in opposing it.

16.—The fourth Monday in each month, at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, Totnes.

(Signed) EDWARD WINDEATT.
8th January, 1900.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

TEIGN.

1.—(a.) About the average. (b.) Much below. (c.) Below.

2 :—

— —	Salmon.		Migratory Trout.		Total.	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(a.)	876	7,779	574	1,582	1,450	9,361
(b.)	12	117	300	300	312	417
Total ..	888	7,896	874	1,882	1,762	9,778

3.—(a.) Very much the same as last year.

5.—(a.) 2 permanent ; 2 temporary ; total, 4. In addition, 20 police constables, whose beats adjoin the river, had water-bailiffs' warrants, and receive a reward of £2 for each conviction they obtain.

6.—Messrs. Stockman Bros., of Newton Abbot, have considerably raised the sill of Bradley Weir, on the River Lemon, and have been called upon to place a fish-pass there, approved by the Board of Trade. They have not yet done this.

8.—Yes.

11.—The Great Weeke Mine, at Chagford, has been re-opened, and the river is being considerably polluted by the mine water. The Board are in correspondence with the manager of the mine on the subject.

12.—The pollution from the Barytes Mine, at Teign House, has been effectually dealt with by turning the dirty water on to a waste piece of land.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
Draft or seine net	—	—	—	5l	10	£ s. d. 50 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	48	£ s. d. 48 0 0	2s. 6d.	421	£ s. d. 52 12 6
" a day	2s.	41	4 2 0		—	—
Total		89	52 2 0	—	421	£52 12 6

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing without a li- cence.	Moreton- hampstead.	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0 including costs.	£ s. d. —	—	—
Ditto		1	0 15 0 including costs.	—	—	—
Illegally taking trout in a pond.	"	1	0 1 0 and costs.	—	—	—

SECOND OFFENCE.

Fishing without a li- cence.	Moreton- hampstead.	1	0 10 0 including costs.	—	—	—
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16.—Once a quarter, at Town Hall, Newton Abbot.

(Signed) HACKER & MICHELMORE.
22nd March, 1900.

EXE.

EXE DISTRICT.

- 1.—A little better than last year, but very poor indeed compared with past years.
- 2.—(a.) 2,526 salmon, weighing 30,565 lbs. (b.) 115 salmon, weighing 1,094 lbs. Total, 2,641 salmon, weighing 31,659 lbs.
- 3.—(a.) Fair.
- 5.—(a.) 2 permanent ; 1 temporary ; total, 3.
- 8.—Generally speaking, yes. The subject of the obstructions to the passage of fish placed on Tiverton Weir is receiving the attention of the Board of Trade at the present time.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

12.—Representations have been made to the County Council with reference to certain pollutions from factories on the Culm, and the County Council are also taking steps with regard to the sewage from Thorverton and other places.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net	5l.	1	£ s. d. 5 0 0	3l. 10s.	25	£ s. d. 87 10 0
Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line .. £82 10s.						
Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	37	£ s. d. 37 0 0	2s. 6d.	774	£ s. d. 96 15 0
" after June 1 ..	12s. 6d.	9	5 12 6	—	—	—
" a fortnight ..	—	—	—	1s.	441	22 1 0
Total .. ..	.. ..	46	42 12 6	—	1,215	118 16 0

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing for trout with- out licence.	Tiverton	1	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. and costs.	—	—
Ditto	Dulverton	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
Fishing in close time.	Wonford	5	—	0 " 6	—	—
Groping for trout ..	Tiverton	1	2 0 0	including costs.	1	1

15.—The alarming decrease of late years in the salmon fisheries of this river, caused to a great extent by the over-fishing by nets in both tidal and inland waters, particularly the latter, and the necessity for taking steps to counteract the great falling off in the fisheries.

16.—At the Clerk's office.

(Signed) H. FORD,
9th February, 1900.

OTTER DISTRICT.

OTTER.

No return.

AXE DISTRICT.

AXE.

- 1.—(a.) A fair average. (b.) A very bad season. (c.) Bad season.
2.—No means of ascertaining.
3.—(a.) A bad season, owing to scarcity of water. (d.) The abundance of eels and coarse fish is detrimental to the trout fisheries.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent. (b.) 4 temporary. Total, 5.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

8.—During the year plans of the proposed new fish-pass at Westwater Weir have been prepared and submitted to the Board of Trade by the owner, and the Board of Trade have approved of the form and dimensions thereof, and issued their certificate, and it is arranged for the pass to be erected and completed during the coming fishing season.

11.—No, but complaints have been made by licensees of the dirty state of the water arising from sewage flowing into the river from the town of Axminster.

13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net ..	5 <i>l</i> .	4	£ s. d. 20 0 0	—	—	£ s. d. — — —

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10 <i>s</i> .	25	£ s. d. 12 10 0	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	165	£ s. d. 20 12 6

General Licences.						No.	Amount.
For trout and char .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	£ s. d. 4 0 0

16.—The meetings are always held at the Clerk's offices. It is not usual to fix the dates of the meetings to be held during the year until just before such meetings are convened.

(Signed) W. FORWARD.
30th January, 1900.

FROME.

FROME DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below.
- 2.—(a.) 21 salmon, weighing 340 lbs. (b.) 8 salmon, weighing 160 lbs. Total, 29 salmon, weighing 500 lbs.
- 5.—(a.) 1 temporary. (b.) 1 temporary. Total, 2.
- 13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.	FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net	5 <i>l</i> .	1	£ s. d. 5 0 0	—	—	—

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 71

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> .	3	£ <i>s</i> . <i>d</i> . 3 3 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1 <i>l</i> .	11	11 0 0	—	—	—
Total .. ..	.. ..	14	14 3 0	—	—	—

16.—None fixed.

(Signed) P. E. L. BUDGE.
23rd April, 1900.

AVON AND STOUR DISTRICT.

AVON
AND STOUR.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below.
 2.—(a.) 522 salmon. (b.) 40 salmon. Total, 562 salmon. (This includes the fishery known as "The Royalty.")
 5.—(a.) 3 permanent; 6 temporary. (b.) 3 temporary. Total, 12.
 8.—The whole of the fish-passes in the district are now being inspected, as it is believed that some of them are not in good condition.
 13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.
Knapp fishing weir	12$\frac{1}{2}$.	1	£ s. d. 12 0 0	—	—	£ s. d. — — —
Winkton ditto	5$\frac{1}{2}$.	1	5 0 0	—	—	— — —
Draft or seine net..	3$\frac{1}{2}$.	4	12 0 0	3$\frac{1}{2}$.	17	51 0 0
Total .. .. .	.. ..	6	29 0 0	..	17	51 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £80.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1 <i>l</i> .	95	£ s. d. 95 0 0	5 <i>s</i> .	141	£ s. d. 35 5 0
„ a week.. ..	—	—	—	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	25	3 2 6
„ a day	—	—	—	1 <i>s</i> .	168	8 8 0
Total .. ..	.. ..	95	95 0 0	..	334	46 15 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.							Rate.	No.	Amount.
Stop net	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s.	3	£ s. d. 0 3 0
Drag net	..	..	..	..	..	..	7s. 6d.	5	1 17 6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	8	2 0 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Fishing without a licence.	Salisbury County.	1	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. Costs remitted.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	"	1	—

16.—The first Tuesday in February at Christchurch ; the first Tuesday in March at Salisbury ; and the first Friday in November at Wimborne.

(Signed) RISON D. SHARP.

5th February, 1900.

ADUR.

ADUR DISTRICT.

1.—Have no means of obtaining any accurate result.

3.—(a.) Well up to the average. (d.) Above average. (e.) Good, and above average in quantity, but small in size.

4.—Several dead fish were found (migratory trout), evidently spawn bound.

5.—(b.) 14 permanent.

12.—The County Councils are endeavouring to stop the pollution of river mouth from sewage.

13 :—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	—	—	£ s. d. —	1s.	50	£ s. d. 2 10 0

16.—The Pavilion, Brighton, when necessary.

(Signed) E. WOODS OXBORROW.

5th February, 1900.

OUSE.

OUSE (SUSSEX) DISTRICT.

1.—None have been reported.

5.—(b.) 1 permanent

8.—Have had no complaints. It is believed the passes are in good condition.

16.—Meetings are called, when required, at the Clerk's office.

(Signed) FREDERICK HOLMAN.

5th January, 1901.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 73

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

CUCKMERE DISTRICT.

CUCKMERE.

- 3.—(a.) Fair. (c.) Plentiful;
- 5.—(b.) 7 permanent.
: 18:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	—	—	£ s. d. —	1s.	40	£ s. d. 2 0 0

16.—June, September, December and March, at the Junction Hotel, Polegate.

(Signed) H. J. WOODHAMS.
13th January, 1900.

ROTHER DISTRICT.

ROTHER.

- 1.—(a.) Stationary.
3.—(d.) Normal quantity. (c.) Fairly stocked.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 2.
16.—July, Castle Hotel, Bodiam. January, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye.
(Signed) THEODORE J. SMITH.
24th January, 1900

STOUR (KENT) DISTRICT.

STOUR.

No return.

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX.

- 1.—(a.) Below average. Migratory trout only. (b.) None recorded.
3.—(a.) Average supply. (d.) Average. (c.) Below average.
5.—(b.) 73 permanent.
15.—Power to vary the close time for different kinds of freshwater fish is desired.
16.—When required, at County Hall, Ipswich.
(Signed) A. TOWNSEND COBBOLD.
23rd March, 1900.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

- 5.—(b.) About 160 permanent.
16.—"On a Saturday in January," at the Shire Hall, Norwich.
(Signed) H. BRITTAIN.
16th February, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

OUSE AND NENE.

OUSE AND NENE DISTRICT.

15.—No meeting of the Board of Conservators has been held during the present year, 1899, and only one county council—that of Bedfordshire—has made a return to me of members appointed on the Board of Conservators for the Ouse and Nene Fishery District. The adverse balance is £4 2s. 9d. I have received no information of any prosecution under the bye-laws. There are occasional requests for copies of bye-laws, which are forwarded free while the original stock lasts.
(Signed) JOSEPH MILLER.
27th December, 1899.

WELLAND.

WELLAND DISTRICT.

3.—(d.) Plentiful. (e.) Roach, dace, pike, perch, chub plentiful.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent. (b.) 1 permanent. Total, 2.
(Signed) SAMUEL B. SHARPE.
15th January, 1900

WITHAM.

WITHAM DISTRICT.

3.—(a.) Not many taken. (d.) The season was too dry to cause these fish to bite, but there are quantities in the rivers. (e.) The waters are well stocked, but the past year was not good for angling, as there was so much natural food abounding in the streams, which ran very low. Fish did not bite freely until late in the autumn.
5.—(b.) 1 permanent (paid by the Lincoln Angling Association); 6 temporary (honorary); total, 7. The police at Boston are appointed bailiffs.
12.—The effluent from the Lincoln Sewage Farm flows into the Sincil Dyke, and thence (at a distance of about eight miles) into the Witham. The Sincil Dyke had become very foul, but it was cleaned out during the summer.
13:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	—	—	£ s. d. —	2s. 6d.	19	£ s. d. 1 17 6

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn	Acquitted
			Fine.	Costs.		
Trailing	North Hol- land Petty Sessions.	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 6 0	—	—

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 75

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

15.—There should be additional paid bailiffs to look after tributary streams, but the Board is practically without funds.

16.—At Boston and Lincoln alternately.

(Signed) JOSH. DURANCE.
2nd February, 1900.

TRENT DISTRICT.

TRENT.

1.—None taken.

3.—(a.) The season for trout has been generally bad, owing to the lowness of the water. Such fish as have been taken were in good condition. (c.) Moderate. In some districts there has been a considerable falling off in the number of fish taken, and the size has been smaller. (e.) Generally very good. Pike, chub, roach, barbel have been taken in large quantities.

4.—Two or three diseased fish were seen early in the season.

5.—(a.) 1 permanent; (b.) 58 permanent. Total, 59.

12.—No legal steps have been taken in this direction as the Board has no funds wherewith to enter upon expensive litigation. Wherever cases of pollution are reported the Bailiff of the Board visits the locality and takes down particulars, and the parties offending are remonstrated with and threatened, with the result in some cases of remedial measures. What is really required is a Rivers Board, or some other authority, with power and means to take and carry on legal proceedings to redress grievances. Such a Board should have power to visit the works from which any grievances arise at any time—and especially, when considered necessary, in the night time, as deleterious matter is believed to be turned in then in the hope that all trace of it may disappear by day time.

13 :—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s.	10	£ s. d. 5 0 0	2s. 6d.	1,751	£ s. d. 218 17 6
" a week ..	"	—	—	1s.	395	19 15 0
Total	"	10	5 0 0	"	2,146	238 12 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.		Rate.	No.	Amount.
Net		10s.	16	£ s. d. 8 0 0

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using net prohibited by byelaws.	Bingham Petty Sessions.	3	£ s. d. 2 0 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	Notts Petty Sessions.	1	1 5 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 1 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 15 0	Including costs.	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

FIRST OFFENCE—cont.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Using explosive sub- stance to destroy fish.	Aahbourne Petty Sessions.	1	£ s. d. 0 2 6	And costs.	—	—
Aiding and abetting above offence.	"	2	0 10 0	And costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	And costs.	1	1
Fishing for trout with- out a licence.	Hanley Petty Sessions.	1	0 5 0	And costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	And costs.	—	—
Groping for trout con- trary to byelaws.	Cheadle Petty Sessions.	1	0 5 0	And costs.	—	—
Using night lines con- trary to byelaws.	Nottingham Petty Sessions.	1	1 1 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 15 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 6	Including costs.	—	—
Placing lime in water with intent to de- stroy fish.	Derbyshire Quarter Sessions.	2	6 months' hard labour.	—	—	—
Ditto	Lough- borough Pet- ty Sessions.	1	6 weeks' hard labour.	—	—	—
Groping contrary to byelaws.	Mansfield Petty Sessions.	1	0 15 0	Including costs.	—	—

16.—The next annual meeting will be held at Derby in March next.
(Signed) C. K. EDDOWES,
12th February, 1900.

YORKSHIRE

YORKSHIRE DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) Rather over the average in numbers, but considerably below the average in weight. (b.) Nil.
2.—(a.) 96 salmon, weighing 576½ lbs.; and 1,456 migratory trout, weighing 7,698½ lbs. Total, 1,552 fish, weighing 8,274½ lbs.
4.—No disease has been reported.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent. (b.) 30 permanent. Total, 31.
8.—Further repairs have been done to the Boroughbridge fish-pass, and further repairs are necessary, but it is impossible to do them at this time of the year. Some small repairs were done to Harewood Weir.
9, 10, 11.—I am not aware of any.
12.—The Board prosecuted successfully in a case at Sheffield.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Draft or seine net..	5l.	2	10 0 0	5l.	1	5 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	4l.	2	8 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	3l.	3	9 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	2l. 10s.	6	15 0 0
Total		2	10 0 0		12	37 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £47.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 77

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1l.	2	£ s. d. 2 0 0	1s.	10,876	£ s. d. 548 16 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.			Rate.	No.	Amount.
Net .. .. .	..	..	1l. 13s. 4d.	1	£ s. d. 1 13 4
Trammel net ..	..	..	1l. 13s. 4d.	1	1 13 4
Shackle net ..	..	..	1l. 13s. 4d.	1	1 13 4
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	3	£5 0 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		

FIRST OFFENCE.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout with- out a licence.	Ripon (Liberty)	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto	Knarborough	1	2 0 0	0 18 10	—	—
Ditto	Pickering	1	0 2 0	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto	Sheffield (W.R.)	2	0 4 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	Ripon (City)	1	0 2 0	0 18 0	—	—
Possession of salmon during close time.	Leeds (City)	1	31 0 0	Including costs.	—	—
Obstructing bailiff ..	"	1	1 0 0	"	—	—
Selling salmon roe ..	Richmond (Boro')	1	2 0 0	2 11 2	—	—
Folluting River Sheaf and killing trout.	Sheffield (City)	1	2 0 0	Including costs.	—	—
Exposing grayling for sale during close time	Leeds (City)	1	2 0 0	"	8	—
Aiding and abetting in fishing for trout without a licence.	Knarborough	1	2 0 0	0 18 10	—	—
Groping for trout ..	Dronfield (Derbyshire)	2	0 10 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	Knarborough	1	—	0 5 0	—	—
Using a wire to catch trout.	Scarboro' (N.R.)	—	—	—	—	2
Using chloride of lime to destroy trout.	Skipton	2	Two months' imprisonment with hard labour.			
Ditto	"	1	One month's imprisonment with hard labour.			
Using net for catching salmon without a licence.	Scarboro' (N.R.)	1	10 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	Fine remitted.	—	—	—
Ditto	"	2	2 10 0	0 6 0	—	—
Using net for catching salmon without label attached.	"	—	—	—	—	1
Using fixed engine for catching salmon.	"	—	—	—	—	2
Taking trout by hand.	Skipton	—	—	—	—	2*

*Appeal pending.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SECOND OFFENCE.

Possession of unclean salmon.	Leeds (City)	1	£ s. d. 7 5 0	£ s. d. 3 3 0	—	—
Exposing grayling for sale during close time.	"	1	To pay costs.	—	—	—

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Exposing salmon for sale during close time.	Leeds (City)	1	£ s. d. No judgment.	£ s. d. —	—	—
Ditto	"	—	—	—	—	1
Exposing grayling for sale during close time.	"	2	To pay costs.	—	—	—

15.—The proposed pollution of the Ouse at Barlby, above Selby. The Otley Urban District Council's Water Bill to be introduced this session into Parliament.

16.—The general annual meeting is held at York, early in February, but no dates have been fixed for other meetings.

(Signed) J. EDMUND JONES.
16th January, 1900.

ESK.

ESK (YORKSHIRE) DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) Above. (b.) About. (c.) Above.
2.—(a.) 10,561 fish, weighing 45,642 lbs. (b.) 458 fish, weighing 2,918 lbs.
Total, 11,019 fish, weighing 48,560 lbs.
Comparative statement :—

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
SALMON NETS AT SEA.					
Number issued	42	43	39	43	39
Revenue	£105 10s. 0d.	£108 0s. 0d.	£97 10s. 0d.	£109 10s. 0d.	£98 10s. 0d.
Catch	7,312	6,031	7,409	6,255	10,462
Average weight	5'032 lbs.	5'783 lbs.	4'386 lbs.	4'336 lbs.	4'332 lbs.
SALMON NETS IN RIVER.					
Number issued	3	2	1	1	1
Revenue	£6 0s. 0d.	£4 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.
Catch	93	372	42	122	99
Average weight	3'4 lbs.	4 lbs.	3'5 lbs.	3'5 lbs.	3'242 lbs.
SALMON RODS.					
Number issued	123	135	113	89	122
Revenue	£61 10s. 0d.	£87 10s. 0d.	£56 10s. 0d.	£44 10s. 0d.	£61 0s. 0d.
Catch	885	604	350	191	458
Average weight	6'482 lbs.	7'7 lbs.	6'29 lbs.	5'485 lbs.	6'372 lbs.
TROUT RODS.					
Number issued	409	432	404	426	501
Revenue	£30 13s. 6d.	£32 8s. 0d.	£30 6s. 0d.	£31 19s. 0d.	£37 11s. 6d.

Analysis for 1899 :—

	r. c. q. lbs.	
Weight of fish caught by net at sea	20 4 2 154	Value £2,064 1s. 6d.
" " " in river	0 2 3 11	Average per boat, £52 13s. 6d.
" " " rod and line	1 6 0 64	Average price, 10'62d. per lb.
	21 13 2 44	
Heaviest fish caught by rod .. 194 lbs.		Average amount of licence duty paid per fish caught—
" " " net .. 24 lbs.		s. d.
First fish caught by rod and line 17th May.	Net at sea	0 2'26
" " " net at sea .. 30th "	Net in river	0 3'63
	Rod and line	2 7'86

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

- 3.—(a.) Fair stock of fish. Baskets light, owing to prolonged drought.
4.—No trace of disease reported.
5.—(a.) 2 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 3.
8.—Yes.
13:—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			
			£ s. d.			
Hang or drift net..	—	—	—	2l 10s.	38	£ s. d. 95 0 0
Ditto ..	—	—	—	3l 10s.	1	3 10 0
Draft or seine net..	2l.	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Total ..	—	1	2 0 0	—	39	98 10 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £100 10s.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	10s.	122	£ s. d. 61 0 0	1s. 6d.	501	£ s. d. 57 11 6

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Taking young of salmon	Whitby Strand.	1	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 9 6	—	—
Fishing in weekly close time.	"	3	0 10 0	0 7 6	—	—
Fishing in playground	"	1	2 0 0	0 8 6	—	—

16.—Four meetings during the year are held on dates fixed by the Board,
at the offices of Mr. W. Seaton Gray, Flowergate, Whitby.
(Signed) WILLIAM BROWN.
24th January, 1900.

TEES DISTRICT.

TEES.

- 1.—(a.) About average of past three years. (b.), (c.) Below average of same.
3.—(a.) The season opened well for trout fishing, but fell off after the first two months. On the whole the season was below the average.
(c.) Grayling are increasing in the Tees. (d.) Cannot report anything.
5.—(a.) 2 permanent; 2 temporary. (b.) 1 temporary. Total, 5.
12.—The pollution of Stillington Beck by discharges of noxious matters from the Carlton Iron Company has occupied the attention of the Board, and steps were at once taken to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. The watchers of the Board have received instructions to keep a strict watch to see that no further pollution takes place. A similar pollution was found to exist from the Newport Iron Works direct into the Tees, and on the attention of the Company being called to the matter, steps were at once taken to prevent future discharges.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Salmon Nets, &c	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Drift net	5s.	9	£ s. d. 45 0 0	5s.	12	£ s. d. 60 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	7s.	5	21 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	7s. 10s.	10	75 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	8s.	2	16 0 0
Hang nets	—	—	—	5s.	2	10 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	7s.	2	14 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	7s. 10s.	9	67 10 0
Ditto	—	—	—	8s.	1	8 0 0
Total .. ..	..	9	45 0 0	..	41	271 10 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £316 10s.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	1s.	92	£ s. d. 92 0 0	2s. 6d.	1,509	£ s. d. 188 12 6

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Attempting to take trout without licence.	Guisbro'	3	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 5 0	0 6 9	—	—
Ditto	Darlington	2	0 2 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	Barnard Castle.	1	0 6 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	Greta Bridge	1	0 10 0	0 5 0	—	—
Using a night line ..	Soxton	1	—	0 7 6	—	—
Using a trawl net ..	Stockton	1	0 2 6	0 13 0	—	—
Taking salmon without licence.	Staindrop	1	0 10 0	0 14 6	—	—
Ditto	Greta Bridge	1	1 0 0	0 6 9	—	—
Ditto	"	2	1 10 0	0 4 9	—	—
Aiding and abetting in above offence.	"	1	1 0 0	0 6 9	—	—
Attempting to take salmon during close season.	"	6	5 0 0	0 3 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	3 0 0	0 14 6	—	2
Ditto	"	2	—	0 6 9	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 15 6	0 14 6	—	—
Taking salmon during close season.	"	1	1 0 0	0 4 9	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 6 0	0 4 9	—	—
Ditto	"	1	9 0 0	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 10 0	0 4 9	—	—
Ditto	Staindrop	1	0 10 0	0 14 6	—	—
Ditto	Loftus	1	0 5 0	0 5 3	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 7 6	0 7 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 5 9	—	—
Abetting in same ..	"	1	0 10 0	0 5 9	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 7 0	0 5 3	—	—
Ditto	Greta Bridge	1	1 10 0	0 4 9	—	—

16.—Dates not fixed. Quarterly meetings at the School Board Office, Darlington.

(Signed) MAT. B. DODDS.
14th March, 1900.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 81

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

WEAR DISTRICT.

WEAR.

- 1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below the average.
2.—(a.) 1,822 salmon, weighing 16,722 lbs.; 4,835 migratory trout weighing 12,087 lbs. Total, 6,657 fish, weighing 28,809 lbs. (b.) Cannot be estimated reliably.
3.—(a.) Scarce, in consequence of drought.
5.—(a.) 1 permanent; 2 temporary. (b.) 1 permanent (partly paid).
Total, 4.
8.—Yes.
11.—Nothing to complain of.
12.—Steps were taken by local authorities, which were partially successful.
13.—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Hang or drift net..	—	—	—	5 <i>l.</i>	23	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 110 0 0
Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	5 <i>s.</i>	276	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 69 0 0	1 <i>s.</i>	1,779	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 88 19 0

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Killing trout in close season.	Durham	1	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 0 10 0	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 0 8 0	—	—
Ditto	"	—	—	0 5 6	—	1
Fishing with rod with- out licence.	"	1	0 2 6	0 8 0	—	—
Fishing in close season	Bishop Auckland.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Using fish roe	"	1	0 0 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 5 6	0 9 6	—	—
Killing trout in close season.	Stanhope	1	0 0 6	0 7 0	—	—

SECOND OFFENCE.

Snatching	Bishop Auckland.	—	—	—	—	1
-----------------	---------------------	---	---	---	---	---

- 15.—No grating has yet been fixed at the head race of the West Mill Bishop Auckland.
16.—Annual meeting, third Friday in May, at Sunderland. First Quarterly meeting, first Friday in August, at Durham. Second Quarterly meeting, first Friday in November, at Durham. Third Quarterly meeting, first Friday in February, at Sunderland.

(Signed) W. HALCRO.
15th January, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TYNE.

TYNE DISTRICT.

1.—(a.), (b.), (c.) Below the average.
2 :—

—	Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>).		Migratory Trout.		Total.	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(a.)	6,788	88,278	23,411	95,299	30,199	183,577
(b.)	604	4,277	155	386	759	4,663
Total ..	7,392	92,555	23,566	95,685	30,958	188,240

3.—(a.) An increase of freshwater trout. (d.) Not regularly fished.
(e.) Roach and dace have decreased very much in the tideway, but increased further up the river.
4.—Yes ; in January and February it appeared in a very mild form, and 51 fish died from it, principally males, such as usually die after spawning.
5.—(a.) 5 permanent ; 5 temporary. (b.) 2 temporary. Total, 12.
6.—The alterations required by this Board to the dams at Durtrees and on the Devil's Water, mentioned in Answer No. 6, Return for 1898, have been executed. No.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.		FOR PUBLIC WATERS.	
Hang or drift net..	5 <i>l</i> .	20	£ s. d. 100 0 0	5 <i>l</i> .	68	£ s. d. 330 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £430.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season .. {	1 <i>l</i> .	91	£ s. d. 91 0 0	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	1,078	134 15 0
	10 <i>s</i> .	36	18 0 0			
	5 <i>s</i> .	59	14 15 0			
" a month .. {	—	—	—	1 <i>s</i> .	642	32 2 0
" a week .. {	10 <i>s</i> .	3	1 10 0			
" a day .. {	5 <i>s</i> .	1	0 5 0			
" a day .. {	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	3	0 7 6	—	—	—
	5 <i>s</i> .	6	1 10 0	—	—	—
	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	3	0 7 6	—	—	—
Total	1 <i>s</i> .	2	0 2 0	—	—	—
		204	127 17 0	—	1,720	166 17 0

General Licences.		No.	Amount.
For salmon		23	£ s. d. 70 13 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Killing salmon during annual close time.	Bellingham	1	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 1 8 1	—	3
Possession of young of salmon.	Moot Hall, Newcastle.	1	0 5 0	0 15 0	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	"	1	0 5 0	0 15 6	—	—
Possession of young of salmon.	"	2	0 5 0	0 13 6	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Bellingham	1	0 2 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	Hexham	1	0 2 0	0 13 6	—	—
Possession of eight unclean salmon.	Haltwhistle	1	1 0 0	0 13 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting in above.	"	1	1 0 0	0 13 6	—	—

16.—On the first Saturday in the months of March, May, October, and December, at the Moot Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 2 p.m.
(Signed) JASPER GIBSON.
9th January, 1900.

COQUET DISTRICT.

COQUET.

- 1.—(a.) Above. (b.) Very good.
3.—(a.) Improved. (d.) Not much fished.
4.—Very slightly.
5.—(a.) 2 permanent ; 2 temporary. (b.) 62 temporary. Total, 66.
8.—May be capable of a little improvement.
13 :—

Salmon Nets, &c.	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			FOR PRIVATE WATERS.		FOR PUBLIC WATERS.	
Draft or Seine net	1l.	33	£ s. d. 33 0 0	4l.	33	£ s. d. 132 0 0
"	4l.	2	8 0 0	—	—	—
Total		35	41 0 0	—	33	132 0 0

Gross duty on instruments for salmon other than rods .. £173.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season ..	5s.	196	£ s. d. 49 0 0	2s. 6d.	647	£ s. d. 80 17 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Bench.	Con- victed.	Penalty on each.		Charges with- drawn.	Acquitted.
			Fine.	Costs.		
Possession of gaff to take salmon.	Alnwick	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 9 7	—	—
Aiding and abetting in attempting to catch salmon during an- nual close season.	"	1	2 0 0	0 9 7	—	—
Assaulting water-bailiff	"	1	2 0 0	0 9 7	—	—
Possession of unsea- sonable salmon.	"	—	—	—	—	1
Using a light and a gaff for purpose of catching salmon.	"	1	5 0 0	0 10 1	—	—
Ditto	"	1	5 0 0	0 10 2	—	—
Ditto	"	1	5 0 0	0 11 4	—	—
Catching salmon with net in annual close season.	"	1	2 0 0	0 10 2	—	—
Possession of gaff to take salmon.	Rothbury	—	—	—	—	1
Using a snatch to take salmon.	"	1	0 7 6	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Using salmon roe ..	"	2	2 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Having smelts in pos- session.	"	1	0 10 0	0 14 3	—	—

16.—Alnwick, last Saturday in January ; Felton, last Saturday in April ;
Rothbury, last Saturday in July ; and Warkworth, last Saturday in October.
(Signed) CHAS. PERCY.
6th January, 1900.

99.

C7.

20	21	22	23	24	25		No.
tionery, inting, etage, &c.	Loans and Interest.	Miscella- neous Expendi- ture.	Total Expendi- ture.	Balance in hand 31st Dec. 1899.	Gross Amount.	District.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 18 1	—	11 11 3 ¹	917 7 5	29 16 5	947 3 10	Eden	1
0 5 1	—	24 5 9	421 12 2	—	615 8 7	Derwent	2
4 4 6	—	28 10 7 ³	256 0 2	61 5 4	317 5 6	West Cumberland	3
3 19 11	—	89 6 9 ⁶	411 0 2	149 19 8	560 19 10	Kent	4
4 13 6	—	56 6 5 ⁵	475 8 1	4 13 2	480 1 3	Lune	5
0 12 1	—	55 1 2 ⁰	403 7 3 ⁴	89 8 4 ⁴	493 15 8	Ribble	6
3 1 3	—	45 6 2 ¹⁰	438 15 5	—	593 10 3	Dee	7
2 8 5	—	12 12 1 ¹¹	188 0 0	60 8 7	246 8 7	Elwy and Clwyd	8
0 6 1	—	—	160 10 3	—	180 10 3	Conway	9
7 13 9	—	1 1 9	165 4 6	—	185 4 6	Seiont	10
5 5 10	—	—	45 4 4	5 7 7	50 11 11	Dwyfach	11
7 0 7	—	9 11 6 ¹²	177 10 0	111 2 10	288 12 10	Dovey	12
0 18 11	—	—	24 19 0 ⁴	6 9 10	31 8 10 ⁴	Ayrton	13
1 11 6	—	5 14 10	297 13 5	54 15 0	352 8 5	Teify	14
2 7 0	—	—	51 7 0	19 17 0 ⁴	71 4 0 ⁴	Cleddy	15
3 6 4	—	156 10 2 ¹³	821 10 6	177 1 11	798 12 5	Towy	16
1 15 6	—	—	19 0 7	30 14 0	49 14 7	Ogmore	17
0 13 9	—	10 10 0 ¹⁴	89 17 2	—	89 17 2	Taff and Ely	18
3 14 6	—	—	35 12 11	40 1 11	75 14 10	Rhymney	19
3 6 3	—	65 12 2 ¹⁶	1,164 3 11	—	1,233 4 1	Usk and Ebbw	20
3 2 1	—	308 16 7 ¹²	1,300 17 9	—	1,591 5 1	Wye	21
5 0 6	—	28 2 4 ²⁰	1,172 8 8	314 16 4	1,497 5 0	Severn	22
1 9 0	—	—	96 9 8	4 18 3	101 7 11	Avon, Brue, and Parret	23
4 18 6	—	28 6 4 ²¹	289 8 3	—	300 17 2	Taw and Torridge	24
0 8 6	—	6 19 5 ²²	105 13 3	—	145 5 3	Camel	25
2 9 2	—	6 12 0	146 6 1	136 1 10	282 7 11	Fowey	26
4 0 2	—	5 17 0	125 13 7	174 8 2	300 1 9	Tamar and Plym	27
1 18 11	—	6 12 6 ²³	110 3 6	40 0 11	150 4 5	Avon (Devon)	28
0 7 3	19 3 5	46 7 9 ²⁵	303 8 4	—	653 9 7	Dart	29
7 0 5	—	7 18 4	188 11 4	26 7 6	214 18 10	Teign	30
3 16 0	—	55 19 4 ²⁷	284 15 0	27 8 7	312 3 7	Exe	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	Otter	32
3 2 8	—	—	53 8 8	12 19 11	66 8 7	Axe	33
1 7 6	—	—	14 7 6	10 9 6	24 17 0	Frome	34
3 4 5	—	5 10 7	214 12 10	27 12 10	242 5 8	Avon and Stour	35
1 10 0	—	—	1 10 0	—	6 6 0	Adur	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ouse (Su-sex)	37
1 2 3	—	0 5 0	4 10 3	1 18 8	6 8 11	Cuckmere	38
0 3 8	—	0 2 0	4 9 8	7 16 1	12 5 9	Rother	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	Stour (Kent)	40
0 11 6	—	—	0 11 6	—	11 12 5	Suffolk and Essex	41
—	—	—	—	—	0 11 6	Norfolk and Suffolk (I. and II.)	42
0 2 6	—	—	0 2 6	—	4 2 9	Ouse and Nene	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	Welland	44
2 1 0	—	—	3 9 6	5 13 1	9 2 7	Witham	45
3 5 8	—	8 4 8 ²⁸	245 17 2	61 5 8	307 2 10	Trent	46
0 13 8	—	78 9 1 ²⁹	489 2 9	—	758 2 0	Yorkshire	47
15 24	—	48 18 10 ³⁰	224 10 5 ⁴	250 12 2 ⁴	475 2 8	Esk (Yorkshire)	48
4 17 10	—	92 0 7 ³¹	479 12 7	87 8 1	2,388 0 5	Tees	49
0 14 9	—	3 12 0	226 15 9	316 4 4	543 0 1	Wear	50
3 17 9	—	23 17 7 ³²	955 15 9	198 2 4	1,151 18 1	Tyne	51
0 11 8	—	42 18 9 ³³	358 19 8	225 11 11	584 11 7	Coquet	52
5 13 4 ⁴	19 3 5	1,377 9 8 ⁴	13,761 16 3 ⁴	2,768 17 10 ⁴	19,751 2 9	Total.	

t secured by mortgage of licence duties.
pensation to owners and occupiers of land, 84l. 10s. ; mackintoshes for bailiffs, 5l. 6s.
Pool Fishery.
s. &c. of fisheries, 30l. 3s. 2d. ; pike destruction, 21l. 5s. 2d.
debts, 6l. 9s. 8d.
interest and commission, 17l. 13s. 6d. ; yearling trout, 50l.
yearling trout, 44l. 9s.
nd created under Tees Valley Water Works Act, 1899.
J. withdrawn from fund created under Tees Valley Water Works Act, 1899.
lcial propagation (trout), 40l. 11s. 9d. ; interest and bank charges, 47l. 9s. 7d.
rs to Newburn Cottage, 12l. 17s. 6d.
e rent for bailiff, 4l. 16s. ; staking the river, 8l. 19s. ; trout for re-stocking, 19l. 4s.
g been received during 1899.

Eden
Derwent
West of
Kent
Lune
Ribble
Dee
Elwy &
Corwen
Seiont
Dwylla
Dovey
Ayron
Telfy
Cleddy
Towy
Ogmore
Taff and
Rhyma
Usk
Wye
Severn
Avon, &
Taw and
Camel
Powey
Tamar
Avon (Q)
Dart
Teign
Exe
Axe
Frome
Avon and
Adur
Trent
Yorkshire
Esk (York)
Tees
Wear
Tyne
Coquet
Total

I
Eden
Derwent
West O
Kent
Lune
Ribble
Elwy s
Conway
Seiont
Dwyfod
Ayron
Teify
Oleddy
Towy
Ogmore
Taff an
Rhyma
Usk
Wye
Severn
Avon, E
Camel
Fowey
Avon (E
Dart
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Axe
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Cuckm
Witham
Trent
Yorksh
Esk (Ye
Tees
Wear
Tyne
Coquet
To

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 88

TABLE NO. III.—SUMMARY of the ESTIMATED NUMBER of SALMON FISHERMEN employed, and of the ACTUAL REVENUE from SALMON LICENCES, in the Years 1867–99.

Year.	Number of			Total Men.*	Revenue from			Total Revenue.
	Net Fishermen.	Rod Fishermen.	General Licences.		Nets, &c.	Rods.	General Licences.	
1867	3,029	2,350	39	5,379	£ 3,851	£ 1,816	£ 430	£ 6,097
1868	3,913	2,076	29	5,919	4,921	1,593	530	6,844
1869	3,083	2,030	24	5,113	4,826	1,420	320	6,566
1870	2,977	1,616	23	4,593	4,757	1,240	269	6,266
1871	3,383	2,054	26	5,437	5,370	1,469	307	7,146
1872	2,907	2,310	24	5,217	4,552	1,589	312	6,453
1873	2,990	2,579	20	5,348	4,650	2,031	143	6,824
1874	3,045	2,779	27	5,824	4,974	2,196	211	7,381
1875	2,970	2,605	24	5,575	4,715	2,086	202	7,003
1876	3,214	2,426	21	5,640	4,918	1,854	176	6,948
1877	3,319	2,712	23	6,031	5,160	2,036	169	7,365
1878	3,539	3,025	24	6,564	5,892	2,069	169	7,780
1879	3,099	3,317	27	6,416	4,736	2,270	170	7,170
1880	3,280	3,884	26	6,964	5,262	2,482	190	7,934
1881	3,054	3,795	27	6,849	4,777	2,430	205	7,412
1882	3,390	4,873	34	8,263	5,488	2,953	239	8,680
1883	3,410	4,839	40	8,249	5,668	3,069	250	8,987
1884	3,885	4,571	43	8,456	6,287	2,976	252	9,515
1885	3,747	4,776	49	8,521	6,056	2,965	277	9,298
1886	3,806	5,181	50	8,987	6,092	3,126	286	9,504
1887	3,907	4,440	47	8,345	6,328	2,669	248	9,245
1888	3,900	4,986	53	8,886	6,166	3,021	258	9,445
1889	3,860	4,643	49	8,503	6,049	2,971	235	9,255
1890	3,540	5,390	48	8,930	5,241	2,818	189	8,248
1891	3,555	6,330	54	9,885	5,265	3,222	249	8,736
1892	3,570	6,461	48	10,031	5,502	3,386	225	9,113
1893	3,750	5,676	52	9,426	5,865	2,939	239	9,043
1894	3,580	5,472	33	9,052	5,571	2,970	222	8,764
1895	3,550	5,686	48	9,236	5,378	2,847	209	8,434
1896	3,610	5,768	48	9,378	5,584	2,886	224	8,694
1897	3,530	5,557	52	9,087	5,204	2,901	218	8,323
1898	3,120	5,225	50	8,345	4,599	2,741	218	7,558
1899	2,830	4,474	45	7,304	4,168	2,404	203	6,775

* Exclusive of men employed by holders of "general licences."

TABLE NO. IV.—SUMMARY of the NUMBER of and REVENUE from TROUT LICENCES in the Years 1879-99.

Year.	Number of		Revenue from			
	Rods.	Other Instruments.	Rods.	Other Instruments.	General Licences.	Total.
1879	9,108	99	£ 674	£ 45	—	£ 719
1880	13,942	185	1,281	114	2	1,395
1881	17,520	285	1,546	143	2	1,691
1882	22,755	378	1,994	152	2	2,149
1883	21,808	387	1,919	157	4	2,080
1884	23,430	408	1,985	176	2	2,163
1885	26,203	348	2,140	135	6	2,281
1886	27,744	361	2,296	135	8	2,434
1887	26,580	398	2,160	150	—	2,310
1888	37,929	357	2,852	166	—	3,018
1889	41,457	342	3,228	162	—	3,390
1890	43,532	312	3,462	153	—	3,615
1891	44,333	259	3,571	127	5	3,703
1892	45,488	275	3,725	127	2	3,854
1893	43,964	2,042	3,570	165	—	3,735
1894	46,291	1,618	3,923	122	—	4,045
1895	44,527	1,170	3,766	105	1	3,872
1896	46,131	1,696	3,918	116	—	4,034
1897	47,829	189	4,131	85	6	4,222
1898	48,234	172	4,268	91	23	4,362
1899	47,116	177	4,206	74	23	4,303

APPENDIX VII.—PROTECTION.
COMPARATIVE RETURN of the NUMBER of WATER BAILIFFS employed and of the NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and CONVICTIONS under the SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS in 1898-99.

DISTRICT.	WATER BAILIFFS.						PROSECUTIONS.			
	1898.			1899.			1898.		1899.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
Eden	10	—	10	9	1	10	35	33 ^a	23	18
Derwent	5	—	5	5	2	7	17	16	7	7
West Cumberland ...	6	1	7	6	1	7	11	6 ⁷	4	4
Kent	6	4	10	4	3	7	7	4 ¹⁴	14	11
Lune	5	2	7	8	3	11	13	9	10	8
Ribble	5	3	8 ¹²	5	5	10 ¹²	14	14	1	1
Dee	6	—	6	4	1	5	7	1	9	9
Elwy and Olwyd ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	7	7	6
Conway	2	—	2	2	—	2	6	5	10	10
Seiont	5	1	6	5	1	6	3	3	2	2
Dwyfach	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2
Dovey	6	10	16	6	10	16	14	2 ^a	3	1
Ayron	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	4	4
Teify	4	—	4	4	1	5	10	10	21	19 ^a
Gledly	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	3
Towy	7	—	7	8	—	8	40	32 ¹⁴	22	14 ⁴
Ogmore	—	3	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Taff and Ely ...	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Rhymney	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	3	—	—
Usk	33	6	39	34	6	40	41	34 ¹²	28	27 ^a
Wye	8	20	28	8	19	27	26	20 ⁴	21	20 ^a
Severn	14	—	14	16	3	19	33	22 ^a	36	32 ¹⁴
Avon, Brue, &c. ...	7	11	18	—	16	16	5	—	—	—
Taw and Torridge ...	4	2	6 ¹⁰	4	—	4	47	13 ¹¹	4	3
Camel	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	6	1	— ^a
Fowey	1	2	3 ¹⁰	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Tamar and Plym ...	8	2	10	8	2	10	6	2 ^a	1	1
Avon (Devon) ...	7	1	8	7	1	8	3	2	1	1
Dart	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	2	2
Teign	2	2	4 ^a	2	2	4	10	10	4	4
Exe	4	2	6	2	1	3	19	18 ^a	11	9 ^a
Axe	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	—
Frome	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Avon and Stour ...	2	10	12	3	9	12	3	3	3	2 ^a

DISTRICTS.	WATER BAILIFFS.						PROSECUTIONS.			
	1898.			1899.			1898.		1899.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
Adur... ..	14	—	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
Ouse (Sussex) ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cuckmere	6	—	6	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Rother	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Suffolk and Essex ...	75	—	75	73	—	73	2	2	—	—
Norfolk and Suffolk	150	—	150	160	—	160	—	—	—	—
Ouse and Nene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welland	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Witham	1	6	7 ^a	1	6	7 ^a	1	1	1	1
Trout	1	111	112	59	—	59	18	14 ¹⁴	22	20 ^a
Yorkshire	22	—	22	31	—	31	48	46 ^a	43	26 ¹
Esk	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	4	4	4
Tees	2	3	5	2	3	5	21	17	39	37
Wear	2	2	4	2	2	4	12	11	9	7
Tyne	5	6	11	5	7	12	31	21	12	9
Coquet	2	66	68 ²	2	64	66	13	13	14	12
	462	289	751	534	188	722	538	405	398	330

¹ Eight cases withdrawn.
² Most of the sea coast fishermen also hold warrants.
³ Case still pending at date of return.
⁴ Two cases withdrawn.
⁵ Twenty police constables also hold warrants.
⁶ Boston police also hold warrants.
⁷ Five cases dismissed on payment of costs.
⁸ Seven cases withdrawn.
⁹ One case withdrawn.
¹⁰ Several constables also hold warrants.
¹¹ Twenty-four cases were withdrawn.
¹² Several keepers hold warrants.
¹³ Two cases were adjourned for three months and four defendants absconded
¹⁴ Three cases withdrawn.

APPENDIX VIII.

PROSECUTIONS instituted by the FISHMONGERS' COMPANY under Acts relating to SALMON and FRESHWATER FISHERIES during the year ended 31st March 1900.

NOTE.—The figures (1) (2) (3) &c., indicate that the same defendant was concerned in each of the cases to which the same figure is affixed.

Where heard.	Date of hearing.	Locality whence Fish taken.	Where seized.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
1 Aberdeen..	1899. 1 June	Probably Rivers Dee and Don, N.E.	Sent by parcel post.	Possession of two unseasonable salmon.	4l. ; 1l. for each fish and 14l. 8d. costs, or 30 days' imprisonment.
2 Ditto	1 June	Ditto	—	Possession of thirty-nine unseasonable salmon. (On six different occasions).	5l. ; 15s. for each fish and 9l. 18s. costs.
3 Edinburgh	30 June	Ditto	—	Possession of twenty-nine unseasonable salmon. (1)	Case dismissed with 3l. costs.*
4 Athlone ..	15 July	Lough Ree, River Shannon.	Consignee's shop	Possession of fifty unseasonable trout.	5l. and 2l. costs, or two months' imprisonment.
5 Ditto	15 July	Ditto	Ditto	Possession of forty-nine unseasonable trout.	Ditto.
6 Ditto	15 July	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dismissed; defendant acting as agent to his father (see case No. 5).
7 Edinburgh	25 July	Probably Rivers Dee and Don, N.E.	—	Possession of twenty-nine unseasonable salmon. (1)	Not proven, but defendant's costs not allowed.
8 Newcastle-on-Tyne.	27 July	Whitadder	Consignee's shop and Central Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Possession of fifty-six young of salmon (on two different occasions).	Dismissed, but defendant's costs not allowed.
9 Ditto	27 July	Ditto	Ditto	Selling nine young of salmon.	Not proceeded with.
10 Ditto	27 July	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11 Liverpool..	8 Aug.	Lake Vyrnwy.	—	Possession of freshwater fish for sale (four boxes of chub) in close time. (2)	2l. and 2l. 2s. costs; or 14 days' imprisonment.
12 Ditto	8 Aug.	Ditto	—	Selling freshwater fish (four boxes of chub) in close time.	2l. and 4s. 6d. costs; or 14 days' imprisonment.
13 Manchester	9 Aug.	Probably River Till or Tweed.	Manchester Market.	Possession of thirty-five freshwater fish (grayling) for sale in close time.	1l. 11s. 6d. court fees, and 5l. extra costs; or one month's imprisonment.

* Judgment delivered 3 July, 1899, to the effect that it was incompetent for an Englishman to go to Scotland to put in force Scotch Acts.

Where heard.	Date of Hearing.	Locality whence Fish taken.	Where seized.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
14 Manchester	1899. 9 Aug.	Probably River Till or Tweed.	—	Selling thirty-three freshwater fish (grayling) in close time.	1l. 9s. 8d. court fees and 5l. extra costs; or one month's imprisonment.
15 Ditto	10 Aug.	Mandel, Norway.	Manchester Market.	Possession of fifteen unclean trout for sale.	5l. and 9l. costs.
16 Ditto	10 Aug.	Lake Vyrnwy.	Victoria Station, Manchester.	Possession of about 240 freshwater fish (chub) for sale in close time. (2)	2l. and 5l. costs; or one month's imprisonment.
17 Mansion House.	17 Aug.	Ohard Reservoir.	Consignee's shop	Possession of 800 freshwater fish (roach) for sale in close time.	10s. and 3l. 3s. costs.
18 Ditto	18 Sept.	Probably Rivers Dee and Don, N.B.	Salesmen's shop	Possession of forty-eight young of salmon.	Dismissed, but defendant's costs not allowed.
19 Wigtown, N.B.	1900. 30 Jan.	River Cree	—	Fishing for, taking, or attempting to take unseasonable salmon.	Not proven, but defendant's costs not allowed.
20 Newcastle-on-Tyne.	23 Feb.	River Tyne	Central Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Possession of unclean salmon.	1l. 5s. for the fish, 3s. 8d. court fees, and 2l. 6s. 8d. extra costs.
21 Ditto	24 Feb.	Liddle Water, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Ditto	Ditto (3)	10s.; 1l. for the fish and 8s. costs.
22 Ditto	24 Feb.	Ditto	Ditto	Consigning unmarked package containing salmon (3)	5s. and 8s. costs.
23 Ditto	24 Feb.	Ditto	Ditto	Possession of six unclean trout (3)	10s.; 1s. for each fish and 8s. costs.
24 Ditto	24 Feb.	Ditto	Ditto	Consigning unmarked package containing trout (3)	5s. and 8s. costs.
25 Ditto	26 Feb.	River Tyne	Ditto	Possession of unclean salmon.	5l.; 1l. or the fish 11s. court costs, and 8l. 7s. extra costs.
26 Callaghene	6 Mar.	Probably Waterford District.	Purchaser's shop	Possession of one unseasonable salmon.	10s. and 6l. 6s. costs or one month's imprisonment.
27 Newcastle-on-Tyne.	13 Mar.	River Tay	Central Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Possession of one unclean salmon.	1l.; 5s. for the fish, 11s. court costs, and 2l. 18s. 5d. extra costs.
28 Ditto	14 Mar.	River Quan (tributary of Tweed)	Ditto	Possession of two unclean salmon (4)	1l. 5s. for each fish and 7s. 6d. court costs.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES): 94

Where heard.	Date of Hearing.	Locality whence Fish taken.	Where seized.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
29 Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1900. 14 Mar.	River Quan (tributary of Tweed).	Central Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Consigning unmarked package containing salmon. (4)	10s.; 7s. 6d. court costs, and 3l. 8s. extra costs.
30 Duns, N.B.	16 Mar.	River Tweed.	Traced to Consignee's shop, but not seized.	Possession of three salmon illegally taken during close season.	2l. for each fish and 3l. costs, or 30 days' imprisonment.
31 Cupar, N.B.	9 Apr.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2l. for each fish, and 1l.-1s. 6d. costs; or 30 days' imprisonment.

APPENDIX IX.

CLOSE SEASON FOR FRESHWATER FISH. (EXEMPTIONS.)

LIST of the FISHERY DISTRICTS which have been EXEMPTED wholly or in part, under the 11th section (sub-section 7) of the FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACT, 1878, from the provisions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sub-sections of that section, which provide a close time for "freshwater fish"* from 15th March to 15th June. (This list is made up to the 31st March 1900) :—

District.	Extent of District exempted.	Kinds of "Freshwater Fish" to which the Exemption extends.
AVON (DEVON) ...	The whole	All.
AVON AND STOUR ...	The whole	All.
EDEN	The whole	All.
KENT	The whole	Pike.
SEVERN	The whole	Pike.
	The whole, except the Severn below the mouth of the Verniew, in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and except so much of the Avon as flows through Worcester-shire and Gloucestershire.	All, except grayling.
TOWY	The whole	All.
USK	The whole	Eels.
WYE	The whole	All.
YORKSHIRE	The whole	Pike.
	So much of the Ouse as lies between 100 yards below Linton Dam and 100 yards above Naburn Dam.	All.

* NOTE.—For the purposes of the section of the Act above referred to, "freshwater fish" are defined to include all fish (other than pollan, trout, and char) which live in fresh water, and do not migrate to and from the open sea. Section 1 of the Act 49 Vict. c. 2 declares that the term "freshwater fish" as thus used "does not include eels, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize angling for eels during the close season mentioned" above.

RATE OF ROD LICENCE DUTY FOR SALMON
 CONSERVATORS. (March 31st, 1900.)

AND CHAR. Annual Close g for Trout Feb.	ROD LICENCE DUTY. <i>(For Licence Duties on other Instruments, see Table II.)</i>	
	SALMON (INCLUDING TROUT AND CHAR).	TROUT AND CHAR EXCLUSIVE OF SALM
nd Oct., to last	Season, whole district. 1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . ; above Armathwaite Bay, 10 <i>s</i> . ; Wampool, and Waver, 5 <i>s</i> . Week, 5 <i>s</i> . Day, 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . ded rod, used in Duke of Devonshire's socage on, 5 <i>s</i> .	Season, 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . ; week,
... .. . to 30th June.	Whole district, season, 1 <i>l</i> . ; ditto, to 15th Sept. 10 <i>s</i> . ; ditto, month, 10 <i>s</i> . ; River Derwent below Ouse Bridge, 5 <i>s</i> . ; ditto, week, 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	Above Derwent Brid season, 5 <i>s</i> . ; month, 2 <i>s</i> Below Derwent Bric 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . Above Ouse
any part except ; ditto, month,	Season, 10 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . ; week, 5 <i>s</i> . ; day, 2 <i>s</i> .	Season, 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . ; week,
... .. duct, 2nd Oct. bt. to 16th Feb.	Season, 10 <i>s</i> . ; week, 5 <i>s</i>	Season, whole distr 5 <i>s</i> . ; any part exo

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	6.
	Gratings placed in pursuance of the Salmon Act, 1878, across the Head Race of any or across any artificial Channel to be shut between the following Dates.
...	...
...	From 1st Dec. to 30th June across the head any mill or any other artificial channel ; 1st March to 31st Dec. across the tail race mill or any artificial channel.
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...	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. across head race 1st March to 30th Sept. across tail races.
...	...
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auxiliary to angling with rod an

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APPENDIX XI.

The following is a list of the various printed Reports (other than Annual Reports) by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales), and by other persons specially appointed, on Inquiries relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries.

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
1	1 July 1871.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the effect of recent legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland.	Presented to Parliament. [C. 419.] 1871.
2	6 May 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Byelaw proposed by the Tyne Board of Conservators, prohibiting the use of Nets near the Mouth of the River Tyne.	
3	18 Dec. 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Byelaw proposed by the Tees Board of Conservators, altering the Annual Close Season for Salmon in the Tees Fishery District.	
4	21 Dec. 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries (with Mr. James Paterson) on Wye Byelaws.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 294, 1875, p. 75.
5	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into Byelaws proposed by the Conservators of the Avon, Brue, and Parret Fishery District altering the Annual Close Season for Salmon and regulating the use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon in the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon.	
6	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw proposed by the Conservators of the Severn Fishery District, prohibiting the use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon in the Weekly Close Season for Salmon.	
7	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw proposed by the Conservators of the Teify and Ayron Fishery District altering the Annual Close Season for Salmon.	
8	28 April 1875.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an application of the Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District to acquire compulsorily a piece of Land at Monk Okehampton Weir on the River Okement.	

101 APPENDICES TO THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT ON

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
9	30 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Byelaw proposed by the Conservators of the Lune Fishery District altering the Annual Close Season for Fishing for Salmon.	
10	31 May 1875.	Reports by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Application made by the Conservators of the Tees Fishery District for leave to purchase compulsorily Dinsdale Dam and the Premises connected therewith.	
11	1875	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the operation of the Tweed Fisheries Acts.	Presented to Parliament. [C. 1117.] 1875.
12	9 Aug. 1875.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, on the Fisheries of Norfolk, especially Crabs, Lobsters, Herrings and the Broads.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 428, 1875.
13	8 June 1876.	Special Report by the Earl of March and Lord Winmarleigh on Byelaws made by the Wye Board of Conservators.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 373, 1878, p. 91.
14	20 June 1876.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Provisions of the 15th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relating to Elver Fishing in the Severn.	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1533.] 1876.
15	3 Oct. 1876.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Fowey (Cornwall) Fishery District, altering the Close Season for Salmon.	
16	3 Jan. 1877.	Special Report by Lord Aberdare on proposed Byelaws of the Wye District Fishery Board.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 373, 1878, p. 122.
17	28 Feb. 1877.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Dee Fishery District, altering the Close Season for Trout.	
18	25 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District, regulating the use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon.	
19	25 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Effect of the Salmon Fishery Laws on Fisheries for Sea Fish other than Salmon within the Towy Fishery District.	See also No. 23 (<i>infra</i>). Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 112).

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 102

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
20	26 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Application made by the Conservators of the Cleddy Fishery District to extend the limits of that District by including therein a portion of the Teify and Ayrôn Fishery District.	Reprinted in 17th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 27).
21	22 June 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Device approved by the Home Office for closing Putts and Putchers during the Weekly Close Time.	Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 118).
22	17 July 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the use of dynamite for killing fish.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1819.] 1877.
23	17 Dec. 1877.	Final Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Effect of the Salmon Fishery Laws on Fisheries for Sea Fish other than Salmon.	Continuation of No. 19 (<i>supra</i>). Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 115).
24	2 April 1878.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Fisheries of the English Lake District.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2004.] 1878.
25	18 April 1879.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Yorkshire Fishery District, altering the Close Season for Salmon.	
26	10 June 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Provisions of a Bill for the Amendment of the 39th Section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873.	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2337.] 1879.
27	9 Sept. 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on certain Byelaws made by the Conservators of the Dee Fishery District altering the Close Time for Salmon.	
28	24 Jan. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Eden Fishery District, altering the Weekly Close Season for Salmon.	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 37).
29	2 Aug. 1880.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries, in conjunction with Mr. Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the disease which has recently appeared among the Salmon in the Tweed, Eden and other Rivers in England and Scotland.	Presented to Parliament. [C. 2660.] 1880.
30	2 Aug. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Conservators of the Camel and Fowey Fishery Districts, in the County of Cornwall, altering the Close Season for Salmon and Trout.	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).

103 APPENDICES TO THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT ON

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
31	31 Oct. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Seiont (Carnarvonshire) Fishery District, regulating the Use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon during the Close Season for Salmon.	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 43.)
32	30 Nov. 1880.	Report on the Laws affecting the Salmon Fisheries of the Solway Firth, by Mr. Spencer Walpole and Mr. Archibald Young (Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries).	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2766.] 1881.
33	6 April 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into the changes of the Law, if any, which are required to remove the Grievances to which it is alleged that the Disturbances which occurred during the past Winter in Radnorshire in carrying out, or in defiance of, the Provisions of the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, are attributable.	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2918.] 1881.
34	31 July 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw altering the Minimum Size of the Mesh of Nets for taking Salmon in the Ribble Fishery District.	Reprinted in 21st Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 29).
35	6 Oct. 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, and a Scale of Licence Duties, proposed by the Conservators of the Telfy and Ayrton Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 32.)
36	23 Feb. 1883.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Avon and Stour Fishery District, regulating during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon the use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon.	Reprinted in 22nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 34).
37	10 July 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw altering the Annual Close Season for Salmon in the Derwent (Cumberland) Fishery District.	Reprinted in 24th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
38	20 Oct. 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw varying the Close Time for Salmon in the Taw and Torridge Fishery District.	Reprinted in 24th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 44).
39	20 Oct. 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw altering the Annual Close Season in the Avon and Erme Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 47.)
40	31 Aug. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Eze Fishery District regulating the use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon.	Reprinted in 25th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17).

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 104

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
41	31 Aug. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District altering the Size of the Mesh of Nets for taking Salmon.	Reprinted in 25th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 19.)
42	5 Sept. 1885.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer on an Alteration in the Rate of Licence Duty on Salmon Rods, and on a Scale of Licence Duties on Trout Rods, proposed by the Board of Conservators of the West Cumberland Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 23.)
43	12 Dec. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the Dee Fishery District, regulating the Use of Nets for the Capture of Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 27.)
44	21 Dec. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Alteration in the Scale of Licence Duties and on Byelaws regulating the Use of Nets for Salmon, and for Fish other than Salmon, in the Towry Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 30)
45	18 Mar. 1886.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Teign Fishery District, regulating the use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, and prescribing the Periods during which Gratings shall be maintained.	Reprinted in 26th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 37.)
46	2 Nov. 1886.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Experimental Catch of Salmon made on 30th October 1886 in the Taw and Torridge Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 40.)
47	13 May 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Severn Fishery District prohibiting the use of certain Instruments for the capture of Freshwater Fish in a part of the River Severn.	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 61).
48	9 June 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Dovey, &c. Fishery District altering an existing Byelaw by which the Use of Nets is prohibited at and near the Mouth of the River Dysynni.	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 70).
49	31 Aug. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on the Close Season for Salmon applicable to the Esk (Yorkshire) Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 75.)
50	24 Oct. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, made by the Board of Conservators of the Witham Fishery District, regulating and prohibiting particular Modes and Instruments of Fishing for Freshwater Fish within the limits of that District.	Ditto. (p. 77.)

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports	Remarks.
51	24 Oct. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on certain Matters in connexion with Fresh-water and Estuary Fisheries.	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 80).
52	16 June 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Coquet Fishery District, altering the Annual Close Seasons for Salmon and for Trout, and Regulating the Use of certain Nets used for the capture of Salmon.	Reprinted in 28th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
53	20 Aug. 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Avon and Stour Fishery District, altering the Close Season for fishing for Salmon with instruments other than rod and line.	Ditto. (p. 41.)
54	13 Dec. 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, made by the Board of Conservators of the Avon and Erme Fishery District, altering (1) the Annual Close Season for Salmon and (2) the Mesh of Nets for taking Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 45.)
55	22 Jan. 1889.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District, (1) determining the Length and Description of Nets for taking Salmon, and (2) altering the Annual Close Season for Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 48.)
56	3 Nov. 1890.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Investigation as to the expediency of altering the commencement and termination of the Annual Close Season for Salmon in the Tyne Fishery District.	Reprinted in 30th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 31).
57	24 Dec. 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Eden Fishery District, determining the Description of Nets that may be lawfully used for taking Salmon in a part of that district.	Ditto. (p. 38.)
58	31 May 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Esk (Yorkshire) Fishery District prohibiting the Use of Nets within a certain distance of the Mouth of the River Esk.	Reprinted in 32nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 21).
59	18 Mar. 1893.	Special Report by Mr. H. N. Malan on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Ayron Fishery District, determining the kinds of Nets to be used in fishing for Salmon.	Reprinted in 32nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 24).
60	17 April 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, in conjunction with Lord Monckswell, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Towy Fishery District, altering the Annual Close Season for Salmon	Ditto. (p. 26.)

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND & WALES). 106

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
61	26 April 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into the Propriety of assenting to the Prayer of a Petition presented to the Board of Trade by the Board of Conservators of the Tees Fishery District for authority to put in force the Provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the Purchase of Dinsdale Dam and the Premises used in connection therewith.	Reprinted in 33rd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17).
62	18 Dec. 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Dovey, &c. Fishery District, altering the Annual Close Season for Rods.	Ditto. (p. 23.)
63	16 May 1894.	Special Report by Mr. H. N. Malan on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District for regulating, during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, the Use of Nets for Fish other than Salmon.	Reprinted in 34th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 19).
64	12 Mar. 1895.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Towy Fishery District, prohibiting the Use of Seine Nets in a Portion of that District.	Ditto. (p. 21.)
65	28 Mar. 1895.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Teify Fishery District, determining the Length of Draft Nets in a Portion of that District.	Reprinted in 35th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 20).
66	3rd Oct. 1895.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on Inquiries with respect to Applications by the Boards of Conservators of the Severn and Wye Fishery Districts for an Alteration of the Limits of those Districts respectively.	Ditto. (p. 24.)
67	31 Aug. 1896.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Teign Fishery District, regulating the Use of Nets for fishing for Salmon in Part of the District.	Reprinted in 36th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 21)
68	8 June 1897.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Lune Fishery District, prohibiting the Use of Nets for fishing for Freshwater Fish in Part of the District.	Reprinted in 37th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 19).
69	12 June 1897.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws and a Scale of Licence Duties made by the Board of Conservators of the Yorkshire Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 22.)

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
70	15 Nov. 1898.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Bye-law made by the Board of Conservators of the Lüne Fishery District for determining the description of Nets for taking Salmon in a part of the district.	Reprinted in 38th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17).
71	30 Nov. 1898.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on a Conference with Representatives of the Salmon Fishery interests of the Teify Fishery District regarding the Condition of the Salmon Fisheries and the Administration of the Fishery Laws in that district.	Ditto. (p. 22.)
72	5 Aug. 1899.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Towy Fishery District altering the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and prohibiting the use of Seine Nets in a portion of the district.	Reprinted in 39th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 21).
73	23 Nov. 1899.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Dovey Fishery District for altering (1) the Size of the Mesh of Nets for taking Salmon in part of the district, and (2) the Weekly Close Time for Salmon; and also into a variation of the Scale of Licence Duties on Rods and Lines for taking Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 24.)
74	3 Apr. 1900.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Teify Fishery District for altering the termination of the Annual Close Season for Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 28.)

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SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS.

(For 1899.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
(Pursuant to 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109. s. 32, and 49 & 50 Vict. c. 39. s. 6.)



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SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Inspectors' Report.

Board of Trade,
April, 1900.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit to the Board of Trade our Annual Report relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1899.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels registered as fishing boats belonging to England and Wales on the 31st December, 1899 :—

MEN AND
BOATS.

First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
8,316	141,745	4,000	22,067	55	132	7,371	163,944

In considering these figures it should be remembered that open or undecked boats employed in fishing on the coasts of England and Wales, and confining their operations, practically speaking, to territorial waters are exempted from registration. This exemption applies to most third-class boats, and it is therefore difficult to arrive at the exact total of such boats. From the returns furnished by the collectors of statistics, which are printed in Appendix N., it would appear that their approximate number may be taken at about 3,024; but as only 55 have been entered on the register, we shall omit all further reference to third-class boats from the following remarks.

6 FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS.

In order to compare the figures for 1899 with those for preceding years, we have compiled from the Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom the following table, showing the annual average number and tonnage of fishing boats of the first and second class during the five quinquennial periods since 1873, that being the first year for which complete figures are available :—

TABLE A.—Number and tonnage of Vessels registered as Fishing Boats in England and Wales in 1898 and 1899, compared with the average number and tonnage of such vessels in each of the five preceding periods of five years.

Periods.	First Class.			Second Class.
	Boats of 15 tons and upwards.			Boats of less than 15 tons navigated otherwise than by oars only.
	Annual Average Number.	Annual Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage per Boat.	Annual Average Number.
1873 to 1877 ...	3,066	117,228	38·2	8,738
1878 to 1882 ...	3,809	159,903	41·9	6,094
1883 to 1887 ...	3,929	178,905	45·5	4,516
1888 to 1892 ...	3,905	185,455	47·4	4,151
1893 to 1897 ...	3,702	172,261	46·5	4,137
1898	3,525	155,836	44·2	4,061
1899	3,316	141,745	42·7	4,000

The change which has been taking place in the conditions under which sea fishing is carried on since the introduction of steam has mainly affected boats of the first class, most of which, besides being entered in the fishing boat register, are registered as British ships in the General Shipping Register. By referring therefore to the Annual Statements of Navigation and Shipping we are able to obtain particulars which are not at present available in the fishing boats register, and from which we have prepared the following table, showing the number of fishing boats so registered during the last two years compared with the average annual number in each quinquennial period since 1883, that being the first year for which the figures are available :—

TABLE B.—Number and tonnage of registered Fishing Boats in England and Wales, which were also registered as British ships in 1898 and 1899, compared with the average number and tonnage of such boats in each of the three preceding periods of five years.

Periods.	Sailing.						Steam.					
	Under 50 tons.			50 tons and upwards.			Under 50 tons.			50 tons and upwards.		
	Annual Average Number.	Annual Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage per Boat.	Annual Average Number.	Annual Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage per Boat.	Annual Average Number.	Annual Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage per Boat.	Annual Average Number.	Annual Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage per Boat.
1883 to 1887	1,857	59,915	32·2	1,508	103,698	69·0	179	2,649	14·8	63	5,702	92·0
1888 to 1892	1,571	50,345	32·0	1,556	110,074	70·7	208	4,340	20·8	171	12,839	75·0
1893 to 1897	1,378	44,535	32·3	1,201	85,029	70·7	307	8,798	28·6	378	25,071	66·6
1898 ..	1,342	43,291	32·2	739	51,384	69·5	391	12,535	32·0	609	39,568	65·0
1899 ..	1,279	42,127	32·9	490	32,305	65·9	400	12,861	32·2	718	46,654	65·2

As we pointed out in our last report, the substitution of steam for sails makes the total tonnage appear relatively smaller than it really is, since the machinery of steamers occupies a considerable space, which is deducted from the gross tonnage, the net or register tonnage being taken as the standard of measurement. The falling off in the number and average tonnage of fishing boats in recent years, shown in Table A, is due to the substitution of steam for sails, and must not therefore be taken as an indication that the growth in the powers of capture has been arrested. The same remark applies to the figures in Table D given below.

The growth of the steam fishing industry throughout the country during the last 10 years is shown in Table C on the following page.

Hitherto no statistics have been compiled showing the number of boats engaged in the various methods of fishing, but the matter is engaging the attention of the Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in the future to do something in this direction. In the meanwhile, a table has been prepared (Table D, p. 9) showing the number of first-class boats, *i.e.*, boats of 15 tons and upwards, employed either exclusively or partly in trawling in 1899, as compared with the number so employed in 1893, the first year for which such figures are available.

TABLE C.—NUMBER and AVERAGE TONNAGE of STEAM FISHING BOATS which were also REGISTERED as "BRITISH SHIPS" under the MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894, at the PRINCIPAL PORTS in ENGLAND and WALES, in each of the ten years from 1890 to 1899 inclusive.

Port of Registry.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.	Number.	Average Tonnage.
Boston ..	15	57	21	57	28	57	30	55	30	57	30	58	30	58	30	58	31	57	32	55
Bristol ..	3	47	5	48	7	48	7	48	7	48	6	48	6	48	7	48	7	48	7	48
Fleetwood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	47	4	43
Grimaby ..	50	76	98	68	110	65	138	62	167	61	188	59	230	56	280	56	364	57	419	59
Marlepool..	2	11	2	11	2	11	3	8	2	4	3	8	2	11	5	21	6	26	10	27
Hull ..	79	62	135	59	155	58	169	58	192	59	215	59	241	60	260	60	304	61	376	60
Liverpool ..	5	46	7	44	7	50	6	44	8	43	8	43	10	45	10	45	10	45	10	45
London ..	30	98	21	94	23	86	25	82	28	78	20	82	27	81	30	89	36	82	35	81
Lowestoft ..	1	32	1	32	1	32	1	32	1	32	1	32	1	32	2	39	2	39	3	37
Millford ..	2	52	4	50	12	47	12	47	12	49	12	61	24	41	24	40	30	39	36	43
Plymouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	64	3	60
Rye ..	3	18	2	16	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	9	2	10
Scarborough ..	18	29	18	29	16	24	16	24	17	24	18	24	19	23	20	23	18	24	18	24
Sunderland ..	13	26	10	26	10	25	10	25	10	25	7	28	6	26	6	26	11	25	13	25
Yarmouth ..	..	..	1	34	2	60	3	41	6	31	5	49	7	39	7	39	11	35	17	34
Tyne Ports ..	89	13	98	18	106	16	113	17	114	17	115	17	114	17	107	19	115	20	118	21
At other ports ..	38	..	36	..	30	..	28	..	21	..	20	..	19	..	13	..	12	..	13	..
TOTAL ..	338	..	439	..	512	..	562	..	613	..	687	..	748	..	840	..	1,000	..	1,116	..

TABLE D.—Number and Tonnage (net) of first-class boats on the Fishing Boats Register on 31st December, 1893 and 1899, which were reported to have been employed during each of those years either exclusively or partly in trawling :—

	SAILING.						STEAM.						TOTAL.	
	Trawling only.		Trawling etc.		Total.		Trawling only.		Trawling etc.		Total.		Sailing and Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1893	2,037	116,871	81	2,710	2,118	119,681	480	19,030	15	801	495	19,831	2,613	139,512
1899	1,133	50,814	65	2,397	1,198	53,111	1,009	54,062	16	871	1,025	55,023	2,223	106,134

The number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing during each year is estimated by the Collectors of Customs, who return the figures for 1899 as follows :—

Regular fishermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,177
Persons other than regular fishermen occasionally employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,295
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,472

—or a decrease of 952 on the figures for 1898.

The condition of the sea fisheries during the year 1899 is dealt with in the usual annual returns of the local officers stationed round the coasts of England and Wales (see pp. 108-189), and in the reports made by the Local Fisheries Committees (see pp. 48-57).

CONDITION
OF SEA
FISHERIES

These returns show that at many places, about the months of January, April, October, and December, the fishing was interrupted by bad weather, and that again there was a remarkable spell of fine and calm weather during the summer, which was not wholly favourable to fishing operations.

As explained last year, it is not easy at present to distinguish the quantity of fish taken by trawlers and line boats respectively, as many kinds of fish are caught by both methods, but the following summary has again been compiled from the Statistical Tables issued last February, as approximately representing the yield of the fisheries carried on by trawls, or lines, or both, in 1899, as compared with similar returns for 1898 and the average of the ten preceding years :—

TRAWL
FISHERIES.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT BY
TRAWLS AND LINES, VIZ.: BRILL, SOLES, TURBOT, COD, HADDOCK,
HAKE, HALIBUT, LING, AND PLAICE.*

Year.	Cwt.	£
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	3,624,897	3,168,883
1898	4,574,580	4,243,075
1899	4,628,082	4,431,078

Steam fishing vessels continue to increase in number at the large trawling centres on the East Coast. The sailing smacks are gradually diminishing in number. No sailing trawlers now work out of Hull, most of them having been sold abroad, though a few of the largest are employed in the coasting trade. At Grimsby 128 smacks ceased to fish last year, leaving only 86 still engaged in trawling. The steam trawlers belonging to the two Humber ports now number 764. The number of these vessels is also increasing at North Shields, at Hartlepool (where a new steam trawling company is reported to have proved a success), at Scarborough, at Boston, at Yarmouth, at Plymouth, and at Milford. At Yarmouth the old established "Short Blue" fleet of sailing smacks ceased to fish early last autumn and steam trawlers are taking its place. The only port which shows an apparent decrease in the number of steamers is Fleetwood. This is owing to a fleet of over 30 steam trawlers which originally came from the East Coast having transferred its headquarters to Hull. Other steamers are however being built for fishing out of Fleetwood.

The returns in the appendix show that steam trawlers landed good supplies during the year, which were largely taken on distant fishing grounds. Some of these steamers continued fishing off Iceland and the Faroe Islands almost without intermission all the year round. The reports as regards sailing trawlers are not so uniformly good. At Yarmouth trawling by smacks was unremunerative, though at Lowestoft no falling off is recorded. Ramsgate shows a little decrease, whilst at Brixham the industry suffered severely from heavy weather in the spring, when several lives

* These figures do not include "fish not separately distinguished" in the returns, a large proportion of which, not at present determinable, must have been taken by trawls or lines. The figures as regards such fish are :—

FISH NOT SEPARATELY DISTINGUISHED.

Year.	Cwt.	£
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	1,038,935	722,194
1898	1,138,754	782,494
1899	1,134,185	813,516

were lost, and much damage was done to fishing property. Trawling at Plymouth appears to have been much as usual, and it was only during the summer that the prevailing light winds and calms told against the local trawlers. None of these smacks went last year to the Bristol Channel fishing grounds, but the steam trawlers which work from Plymouth again made voyages to the Bay of Biscay. The Milford steamers also made some 200 trips to the bay, but they found that in some cases, owing to the great distance, the fish when landed was not in prime condition. Liverpool and Hoylake trawlers found the deep sea fishing very good, but inshore fish were scarce.

Inshore trawling is prohibited either entirely or partially, or is subjected to certain restrictions, within the limits of all the sea fisheries districts, and the byelaws in each case will be found set forth on p. 64, *et seq.*

Last year the supply of fish taken by line fishing steamers from North Shields was below the average, many of them being reported to have given up lining for trawling. At Hull and Grimsby the catches were apparently good, but at both ports it has been found profitable to place trawls on board the steam liners. It is difficult to make any general report respecting the smaller boats which fish with lines, as their fishing varies so much from station to station, and is so easily affected by bad weather.

From the reports received it would appear that in Northumberland there has been a gradual decrease in the number of boats engaged in fishing with lines, and that those which still fished found a great scarcity of haddock last year. In the North Eastern District the fishing is reported to have been good, and in the Eastern District it began well but was not very satisfactory later in the year. It was fairly good along the Sussex Coast, but very poor in Devonshire. In Cornwall and South Wales the line fishermen had a fair season, and along the West Coast generally the fishing was on the whole satisfactory.

The produce of the herring fishing season of 1899 was above the average in quantity, and much above the average in value. According to the statistical tables the figures were as follows :—

LINE
FISHERIES.

DRIFT NET
AND OTHER
NET
FISHERIES.
Herrings.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HERRINGS.

Year.	owt.	£
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	1,542,709	453,091
1898	1,832,423	432,638
1899	2,239,176	798,874

On the Northumberland Coast the season proved a successful one for the fishermen, for although herrings were scarce they reached high prices. Further south the catches were also smaller than usual, with the same results. Whitby still suffers from the

difficulty of entering the harbour and the alleged want of tugs. At Scarborough the weather seriously interfered with the herring season, which broke up at the end of October. Last year Bridlington Quay became a centre for Scotch and English drifters, and a large quantity of herrings are reported to have been landed there. At Grimsby the prices were high owing to a decrease in the supply. On the East Coast, at the chief centres of the herring fishery, the autumn season proved very successful, the prices were kept up by the great demand from the Continent, and fine weather enabled the boats to work continuously. From Lowestoft the drift net season is reported to have been one of the most successful ever experienced. Here it may be noted that steamers are rapidly taking the place of sailing boats for the herring fisheries. Along the South Coast at only a few places was there a good supply of herrings, for in general they were scarce. In North Cornwall fish were very plentiful, and, their quality being good, they fetched unusually high prices. Further north the season was on the whole not a good one, and only in North Wales and about the Isle of Man were herrings at all plentiful.

Mackerel. The Statistical Tables give the following results as regards the mackerel fisheries :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MACKEREL.

Year.	cwt.	£
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	395,187	316,471
1898	384,035	270,718
1899	449,424	263,804

This shows an increase for 1899, which the local returns bear out, for at many places along the South Coast and in Cornwall fish are reported to have appeared in large quantities. In Mount's Bay the season, which promised to be a good one, was spoilt by a disaster to the fleet early in the season, when many boats and much gear were lost and damaged by a severe gale.

Pilchards. The yield of the pilchard fisheries is returned as follows :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PILCHARDS

Year,	cwt.	£
Average for ten years 1888-1897	97,190	24,863
1898	103,700	20,336
1899	108,611	25,146

This shows a slight increase for last year, which, judging by the returns, was due to larger quantities having been taken at a few stations, especially with seines.

The comparative figures for the sprat fishery are as follows:— Sprats.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPRATS.

Year.	QWT.	£
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	78,971	11,774
1898	54,631	12,344
1899	45,329	9,604

It will be seen that sprats were much below the average especially in quantity.

Although again scarce they appear to have fetched high prices on the East Coast, as will be seen by the returns from the Wash, the Suffolk Coast and the Estuary of the Thames. In Kent the fishery was slightly better at some stations, but on the whole not satisfactory. In Southampton Water and to the westward the fish were very plentiful, and in some places larger catches were taken than had been known for some years.

As regards Crabs and Lobsters the Statistical Tables show the following results:—

CRAB AND
LOBSTER
FISHERIES.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Year.	Crabs.		Lobsters.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	4,669,861	55,082	748,490	34,022
1898	5,628,114	67,895	825,562	35,694
1899	4,918,184	62,494	790,200	32,619

There appears therefore to have been a slight decrease in the yield of these fisheries as compared with the previous year, but an increase on the average of previous years. From Northumberland the decrease in crabs is reported to have been considerable. Fewer lobsters also were taken, but in many cases this is attributed to the weather, which hindered the fishing. On the East Coast these shell-fish were plentiful, and in Sussex there was a good supply, but further west they were scarce, especially the lobsters. In connection with this fishery it may be noted that during the past year a remarkable and unusual quantity of octopoda, some of them of great size, made their appearance along our South Coast from the Isle of Wight to Land's End, and in the Channel Islands. They are reported to have done a great deal of damage to the fisheries both by destroying lobsters in the pots and by getting into nets. Line fishermen also complained that they frequently had to change their position owing to the fish vanishing on the appearance of octopoda.

SHRIMP FISHERIES. The comparative returns of the weight and value of shrimps and shell-fish other than crabs, lobsters, and oysters are as follows :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHELL-FISH OTHER THAN CRABS, LOBSTERS, AND OYSTERS.

Year.	cwt.	£
Average of ten years, 1888-1897 	513,429	136,231
1898 	540,837	143,053
1899 	560,203	145,284

Fair catches of shrimps are reported to have been made in the Wash, more particularly of "pink shrimps," known as prawns. Along the Suffolk and Essex coasts shrimps were quite up to the average in quantity, and in the Thames good catches were made. At Selsea prawns were plentiful, and in Lancashire and Cumberland both prawns and shrimps were fairly abundant.

OYSTER FISHERIES. Apart from the details given in the returns relating to fisheries included in Oyster and Mussel Fishery Orders, under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, which are referred to below, the local reports with respect to oyster fishing call for little comment, but it may be noted that a fair amount of spat is reported on some of the grounds near Faversham. The number and value of oysters landed on the English and Welsh coasts during 1899 as compared with previous years are given in the statistical tables as follows :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OYSTERS.

Year.	No.	£
Average of ten years, 1888-1897 	34,372,100	106,718
1898 	35,809,000	122,320
1899 	38,982,000	143,846

MUSSELS AND OTHER SHELL-FISH. Mussels of fair size were taken from the beds in the Wash, and the season proved a good one, though there seems to be a probability of the mussels becoming scarce owing to there having been very little brood since 1895. On some of the beds off the Lancashire Coast mussels were taken in good quantities, and on the whole the supplies throughout the country appears to have been quite up to the average last year. The fisheries for shell-fish, other than those already mentioned, hardly call for any special remark ; they seem to maintain their usual average.

The following is a summary of the returns rendered by the grantees of Oyster and Mussel Fishery Orders under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, for the year ended 31st August, 1899, and of the action taken upon the more important points connected with these fisheries during the year.

OYSTER AND
MUSSEL
FISHERY
ORDERS:—

Under the Swansea Fishery Order, 11 annual and 29 short period licences to dredge were issued in the fishing season of 1898-99. These licences produced in tolls £21 14s., being 14s. less than the amount realized on 34 licences the year before. The quantity of oysters taken is reported to have been 1,090,000, valued at £2,452 10s., which shows, in comparison with the previous season, a decrease both in the number and in the amount realized. The quantity of mussels taken is returned as 135 tons; this gives a continued increase in the yield of mussels, but they are still priced at only 20s. per ton. The spatting season is reported to have been good. The committee add that, "Although the fishery has shown a marked improvement over late years, less fish have been taken in consequence of the poor demand. Several boats did not fit out at commencement of season, and, subsequently, the prevalence of strong weather interfered with the fishing."

Swansea.

The return for the Truro fishery shows 186 boats to have been licensed, and £195 7s. to have been realized by tolls and fees; this is fourteen more boats and £12 14s. more revenue than in the previous year, and the balance in hand on 31st August last had risen to £351 13s. 5d. The quantity of oysters taken shows an increase—being 3,720,000, against 3,523,000, and 3,681,000 in the two preceding seasons. The value is returned as from 25s. to 30s. per 1,000, while the year before it was given as from 24s. to 28s. No oysters were laid down during the year, but the spatting season is reported as having been very good, and the fishery as being "in a good condition."

Truro Port.

The number of boats licensed last season under the Falmouth order was 82, or four more than in the previous season; the increase was in the rowing boats, and only eight sailing boats were licensed. The tolls and fees amounted to £72 4s., an increase of £4 over the previous year; and at the end of the season the corporation had £37 1s. 3d. in hand. No statistics are given in respect of the number of oysters taken, but £55 was spent in stocking the fishery.

Falmouth.

Under the Poole Order 11 boats were licensed to dredge, being three less than during the previous year, and the tolls and fees realized £9 4s. The boats took 27,810 oysters, valued at £77 4s. 8d. The deficit on the fishery account on 31st August last was £798 6s. 2d., or £74 15s. more than in 1897-98. Under the recent bye-law one-third of the area of the fishery was

Poole.

closed during the past season. The question of the "determination" of this Order, or of the transfer of the powers under it to the Committee for the Southern Sea Fisheries District, is under consideration.

Emsworth. No returns have again been rendered respecting the fishery under the Emsworth Order, 1870.

Emsworth Channel. From the returns under the Emsworth Channel Order it appears that only 800 oysters, valued at £2 8s., were dredged from this ground last season. No steps were taken last season for restocking the fishery; and it is reported that the 6,000 oysters that were bought and laid down in 1897 have all died.

Bosham. From the Bosham fishery 35,425 "natives" were taken, and their value is given as £150 9s. 4½d.; the previous season had yielded 35,675 oysters, valued at £121 15s. 7d. The value of the stock of oysters on 31st August, 1899, is estimated at £1,005, as against £676 10s. a year before.

Ten bushels of native ware oysters from Burnham, value £62 10s., were laid down last season. In the return made last September, it is reported that as "the oysters on these grounds, being in deep water, spat rather late, the fishery had not been inspected since May, 1898. There was a larger amount of spat seen then on the grounds than there had been for many years."

Hamford Water and Paglesham. The grantee of the Hamford Water and Paglesham Orders reports that he has "not been induced to expend more money" on the former fishery in the past year, but that on the latter 150 bushels of young oysters were laid in May last.

Tollesbury and Mersea. From the Tollesbury and Mersea fishery 629,325 oysters were taken in 1898-99, realizing £4,473 2s.; in 1897-98 the figures were 1,292,450 oysters and £8,919 12s. For restocking the fishery 3,121,067 brood, valued at £2,298 12s. 4d., were laid down; these were all taken by dredgermen on the common ground. The spatting season was "fairly good." The reduced sales are accounted for by the fact that the greater part of these oysters were green and not well fished.

le Strange. The return for the le Strange (Hunstanton) fishery shows that 500 bags of mussels were taken for local use; that 1,800 were sold to market for food, and that 3,000 bushels were sold to "lays." The total receipt for mussels was £105. The cockles sold realized £85; 200 bags were sold locally, 3,000 for market and 500 bushels for "lays." On the 31st of August last the fishery was estimated to contain 150,000 bushels of mussels and 10,000 bushels of cockles; the year before the figures were 250,000 and 11,000 bushels respectively. The grantee reports that, "The heavy spat of mussels was much injured by the hot summer, causing a great deal of seaweed to grow, which smothered the young brood. The spatting of cockles was fairly good."

Under the Lynn Deep Order 53 licences for dredging were issued in 1898-99, and £22 15s. 3d. was received for tolls and fees; this shows four licences less and £3 3s. more than the year before. The expenditure for the year was £213 17s. 2d., to which the Borough Fund had to contribute £191 1s. 11d.; in the previous season the charge against that fund had been £195 13s. 11d. The quantity of mussels taken from the fishery is returned as 89,350 bushels. It is reported that large quantities of mussels were washed away during the season through heavy gales of wind, but on two scalps there was a fair fall of spat. In April 8,000 bushels of mussels were transplanted from one part of the fishery to another.

King's Lynn

Under the Boston Order 136 licences, producing tolls and fees amounting to £69 13s., were granted last season; and 1,800 tons of mussels, valued at £2,800, were taken from the fishery. This included 300 tons of small mussels taken away for cultivation.

Boston.

The committee report that "the value of the mussels obtained was much greater owing to better quality. No spat having been caught since 1895, the best growing scalps have become bare, excepting where transplanted mussels have been laid." £30 was spent in transplanting, and 345 tons were moved to more favourable portions of the fishery. The fishery is stated to have had, last September, from three to four thousand tons of mussels, chiefly on slow-growing scalps.

The returns rendered by the Roach River Oyster Fishery Company under the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, show that 616,650 oysters and some "halfware" were sold last year for £11,107 11s. 2d. In the previous season 394,375 oysters had realized £1,847 16s. 9d. 1,538 bushels of brood, halfware, and spat were laid down, the whole of which were derived from the Company's own pits. The fall of spat last year was reported as being not nearly so plentiful as in some previous seasons, and as apparently not equal to that of 1898. Stocks of all sizes are reported to be in excellent order and making favourable growth.

Roach River
Oyster Co.

From a copy of the accounts of the Colne Fishery Board, which the Town Clerk of Colchester has been good enough to furnish, it appears that the number of oysters taken from the fishery and sold in 1898-99 was 2,612,585. These oysters realized £20,079 14s. 1d., giving an average of about £7 13s. 8d. per thousand. The previous year 3,109,700 oysters were sold for £19,955 5s.

Colne
fishery.

At p. 29 in the Appendix will be found a copy of a report on an inquiry which was held into objections which had been made to the draft of an Order for the amalgamation of the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Districts. In accordance with the Inspector's recommendations, certain modifications were made in

SEA
FISHERIES
DISTRICTS.

the draft; and the Order as finally settled, having been before Parliament for the statutory period, is now in force, and the first meeting of the committee for the united districts has been held.

BYE-LAWS.

Since our last report new bye-laws have come into operation for the Southern, Devon, and Western Sea Fisheries Districts, and for the areas under the jurisdiction of the Frome and Camel Boards of Salmon Conservators. The bye-laws for the Southern District formed the subject of a local enquiry, and the report of the Inspector will be found in the Appendix (p. 34).

The Board of Trade declined to confirm a bye-law made by the Committee for the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District—which was the subject of a local inquiry. The report of the Inspector will be found in the Appendix (p. 23). Since the date of his report the Inspector has held conferences with representatives of the committee and of the fishermen, with a view to bringing about an arrangement in the direction suggested in the concluding paragraph of his report.

The bye-laws made under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts and in force on 31st March, 1900, are printed in Appendix F, p. 64.

THE SHELL-FISH ACT, 1894.

The Committee for the Lancashire District having made application for authority to incur further expenditure under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Shell-fish) Act, 1894, an Inspector held an investigation into the matter, the result of which was that it appeared that while some of the objects aimed at by the committee, viz.:—the development of oyster and lobster fisheries—would come within the provisions of that Act, they also desired to extend their operations to the hatching of sea-fish, not being shell-fish. Under these circumstances the Board of Trade were unable to assent to the whole of the scheme submitted to them, and though they expressed their readiness to sanction such expenditure as came within the Act, the Committee preferred to postpone the matter pending a further consideration of the whole question of sea fish hatcheries.

SEA-FISH HATCHERIES

Although we are unable to go fully into the matter now, the question of the artificial hatching of sea-fish is receiving careful attention. In this connection it may be mentioned that one of the Inspectors recently paid a visit to the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District to confer with the committee as to the possibility of taking steps to utilize what has been called the "waste spawn" of sea fish. A report on the result of his visit will be found in the Appendix (p. 36).

We may add that it appears that the Technical Instruction Committee of the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with the Committee for the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District are organizing a system, under the direction of Professor Herdman, for the encouragement of the study of marine biology among the fishermen of the district.

Considerable attention has been given by the Department in the course of the year to the question of the effect on sea fisheries—and particularly those for shell-fish—of the discharge of sewage into the sea or tidal waters. The consent of the Board of Trade having been required to the construction of works on the foreshore at Birchington, Walton-on-the-Naze, Wivenhoe, Southampton, Exeter, Yarmouth, I.W., and Lymington, and in the estuary of the Yealm, for the purpose of sewage works, an inspection of the fisheries which might be affected was made at each place. In several instances the Board of Trade have thought it their duty to withhold their sanction to the works unless satisfactory steps are taken to secure the purification of the effluent.

SEWAGE
SCHEMES
AND SHELL
FISH.

The number of apprentices to the sea fishing service continues to decrease. On 31st December, 1899, there were 674 on the register, as compared with 871 the year before. It must however be pointed out that 64 boys who are bound in compliance with the rules of an oyster fishery company at Colchester, and who could never be regarded as true sea fishing apprentices, have this year been excluded from the return. At Grimsby there are now only 378 apprentices, at Brixham 157, and at Ramsgate 116; whilst the number at other parts is quite insignificant when compared with the fishing industry of each place. The number of apprenticeships entered into last year was 111 at Grimsby, 23 at Brixham, 14 at Ramsgate and 6 at three other ports. The figures for the last five years are given on page 95 of the Appendix.

APPRENTICES.

At 16 places in England, Wales and Ireland, examinations were held last year and 577 fishermen were examined, of whom 229 obtained certificates as skippers and 261 as second hands. The examiners report that most of the men who failed to pass the examination were either deficient in knowledge of the rule of the road at sea or of local navigation, but on the whole it appears that the applicants for certificates are yearly becoming better qualified, and are taking more pains to educate themselves, and to advance in the service. See Appendix H, page 96.

CERTIFICATES.

In the course of the past year the attention of the Board of Trade has been drawn to a difficulty which has arisen in consequence of many steam line-fishing boats being now fitted with trawling gear. Skippers and second hands of line-fishing boats are not required to hold certificates, but as soon as these steamers began to use a trawl they came under the obligations of the Act as regards certificates. To meet the case of skippers of such boats who, under the Act, would not be entitled to a certificate as skipper unless they had previously held a certificate as second hand for at least twelve months, the Board of Trade made an Order dated 2nd November, 1899, under the powers conferred upon them by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, by which the skippers of steam fishing vessels engaged in line fishing and trawling are

allowed to present themselves for examination without being required first to obtain a second hand's certificate. This order will not however remain in force for more than one year.

**EXEMPTION
FROM USE OF
AGREEMENTS.**

The Board of Trade also made last year under the same Act another Order exempting from 1st January, 1900, sailing trawlers under 50 tons register tonnage, and paddle steamers employed as trawlers, from such portion of Part IV. of the Act as is contained in Sections 399 to 408, both inclusive, relating to the engagement of seamen. This relief was granted because it was felt to be unnecessary to require such fishing vessels to comply with provisions as to agreements which are mainly applicable to vessels making long voyages.

**LOSS OF
LIFE.**

We are again happily able to record a decrease in the number of lives lost from fishing boats. The total loss of life amongst fishermen throughout the United Kingdom last year was 197, as against the annual average of 272 for the last ten years. The table on page 99 shows that 107 lives were lost in connection with wrecks or casualties to fishing boats; that 72 were individual losses, without casualties to the boats, and that 18 fishermen died at sea from causes not directly connected with their calling. The number of lives lost by wrecks and casualties include the crews of four boats which were reported as missing with all hands. The majority of losses was due to gales in April and October, but there were no storms during the year which caused exceptional losses. The figures which record the loss of life in "individual" casualties remain much the same from year to year; the total, however, for 1899 is below the average.

The tables in Appendix I. distinguish as usual the lives lost from English, Scotch and Irish fishing boats. It must, however, be pointed out that the returns may be incomplete as regards Scotland, since the particular section of the Merchant Shipping Act, under which these deaths are reported elsewhere, does not apply to that country.

**FORMAL
INVESTIGATIONS.**

There were fourteen formal investigations under the Merchant Shipping Act held last year by order of the Board of Trade into casualties in which fishing boats or their crews were concerned. Seven were cases of stranding, four of collision with loss of life, one of explosion of boiler, and two of loss of life individually. In eight of these cases the certificates of those held to be responsible were suspended for terms varying from three to twelve months. A list of the investigations is given in the Appendix on page 100. All the strandings happened to steam trawlers, and four of them occurred on the coast of Iceland.

In one of these cases the Court expressed an opinion that, having regard to the fact that all the fiords in Faxø Bay appear to be dangerous in respect of anchorage and navigation without

local knowledge, recourse to them is highly to be deprecated except when stress of weather renders it absolutely necessary. In the course of another inquiry it was elicited that it is the practice of skippers of trawlers fishing in the vicinity of Iceland to give fish to the natives in exchange for drink, tobacco, and other commodities. The Court condemned the practice and thought it highly reprehensible that fish should be bartered under such circumstances.

In a case in which life was lost through the capsizing of a small boat, the boat was conveying coal from a carrier to a steam trawler and had in her 54 bags at 18 bags to the ton. This the Court considered to be half as much again as she should have carried, for it left a freeboard of only about five inches, which gave no margin of safety for the least roll or the slightest swell. As the loading had been done under the direction and supervision of the skipper, the Court suspended his certificate for three months.

The annual list of rewards for gallantry and humanity granted to British fishermen by British and Foreign Governments appears in the next Appendix at page 102. REWARDS.

A summary of the monthly returns of the Fishmongers Company is given at pages 104 and 105. From these returns it appears that the total weight of fish delivered in London during the last five years, both by land and by sea, was as follows :— FISH MARKETS

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
At Billingsgate Market	143,889	173,692	178,768	182,567	179,983
At Shadwell Market ...	27,613	23,420	17,844	17,485	11,387
	171,502	197,112	196,612	200,052	191,370

This shows a decrease in the quantity of fish brought into London. At Billingsgate this decrease is slight, and the quantity of fish is over the average for the five years. The decrease at Shadwell is due to that market having ceased to receive sea-borne fish since last September.

The quantities of the above totals seized and condemned by the officers of the Fishmongers Company as unfit for food were :—

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Tns. Cwt. Qrs.	Tns. Cwt. Qrs.	Tns. Cwt. Qrs.	Tns. Cwt. Qrs.	Tns. Cwt. Qrs.
Wet fish ...	686 19 2	1,211 8 1	951 3 3	1,022 9 0	599 7 3
Shell fish ...	366 3 2	309 10 2	333 7 1	333 14 0	270 18 1
	1,053 3 0	1,520 18 3	1,284 11 0	1,356 3 0	870 6 0

The weight of fish condemned in London in 1899 is thus very considerably less than the quantity destroyed in the previous years; it included no herrings from Norway.

The annual percentage of fish condemned in London in each of the last five years has been as follows :—

In 1895 it was ·61 per cent. of the fish delivered.

„ 1896	„	·77	„	„	„
„ 1897	„	·65	„	„	„
„ 1898	„	·67	„	„	„
„ 1899	„	·45	„	„	„

From the detailed returns for Billingsgate it will be seen that the wet fish condemned included 156 tons of haddock and 91 tons of skate, followed by 47 and 44 tons, respectively, of whiting and plaice. As usual only a comparatively small quantity of prime fish is included, the soles and turbot together barely weighing three-quarters of a ton. The heaviest weight of shell-fish condemned was 96 tons of periwinkles and 30 tons of mussels. These returns are quoted on account of their bearing on the weight and percentage of fish food which has to be destroyed as unfit for use at one particular centre.

An abstract of a few similar returns which some of the market authorities in England have been able to supply is again appended at page 106.

PROCEED-
INGS UNDER
INTERNA-
TIONAL CON-
VENTION, &C.

Particulars of cases of complaints of offences alleged to have been committed under the North Sea Fisheries Convention of 1882, and of charges of fishing by British boats in foreign waters, and by foreign boats in British waters will be found in the Appendix (p. 39).

INTERNA-
TIONAL SEA
FISHERIES
CON-
FERENCE.

A conference was held at Stockholm last summer, at the invitation of the Swedish Government, for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the investigation of the North Atlantic, North Sea, Baltic, and adjacent seas in the interests of the fisheries. The countries which took part in the conference were Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands. It appears from the report of the proceedings of the conference that a scheme of investigations was recommended with a view of increasing our knowledge of these seas and of the fish life therein. The establishment of a central bureau and laboratory were also recommended. The principal duties of the central bureau would seem to be to secure uniformity of method, to undertake such work as might be entrusted to it by the participating Governments, and to publish periodical reports.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

WALTER E. ARCHER,

H. NOEL MALAN,

CHARLES E. FRYER,

Inspectors of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX A.

(I.)

REPORT by Mr. C. E. FRYER, Inspector of Fisheries, on an INQUIRY with respect to a BYELAW made by the LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE of the LANCASHIRE SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT for REGULATING the USE of SHRIMP NETS in a part of the DISTRICT.

Board of Trade, S.W.,
November 25th, 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that on the 8th instant I held a public inquiry at Liverpool into objections which had been made to the following byelaw, passed by the Committee for the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District :—

"No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any net or instrument other than a shank or bow net not exceeding 13 feet in length, measured from the centre of the frame to the extreme end of the tail of the net, or a hand net, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of October, both inclusive, in every year, in that portion of the District which lies within the following limits :—

"A line drawn from the Lower Lighthouse at Hoylake straight to No. 1 red conical buoy in the Horse Channel.

"A line drawn from No. 1 red conical buoy in the Horse Channel straight to No. 1 red conical buoy in the Queen's Channel.

"A line drawn straight from No. 1 red conical buoy in the Queen's Channel to No. 5 red conical buoy in the Queen's Channel.

"A line drawn straight from No. 5 red conical buoy in the Queen's Channel to Bidston Lighthouse.

"A line drawn along high-water mark from Hoylake Lower Light-house to the point where the line drawn from No. 5 red conical buoy in the Queen's Channel to Bidston Lighthouse touches high-water mark on the Cheshire Coast."

Mr. J. P. Muspratt conducted the case for the Committee in favour of the byelaw. Mr. C. Holden, solicitor, of Birkenhead, opposed it on behalf of the fishermen of that town and of other places on the Mersey estuary. Mr. Robert Houldsworth, boat-owner and shrimp dealer, of Marshside, and Mr. Isaac Dobson, fisherman, of St. Anne's, appeared on behalf of the fishermen of those two localities respectively. Mr. C. L. Jackson, of Bolton, opposed in his individual capacity as a ratepayer, and generally in support of the fishermen's objections.

A large number of fishermen from all the places above mentioned, and also from Liverpool and Hoylake, were present.

The opposition to the byelaw came mainly from fishermen living at various places on the Mersey estuary, as far up as Widnes, and employing altogether about 100 boats. It appears that, although at one time these fishermen used the shank net to a certain extent, they have now abandoned it in favour of the shrimp trawl, which they find to be better fitted for drifting down the estuary with the tide on their way to the shrimp grounds. On the other hand, the fishermen of Southport and other places on the estuary of the Ribble, who also objected, have generally given up the trawl in favour of the shank net; and, in view of the fact that these nets are expressly excepted from the operation of the byelaw, it seemed at first a little difficult to understand how these men could be interested in opposing it; indeed, it was urged on behalf of the Committee that for this reason they had no *locus standi*: but, as will be seen later on, their appearance was fully justified.

The area to which the byelaw applies, and which for brevity's sake I propose to call the Burbo area, lies on, or adjacent to, the western edge of the Burbo Bank, and is some 24 square nautical miles in extent. It forms part of an area of about 30 square miles, upon which the Committee, by a byelaw made in 1895, proposed to prohibit all modes of fishing for shrimps during the specified period. Upon my recommendation, after local enquiry, the Board of Trade declined to confirm that byelaw. (See my report of May 24, 1895, reprinted at page 36 of the Tenth Annual Report of the Inspectors.)

The object of both byelaws being identical, it is impossible to consider the present case without reference to that of 1895, and it will be convenient if I deal in the first place with the points of difference between the two.

While the previous byelaw proposed to prohibit *all* modes of fishing for shrimps between 1st July and 15th October over an area of 30 square miles, the present proposal is to prohibit, during the same period, shrimp trawls only over an area of 24 square miles, but to permit the use of shank, bow, and hand, nets. The essential difference between the shrimp trawl and the shank and bow net is that the former is constructed on the lines of an ordinary fish trawl, the upper and longer side being fixed to a beam supported a short distance from the ground between two iron shoes or trawl heads, while the lower side, attached to a ground rope, sweeps along the sea bed in a wide bight or curve. In the shank or bow net, however, the upper and lower sides are of equal length, the mouth of the net being held open by a frame, the lower arm of which rests on the ground throughout its whole length. The bow net differs from the shank net simply in having the upper part of the frame arched (or bowed) instead of rectangular, and for convenience' sake I shall hereafter refer to the two nets by the single name of "shank nets." All these nets are used from a boat.

With respect to hand nets, I may dispose of the matter, so far as they are concerned, by saying that it was shown in evidence that these nets could only be used on a very small portion of the area, and that in fact only 10 or 11 of such nets were actually used there.

As regards the reduction in the area proposed to be affected, I may say at once that the difference is of no practical importance, since the six square miles now omitted are not frequented by shrimps or shrimpers.

A considerable amount of evidence was called by the Committee with the object of showing (1) that the shank net is as efficient for the purpose of catching shrimps as the trawl; (2) that it is less destructive, whether as regards the quantity of small fish which it catches, or as regards injury to the sea bottom and to the fry and food of fish lying there; and (3) that the fishermen who would be prevented from using the trawl on the Burbo area could compensate themselves either (*a*) by using the shank net there or (*b*) by using the shrimp trawl elsewhere. Some of the witnesses suggested that the shrimp trawlers might take to fishing with an ordinary trawl for flat fish; but, if there is any force in this view, it would apparently justify a total prohibition of shrimp trawling, if not of shrimping altogether.

On the first two points the witnesses called by the Committee gave very conflicting evidence. Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent Fishery Officer, stated that, while the shank net took fewer small fish than the trawl, it caught more shrimps: while Captain Eccles, the head fishery officer for the part of the District which includes the Burbo area, said that a shank net would take "one fifth of the quantity of undersized fish, but only half the quantity of shrimps," that the trawl would catch. Mr. Ascroft, a member of the Committee, alleged, on the other hand, that "there was not much difference between shank nets and trawls as regards the quantity of small fish taken by them." Again, while Mr. Dawson admitted that the shank net would do a certain amount of damage to the ground, Mr. Ascroft repudiated this view, and claimed that it did no injury, whereas the damage done by the trawl irons could easily be traced.

The Burbo area consists partly of a hard sand and partly of a soft mud, and Mr. Dawson admitted that, while the trawl is adapted for working on soft ground, the shank net buries itself there, and that on about 4 square miles of the area it would consequently be useless. Mr. Ascroft, on the contrary, contended that a shank net could be used with advantage on a muddy bottom, and suggested that any tendency on its part to bury itself in the mud could easily be obviated by a slight adjustment of the towing gear. The conflict in the evidence did not end here. Captain Eccles averred that he had himself used shank nets over the western half of the Burbo area, but he admitted in reply to a question from me, that he had done so without catching shrimps. He further acknowledged that the part of the ground to which he was alluding was not frequented by shrimpers because there were no shrimps there. Mr. Wignell, the captain of the fishery steamer "John Fell," went further, and stated that he had never seen shank nets used on any part of the Burbo area. Witnesses from Southport strongly contested the view that the shank net could be used on soft ground. One of them, in reply to Mr. Ascroft's suggestion, said "it would be quite possible to drag a shank net in the manner proposed, but it would catch no shrimps"; while another testified to having tried a shank net on the ground frequented by trawlers, but without success.

In the light of such evidence it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the concession to the shank nets is more nominal than real, and that the trawlers could not compensate themselves by using shank nets on the Burbo area.

The question, however, still remains whether the trawlers could find accommodation—and shrimps—elsewhere. The Committee contended that they could, and mentioned the Crosby Channel, the Formby Channel, the upper part of the Mersey estuary itself, and some ground to the eastward and northward of the Burbo area, as suitable shrimp-trawling grounds. They pointed out that the trawlers already frequented these grounds, and Mr. Dawson stated in evidence that only about 22 or 23 of the Mersey boats would be fishing at one time on the Burbo area, while the rest would be shrimping elsewhere. But these figures do not include trawlers from other ports, and from a tabulated statement which was handed in it appears that, although the fishery officers have occasionally found no trawlers at work on the Burbo area during the proposed close period, the number fishing there has frequently ranged from 20 to a maximum of 41; whereas the maximum number observed to be trawling at one time on any other area was 25 (on one day only), the figures for other days never exceeding 15. The observations with respect to these other areas relate to only ten days in the present year, when the boats on the Burbo area appear to have been much fewer than usual. The observations with respect to the Burbo area relate to 35 days spread over the last five years.

These figures do not support the suggestion that the fishermen naturally resort to the shrimp grounds outside the Burbo area equally with those within it. Indeed, if such a view were well-founded, it would go a long way towards destroying the other contention that this area has such an attraction for the trawlers that it is necessary to keep them off it. But there is no sufficient evidence that the other areas suggested afford as good shrimping ground as the Burbo area in the specified months. It is true that some figures were handed in on behalf of the Committee showing that 17 experimental hauls on grounds outside the Burbo area gave a larger average of shrimps for each haul than 53 similar hauls on that area. But out of this not very considerable number of hauls only two—each lasting about an hour—were made on the same day and under anything like similar conditions on both the areas to be compared. It is impossible to draw any conclusion from such a comparison, and the evidence brought before me by no means proves that, if the 100 odd shrimp trawlers who now frequent the Burbo area were excluded from it, they would find a sufficient substitute in grounds outside it. On this point an argument put forward by the Southport objectors struck me as having much force, viz., that the trawlers would be compelled to resort to grounds already frequented by other boats, with the consequence of increased crowding and danger of collision, to say nothing of a corresponding decrease in each boat's take.

Having disposed of the points of difference between the present proposal and that of 1895, I come now to the general question involved. It is undeniable that, on the grounds on which shrimps are found, very large quantities of the young of various kinds of

sea fish also congregate, and it is quite possible that this may be particularly the case on the Burbo area, where these fry are stated to consist mainly of whiting, plaice, dabs, and soles. The kind which the Committee are most anxious to protect, as being most valuable, are the soles. To quote the words of my previous report:—"A net which will hold a shrimp must of necessity "catch small fish"; and "the object of the Committee is to "prevent the destruction of these fish in the expectation that "what would be lost to the fishermen in the shape of shrimps "would eventually be made up to them in an increased supply "of more valuable fish; and they pointed to the case of Blackpool, "where it was alleged that the closing of an area of some 12 square "miles to all modes of netting had already led to an increased "stock of fish." As in 1895, so now, I am of opinion that the case of the Blackpool area differs from that of the Burbo area, but as my general conclusions are not affected by this point, I may pass it by.

The shrimper, on the other hand, contends that it is unreasonable to expect him to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. In this particular case no statistics are available to show the value of the shrimps caught by trawlers on the Burbo area; but it was stated by the Mersey fishermen that it was no uncommon thing for them to earn as much as, and even more than, £1 a day in shrimp trawling at the time and place at which the byelaw would prohibit them. These statements were not contested on behalf of the Committee, and the returns which they handed in prove that such earnings are easily possible.

But, besides objecting to the loss of his shrimps, the fisherman goes further. If, when shrimping, he catches a sole which, though small, is big enough to eat or to sell, he is loth to return it to the water; and he argues that, had he caught it in a regular sole net of legal mesh instead of in a shrimp net, there would be nothing to prevent his keeping it; and that in any case there is no law prohibiting the capture of soles under a given size. So far his argument his unanswerable; but the byelaws of the Lancashire District fix a minimum mesh for sole nets on the one hand, and for shrimp nets on the other, and if a fisherman deliberately uses a shrimp net for the purpose of catching soles, he is clearly infringing the law. On the other hand, the byelaws recognize the fact that a fisherman *bonâ fide* fishing for shrimps cannot avoid incidentally and innocently taking soles, and they provide that in such a case he shall not be liable to the penalty for taking soles with a mesh smaller than the legal mesh of a sole net.

It came out in evidence that considerable friction had arisen between the Committee and the shrimp trawlers on this point, and that this friction was a large factor in the promotion of the present byelaw. The Committee referred to the difficulty they had experienced in obtaining evidence against fishermen suspected of improperly using the shrimp trawl for the capture of soles and other flat fish; and they urged that the proposed byelaw would be both more effective and less expensive to enforce than those now in force. It appeared, however, that convictions had been obtained under the present byelaws, and two such cases were

specially mentioned. In one the defendant had in his possession over 260 soles—the largest weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.—among two or three dozen quarts of shrimps. The Committee referred to this as illustrating the destruction wrought by the trawlers. The objectors, on the other hand, called attention to a case in which a conviction had been obtained against a man who had 19 soles, three dabs, and one whiting, among no less than 110 quarts of shrimps.

Of course, in neither instance, and on neither side, was it professed that the fish enumerated were the only ones that had been actually *caught* in the shrimp net; but cases of this kind were relied upon by the Committee in support of the contention that the shrimp trawlers were not entitled to *bring ashore* any small fish which they might have caught in their shrimp nets. Indeed, a printed report of a third case was handed in, in which the magistrate was represented as having stated that he would in future hold that “a man fishes for what he takes home.” I do not presume to call in question the decision of the Court before whom the case was tried, but the point has a direct bearing on the questions involved in the byelaw under notice. Thus Captain Eccles, in his evidence in favour of the byelaw, justified it on the ground that the fish caught by the shank net (which he would permit) were “*very small*” as compared with those caught by the trawl; and that the trawl net (which he would prohibit) would take soles as much as 8 or 9 inches in length. Later on he stated in cross-examination that the offence in the second of the cases above referred to lay in the fact that the shrimper “had not thrown the small soles back into the water.” Again, attention was called to the fact that in his printed reports to the Committee Mr. Dawson had referred to some of these convictions as being for “taking undersized fish captured in shrimp trawls.”

All this points to the existence of a confusion of thought as to the point involved, not only in the byelaw under consideration, but in those already in force. I do not mean to say that cases may not exist in which such a byelaw as that now proposed would be justifiable; but the present is not shown to be one of them; and I recommend that the byelaw be not confirmed.

The fishermen, however, must recognize that it is not to their interest to destroy the small fry of fish. As fry they are of little or no worth; if left to grow, they may become valuable. The Committee, on the other hand, cannot desire to prohibit the sale of reasonably sizeable fish. The question is not without difficulty, but I venture to hope that those who are actively concerned on behalf of the fishermen in opposing the byelaw will use their influence with them to assist them, in the general interest, in arriving at a good understanding with the Committee with a view to securing as far as possible the objects which the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts have in view.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

(2.)

REPORT by Mr. C. E. FRYER, Inspector of Fisheries, on INQUIRIES into OBJECTIONS to the DRAFT ORDER for uniting the LANCASHIRE AND WESTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.

Board of Trade,
12th January, 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to report for the information of the Board of Trade that in accordance with my instructions I held an Inquiry at Carnarvon on the 22nd November last, at Llangefni on the 23rd November, and at Liverpool on the 15th December, with respect to certain objections which had been made to the draft Order for uniting the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District and the Western Sea Fisheries District.

At Carnarvon the Chairman of the County Council (Mr. J. R. Pritchard) attended, with other members of that body, in support of the objection which they had raised to the Order being made unless some provision were inserted in it for its determination after the expiration of five years.

Mr. Bonsall, the Chairman, and Mr. Casson, the Clerk, appeared on behalf of the Committee for the Western Sea Fisheries District; and Mr. Buckley, a Member of the Committee, representing the Board of Conservators of the Dovey, Mawddach and Glaslyn Fishery District, spoke for that body. Put shortly, their attitude was that, though they did not see any necessity for such a provision, they would not oppose it provided its insertion was not likely to jeopardise the Order.

The reasons given in support of the objection were that the County Council feared that they might be in a permanent minority on the Committee, that they might consequently lose control over the expenditure, and that they ought to have an opportunity of realizing the effects of amalgamation before being permanently committed to it. The possibility was urged that all the Councils concerned in the united district might fail to work harmoniously, and that the interests of Wales might be subordinated to those of Lancashire,—as for example, that the Welsh-speaking officials now employed in the Western District might be superseded by others who would only speak English.

The question of the insertion in the Order of a clause limiting its duration was also brought forward on behalf of the County of Anglesey, under the following circumstances. At the sitting at

Llangefni the Clerk of the Peace (Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith) and several County Councillors appeared to support an objection which had been formerly made by the County Council to the date proposed by the draft Order for the annual appointment of members of the Committee. It was represented that, as the Council held no meeting in November, and as the triennial election of members of the County Council took place in March, it would be more convenient that the appointment of members of the Committee should be fixed for the last-named month. This point—which I must reserve for consideration later on in my report—was the only ground of objection to the draft Order that had been formally taken by the County Council, but Mr. Clegg, a County Alderman and Member of the Western Sea Fisheries Committee, claimed—together with other Councillors—the right to bring forward the question of limiting the duration of the Order; and, in addition to the reasons mentioned above as having been put forward at Carnarvon, they urged that the great extent of the united District might preclude the regular attendance of members so that a permanent amalgamation might prove undesirable.

In support of the argument that the objectors might lose control of the expenditure, reference was made to the fact that certain counties had become involved in an outlay for lunatic asylum purposes far in excess of anything that they had contemplated; but in the present case the Order expressly limits the contribution of any county in respect of the expenses of the Committee to one-sixteenth of a penny in the £ on the rateable value.

Among those who pressed the objection, however, there was no agreement as to the exact circumstances under which the termination of the Order should be brought about. On behalf of Carnarvonshire it was suggested that, if the majority of the Welsh county councils passed a resolution in favour of a dissolution of the united District, the Order for the amalgamation should, *ipso facto*, cease to have effect. Mr. Clegg, however, handed in a draft provision to the effect: "that this Order should be in force for the term of five years, but may be renewed by the Board of Trade upon the representations of the councils in union"; while Mr. Nicholl Jones, another Anglesey Councillor, proposed that, on the passing of a resolution by any county council to that effect, the Board of Trade should be compelled to direct an inquiry to be held into the working of the Order.

But none of these suggestions would meet the multitude of points that would have to be dealt with in the event of a dissolution; and, even if they did, I fail to see that any necessity exists for dealing at this stage with a contingency which may never arise, but which is sufficiently provided for by Section 1 of the Act of 1888, where it is specially enacted that "on the application of a County Council or Borough Council" the Board of Trade may, by order, "vary any Order made under this section . . . or dissolve any district that may have been formed." The draft Order contains all the needful provisions for meeting such a contingency, and it appears to me that it is both unnecessary and inexpedient to go beyond these provisions.

Mr. Clegg further asked that the Order should provide for the holding of the annual meeting of the Committee for the united District within the limits of the Western District as now constituted ; but this is a matter of detail which must necessarily be left to the discretion of the Committee itself.

The Clerk of the Peace took the technical point that the Board of Trade had no power to make the Order at all in the absence of an application from all the county and borough councils concerned ; but, having regard to the wording of Section 1 (1) of the Act of 1888, I submit that this technical objection is not a valid one.

At Liverpool Mr. C. B. Hodgson, the Clerk of the County Council for Cumberland, and Mr. Pattinson, Chairman of the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District, appeared to support an application which the Council had made for the omission of so much of the draft Order as provides for the representation of that county on the Committee for the proposed united District, and for its contribution to the expenses.

The following are the circumstances under which the county of Cumberland has been included in the draft Order :—When the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District was created in 1890, it was desired that the whole coast line of the county should be included in it ; but the boundary between Lancashire and Cumberland passes down the estuary of the Duddon, and, as it was deemed inexpedient to divide the estuary for the purposes of the district, it was resolved to include so much of the Cumberland coast—about 10 miles—as abuts on that estuary. As a consequence Cumberland was allotted one member of the Committee, and was called upon to contribute one sixty-second part of the expenses.

In 1895, however, the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District was created, embracing the whole of the rest of the coast of the county—for a length of some 100 miles. The cost to the county of this district is nearly £500 a year.

Under existing arrangements the contribution of Cumberland to the expenses of the Lancashire District is only some £30 a year ; but, as the draft Order provides that the contribution of each county—although not to exceed one-sixteenth of a penny in the £—is to be calculated according to the rateable value, and as the rateable value of Cumberland is nearly £1,500,000, that county may very possibly be called upon for about £400 a year towards the expenses of the united District. In other words, it may be asked to contribute nearly as much in respect of the fisheries of the Cumberland half of the Duddon estuary as it now pays in respect of the fisheries of the territorial waters of the whole of the rest of the county.

The value, actual and relative, of the sea fisheries of the Duddon estuary is so infinitesimal, and the interest of the county in them is so slight, that the Council are prepared to renounce all claim to representation in respect of them, and they ask that they may be relieved from both the right to appoint a member on the Committee and the obligation to contribute to its expenses. It was suggested that the limits of the Lancashire and Cumberland Districts might be altered so as to throw the Duddon estuary into the last named district, and if this were done the whole question of the inclusion of Cumberland in the present Order

would fall. There are, however, technical difficulties in the way of this proposal, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case I have to report that the objection which Cumberland has raised to its inclusion among its contributory and appointing bodies is well founded, and I recommend that all reference to that county be omitted from those provisions of the Order which relate to the appointment of members and the apportionment of expenses. The only opposition to this course which was raised at the Inquiry was urged by Mr. Thompson, who appeared on behalf of the County Council of Cheshire, and who submitted that there was no ground for treating Cumberland differently from any other county. But in every case except two, viz., Cheshire and Flintshire, the entire seaboard of every county is included in the District, and in those two cases special provision is made to meet the fact that the estuary of the Dee, which they divide between them, is placed under the jurisdiction of the Dee Board of Salmon Conservators. On this being pointed out to Mr. Thompson he withdrew his opposition.

As regards the alteration of the date for the annual appointment of members it appears that, besides Anglesey, there are at least two other counties, viz., Merioneth and Flint, whose councils hold no meeting in November; and at the sitting at Liverpool the proposal to substitute March for November in the draft Order was supported by Mr. T. W. Hughes, a Member of the Flint County Council, and by Mr. Fullalove, Town Clerk of Burnley. On the other hand Mr. Alderman Grindley, a Member of the Lancashire Committee and of the Borough Council of Liverpool, and Mr. Hamer, Town Clerk of Preston, were in favour of the retention of the date now fixed, on the ground that vacancies were more likely to occur in Borough Councils than in County Councils. The question is really mainly one of the balance of convenience as between Borough Councils—whose period of coming into office is fixed for November, but who almost invariably meet every month—and County Councils, whose time for coming into office is March, but who meet at rarer intervals, and of whom three at least do not meet at all in November. With the omission of Cumberland from the Order, the Counties and Boroughs will appoint an equal number of members of the Committee; but under the foregoing circumstances, and seeing that the Order provides for the financial year of the Committee ending on the 31st of March, I recommend that the date for the coming into office of members of the Committee should be March rather than November, and that the draft Order should be altered accordingly. Besides the County and Borough Councils there are 11 Boards of Salmon Conservators, appointing between them 11 members of the Committee, but there is no reason to suppose that this alteration will cause any of them any practical inconvenience.

The Town Council of Burnley having objected that the number of members fixed in the draft Order as the quorum at any meeting of the Committee, viz., five, was too small, Mr. Fullalove attended at Liverpool to maintain the objection, which was very generally supported. If Cumberland be omitted from the Order, the total number of members of the Committee will be 80; and, after hearing the views of the various parties concerned, I think that the quorum may reasonably be fixed at 11 instead of five.

It only remains for me to mention the following points which, although not raised by way of formal objection, have been brought under my notice in the consideration of the draft Order :—

It seems desirable that the lines drawn at or near the mouths of the following rivers should be altered as follows :—

The line across the river Clwyd should be drawn true east and west from the northernmost extremity of the point or headland formed at low water by the left bank of the said river and the right bank of the river Gele ;

That across the Seiont should follow the seaward side of the Aber Ferry Bridge at Carnarvon ;

That across the Ayron should be in continuation of the general line of coast at high water.

That part of the draft Order which relates to the possible dissolution of the district should be altered to meet the foregoing changes, and provision should be made for ascertaining the exact value of the assets provisionally represented in the draft by the figures £3,640 and £74.

I attach a copy of the draft Order embodying the foregoing recommendations, together with a few verbal amendments which it is unnecessary to specify in detail.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

(3.)

REPORT by Mr. H. N. MALAN, Inspector of Fisheries, on an INQUIRY with respect to certain BYELAWS made by the LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE of the SOUTHERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT.

Board of Trade,
28th February, 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in accordance with my instructions, I held an inquiry at the Cove Hotel, Lulworth, on the 3rd inst., and by adjournment at Bembridge, on the 8th inst., into the following byelaws made by the Committee of the Southern Sea Fisheries District, viz. :—

10. No person shall remove from a fishery—
 - (a) any lobster measuring less than 9 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, when spread as far as possible flat.
 - (b) any edible crab measuring less than 5 inches across the broadest part of the back.
11. No person shall take periwinkles except by hand-picking.
12. Any person who takes any shell fish, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same, without injury, as nearly as possible, in the place from which it was taken.

At the inquiry, Mr. H. St. Barbe, Clerk, appeared for the Southern Committee in support of the byelaw, and Mr. L. W. Stickland, Fishery Member, of Kimmeridge, with the assistance of fishermen from Lulworth, Warbarrow, and Swanage, appeared in opposition to the first of the byelaws, which aims at the protection of lobsters under 9 inches.

At the opening of the proceedings, the Clerk pointed out on behalf of the Committee that a similar byelaw had been made and approved for the Devon, as well as for other districts, and that it was eminently desirable to have uniformity in the matter, especially in contiguous districts. He also stated that the lobsters now taken and sold are smaller in size, and in some places fewer in numbers, than formerly, and that this is due to over-fishing, and to the hen lobsters being taken before they have attained maturity. In support of these contentions, two fishmongers at Bournemouth and one at Weymouth, all of long experience in the trade, stated that the local lobsters sent to market have been much smaller during the last two or three years, that the catches are nothing to what they were a few years ago, and that if steps are not taken to limit the size at which lobsters may be taken, so as to enable them to mature, they will become exceedingly scarce.

The fishermen who appeared at Lulworth, as well as those I subsequently met in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere, opposed the byelaw on the ground that the supply of lobsters was not declining; that at least half the lobsters obtainable on these coasts are between 8 and 9 inches in length; that a lobster of that size weighs between $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and is worth from 5d. to 8d.; that the local lobsters seldom weigh more than 1 lb.; and finally, that if the byelaw is approved it will become impossible to carry on the lobster fishery at a profit.

Neither the Committee on the one hand, nor the fishermen on the other, brought forward sufficient evidence to substantiate or refute the contention that the quantity of lobsters taken was diminishing, though it was admitted that the catches in 1899 were not quite so good as usual. The Board of Trade statistics taken in the district show great fluctuation during the last ten years, but, on the whole, do not indicate any serious decrease in the number of lobsters taken. It seems, therefore, that the question of the supply of lobsters, regarded merely from the point of numbers, may at present be set aside.

With respect to the size, it appears from the evidence brought before me that both parties are agreed that the lobsters now taken are smaller than they were formerly. The fishermen, in admitting this, alleged that some lobsters which are numerous on the Dorset coast in May or June are of a small kind, of which no individual fish exceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (9 inches), and that the byelaw, if approved, will deprive them of this fishery. They failed, however, to prove that these lobsters would not grow to more profitable sizes, whilst there was some evidence that on certain grounds, where fishing is not carried on all the year round, more large fish are taken at the opening of the season than at any other time.

The size at which lobsters should be taken is important from the point of view of the reproduction of the species. The men asserted that the greater number of lobsters just under 8 inches were berried, and that hens of 7 inches or even 6 inches were found in that condition. This, again, was not supported by evidence, and, indeed, the method of measurement usually employed, namely, the measurement by a span of the hand, makes me doubt whether the berried hens are really as small as is stated; for instance, an example of a berried lobster was brought before me which the men present confidently stated was about 8 inches, until a foot-rule was produced, and, to their surprise, the lobster was shown to be well over 9 inches. Competent observers who have carefully investigated the question, are of opinion that lobsters cannot be regarded as sexually mature until they have attained 8 inches, though possibly an occasional fish under that size may be found with eggs, but such cases should be regarded as rare occurrences. It has also been shown that in places and countries where lobster fishing has been pursued for a great length of time, the average size of the fish has long since been reduced to a minimum size by over-fishing.

In the Southern District lobsters are sold by weight, and it was shown that a good lobster of 8 inches weighs on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a 9-inch lobster not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., from which it would appear that if allowed to grow to 9 inches a lobster becomes 50 per cent. more valuable than it was at 8 inches. The size most in demand is from 9 inches to 10 inches, and such fish command a ready sale to retail dealers and hotels, whilst the smaller ones are not so easily disposed of. It was admitted that on all the fishing grounds under consideration, lobsters well over 9 inches were to be found at one season or another.

A special objection raised in the Isle of Wight may be noted. In those waters the prawn fisheries are of more importance than the lobster fisheries, and as young lobsters are very destructive when they get amongst the prawn pots, the fishermen urged that

it was contrary to their interests to increase the size at which lobsters may be taken. It was, however, shown that it was the lobsters of 6 inches and under that were chiefly able to get into the prawn pots, so that, unless lobsters are exterminated altogether, it does not appear that the proposed extension of size from 8 inches to 9 inches will injure the prawn fisheries very materially.

From a full consideration of all these points, I have come to the conclusion that it will benefit the fisheries to raise the size at which lobsters may be taken within the Southern District from 8 inches to 9 inches, and I recommend that the byelaw in question be approved.

This byelaw, however, will be of little use unless it is observed better than the provision as regards lobsters in the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab and Lobster) Act, 1877. This provision prohibits the taking and sale of lobsters under 8 inches in length, but it was frankly admitted that it was disregarded by fishermen, who freely land and sell lobsters under the legal 8 inches. I even found one openly lying on a fishmonger's slab at one of the largest towns in the district. This disregard of an Act, now more than 20 years old, may, no doubt, have had something to do with the present small size of lobsters, and the men themselves admit that it would be to their advantage if it were universally observed. The matter is one which deserves full consideration by the Committee. The appointment of one or more fishery officers, with the co-operation of the police and town authorities, would enable the Committee to check the traffic in undersized lobsters which is now carried on by fishermen, buyers and dealers.

As regards the other byelaws, no objections have been raised. A crab under 5 inches across the broadest part of the back is not regarded as saleable, and few of that size appear to be taken.

The byelaw respecting the method of taking periwinkles is aimed at a species of hand net known as a "winkle point." This net was at one time tried in Poole harbour, but has now been almost entirely given up as unsatisfactory, for it is considered that good periwinkles can only be obtained by hand picking.

The last byelaw is a necessary corollary to the others; all of which may be approved.

I am, &c.,

H. NOEL MALAN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

(4.)

REPORT by Mr. C. E. FRYER, Inspector of Fisheries, on a CONFERENCE with the COMMITTEE for the NORTHUMBERLAND SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT on the question of SEA FISH HATCHING.

Board of Trade,
16th April, 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Board of Trade, that on the 27th ult., I visited the Marine Laboratory

and experimental hatchery at Cullercoats, which is maintained by the Committee for the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District under the supervision of Mr. Meek of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The object of my visit was to confer with the Committee on the subject—which was referred to at the last Annual Conference—of the possibility of saving the ova of spawning fish taken by the fishermen in the ordinary course of their operations.

I found that Mr. Meek had been conducting a series of experiments with ova and milt taken from fish (chiefly cod and plaice) brought to market at Newcastle or North Shields, and that he had been making careful observations as to the length of time which might elapse before such milt or ova would lose vitality.

Mr. Meek's plan differs somewhat from that lately adopted in the United States, where collectors appointed by the Fish Commission go out with the fishing fleet and take the spawn from fish immediately after capture, and afterwards transfer the fertilized ova to the hatcheries.

On enquiry I ascertained that the fish whose spawn was treated by Mr. Meek had, in most if not all cases, been packed in ice on their way to market; and it was not surprising, therefore, to find that there were frequent instances of failure to fertilize the ova, and that the period of vitality of both eggs and milt after capture of the parent fish was comparatively brief.

It appears more than probable that contact with ice must have had considerable effect in determining these results, and for that reason it did not seem to me to be necessary to go into full details of the periods of vitality of the different batches of ova and milt or of the proportion of eggs hatched in each case.

Particulars of some of the results of the American method are given in my annual reports for 1895, 1896, and 1897. It is not my purpose here to enter into the vexed question of the practical effect of the sea fish hatcheries, but merely to consider whether the American method or Mr. Meek's is the better calculated to achieve the particular object in view at the moment—viz.: the saving of "waste" spawn—or whether either might be improved upon.

I cannot but think that it would be simpler, cheaper, and productive of better results, if experiments were made in the direction suggested in my Annual Reports for 1895, (pp. 27–29), and for 1897 (p. 42), viz., in the collection of spawn from fish on the fishing grounds, in the immediate fertilization of the ova, and in their return then and there to the sea. Not the least of the relative advantages of such a system would be that the ova would be restored at once to the water under conditions entirely natural; and that the cost would be very much less than that of maintaining a hatchery on shore.

Whether it would be better to leave such operations to the fishermen themselves, or whether they should be conducted by men specially appointed for the purpose, can only be shown by experience.

At an informal discussion which, by the courtesy of Mr. Dent, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, I was able to have with representatives of the trawling interest and of the Technical

Instruction Committee of the County Council, I suggested that an effort should be made to interest the masters and crews of fishing boats in the matter (1) by taking a certain number of them through a practical course of observation and experiment in the laboratory, and providing them with the means of afterwards putting the experience thus gained into practice on the fishing grounds; and (2) by sending one or two trained experts out with the fishing boats with the same object. Such an experiment would come strictly within the purview and powers of the Technical Instruction Committee, who might co-operate with the Fisheries Committee in the matter. The suggestion seemed to meet with approval, and a promise was made that it should be considered. I do not of course blind myself to the fact that any such operations, whatever their success may eventually be, must necessarily have the least effect in the case of those kinds of fish which it is most desirable to "cultivate." It may in fact be said that the difficulty of dealing artificially with the eggs of different kinds of sea fish increases in inverse ratio to the abundance of the fish. It is for instance a simple thing to collect, fertilize, and hatch cod's eggs; but there is no evidence of any falling off in the supply of cod, and, even granting for the moment that it might be possible to save and return to the sea, impregnated, the eggs of cod in sufficiently enormous numbers to have any appreciable effect on the stock of these fish in the sea, the practical advantage of such operations is not apparent. The supply of plaice on the other hand, does not keep pace with the demand and shows signs of falling off; but though it is not difficult to fertilize and hatch plaice eggs, they are neither so abundant, nor so easy to collect, as cod eggs. The same remarks apply more or less to turbot and brill. But when we come to that most valuable fish, the sole—the supply of which is generally believed to be diminishing more rapidly than that of any other kind—the difficulties in the way of getting ripe eggs of the female, and more particularly the ripe milt of the male, are such as to render the prospect of in the slightest degree influencing the supply of these fish by artificial means, under any circumstances whatever, more remote than in the case of perhaps any other sea fish.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the solution of some of the problems involved in the whole question of artificially spawning and hatching sea fish may be facilitated by such operations as are referred to above. The idea has been taken up by the Committee for the Devon Sea Fisheries District, who have issued to the fishermen a pamphlet containing practical hints as to the collection and impregnation of spawn; and, provided too sanguine expectations are not aroused as to the probable result, I see no reason why some effort should not be made to carry out experiments on a practical scale elsewhere. They would at least have the result of multiplying the opportunities for increasing the interest of the fishermen in questions affecting their welfare, of widening the field of experiment and observation, and of adding to the possibility of fresh light being thrown on an interesting problem.

I am, &c.,

C. E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.
The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX B.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, &c.

TABLE I.

COMPLAINTS received by the Board of Trade of Offences alleged to have been committed by Foreign against British Fishing Boats.

(a.) Cases pending at date of last Report.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nation-ality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages Claimed.	Where Tried.	Result.
1	Ramsgate	French	1898. 5th Oct.	Forcibly boarding.	£ s. d. —	—	Dealt with by French Government.
2	Do.	Do.	13th Oct.	Do.	—	—	Identity not established.

(b.) COMPLAINTS received during the year 1899.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nation-ality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages Claimed.	Where Tried.	Result.
1	Aberdeen	German	1898. 21st Dec.	Taking away gear.	£ s. d. 5 0 0	—	Owner declined to proceed.
	Do.	Do.	27th Dec.	Cutting lines	5 0 0	—	Do.
3	Ramsgate	Belgian	1899. 1st Jan.	Cutting gear and not showing lights.	18 11 8	Bruges	Belgian master acquitted.
4	Port-gordon, N.B.	Do.	19th Feb.	Fouling lines	10 0 0	—	Not proceeded with.
5	Falmouth	(?) French	12th May	Interfering with crab gear.	—	—	Identity not established.
6	Peterhead	German	24th Aug.	Fouling and carrying away nets, &c.	50 0 0	—	Owner declined to proceed.
7	Lowestoft	Dutch	21-23 Sept.	Fouling nets	25 0 0	—	Pending.
8	Do.	Belgian	7-8 Nov.	Do.	187 2 0	—	Do.

TABLE II.

COMPLAINTS received by the Board of Trade during the year 1899 of Offences alleged to have been committed by British against Foreign Fishing Boats.

No.	Nationality of Complainant.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages Claimed.	Where Tried.	Result.
1	Dutch ..	1898. 21st July ..	Cutting nets	£ s. d. 100 gulden	—	Dutch owner abandoned claim.
2	Do. ..	16-17 Sept..	Fouling nets	77-50 florins	—	Not proceeded with.
3	Belgian ..	1899. 1st Jan. ..	Fouling gear	20 14 0	—	Do.
4	Do. ..	13th March	Using threatening language.	—	Nairn, N.B.	Acquitted.
5	Dutch ..	17th April..	Cutting away buoy and rope.	18 gulden	—	Evidence insufficient to justify proceedings.
6	Do. ..	23rd April..	Collision ..	21 4 6	—	Not proceeded with.
7	Do. ..	19th July ..	Fouling nets	42 16 6	Wick, N.B.	Case dismissed.
8	Do. ..	9th Oct. ..	Do.	155 0 0	Grimsby	Do.
9	French ..	7-8 Nov. ..	Do.	2,900 francs	—	Pending.

TABLE III.

CHARGES against Foreign Boats for Fishing within British Waters during the Year 1899.

No	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Place of Occurrence.	Where tried.	Result.
1	French ..	1899. 22nd May	Off Dungeness ..	Dover	Fined £10.
2	Danish ..	22nd May	In Loth Bay, N.B. ..	Dornoch, N.B.	Fined £50 or 60 days' imprisonment.
3	French ..	23rd May	Off Dungeness ..	Folkestone	Fined £10.
4	Do. ..	23rd May	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Do. ..	8th June	In Rye Bay ..	Dover	Fined £10 and fish forfeited.
6	Do. ..	11th June	Off Dungeness ..	Folkestone	Fined £10.
7	Do. ..	11th June	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Do. ..	11th June	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Do. ..	15th June	In Rye Bay ..	Do.	Fined £10 and gear and fish forfeited.
10	Do. ..	3rd Aug.	Off Dungeness ..	Do.	Fined £10 and gear forfeited.
11	Do. ..	3rd Aug.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Do. ..	8th Aug.	In Dungeness Bay ..	Do.	Fined £10 and gear forfeited; and in addition £5 or 14 days' imprisonment for resisting arrest.
13	Do. ..	6th Sept.	Off Southwold ..	Do.	Fined £5 and gear forfeited.
14	American ..	6-7 Oct.	Off Co. Cork ..	Castletownbere.	Case dismissed.
15	French ..	19th Dec.	Off Dungeness ..	Folkestone	Fined £10 and gear and fish forfeited.

TABLE IV.

REPORTS received by the Board of Trade during the year 1899 of Charges against British Boats for Fishing within Foreign Waters other than those of Iceland and the Farøe Islands.

No.	Government prosecuting.	Date of alleged Offence.	Place of Occurrence.	Where tried.	Result.
1	Danish ..	1899. 15th May	Near Ringebjerger ..	Esbjerg ..	Fined 200 kroner and costs; gear and fish confiscated.
2	Do. ..	18th May	Off the Scaw ..	Frederikshavn.	Do.
3	Do. ..	18th May	Off Nymindegab ..	Esbjerg ..	Do.
4	Do. ..	18th May	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
5	Do. ..	18th May	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
6	Do. ..	18th May	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
7	Do. ..	18th May	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
8	Do. ..	23rd May	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
9	German ..	24th May	Off Sylt ..	Flensburg	Master sentenced to fortnight's imprisonment and to pay costs; gear confiscated.
10	Danish ..	29th May	Off Nymindegab ..	Esbjerg ..	Fined 200 kroner and costs; gear and fish forfeited.
11	Do. ..	29th May	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Do. ..	1st June	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Do. ..	1st June	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Do. ..	2nd June	Off the Scaw ..	Frederikshavn.	Do.
15	Do. ..	2nd June	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Do. ..	6th June	Off Nymindegab ..	Esbjerg ..	Fined 200 kroner and costs; gear forfeited.
17	Do. ..	6th June	Do.	Do.	Fined 200 kroner and costs; gear and fish forfeited (fine subsequently remitted).
18	Do. ..	13th June	Off Blaabjerg ..	Do.	Fined 200 kroner and costs; gear and fish confiscated.
19	Do. ..	14th July	Off the Scaw ..	Frederikshavn.	Fined 250 kroner and costs, and 100 kroner additional for improper behaviour in court; gear and fish forfeited.
20	Do. ..	14th July	Do. ..	Do.	Fined 300 kroner and costs; gear and fish forfeited.
21	Do. ..	14th July	Do. ..	Do.	Fined 250 kroner and costs, and 230 kroner additional for injuring gear of a Danish boat; gear and fish forfeited.
22	Do. ..	16th July	Do. ..	Do.	Fined 350 kroner and costs; gear and fish forfeited.
23	Do. ..	7th Nov.	—	Copenhagen (on appeal).	Fined 200 kroner and costs, and 35 kroner additional for injuring a fisherman's nets; gear and fish confiscated.

TABLE V.

REPORTS received by the Board of Trade during the Year 1899,
of Charges against British Boats in Icelandic and Faröese
Waters.

No.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Where tried.	Result.
	1899			
1	5th Feb.	Infringing Faröese quar- antine regulations.	Klaksvig	Fined £2 0s. 11d.
2	5th Feb.	Being in Faröese waters with trawl not stowed.	Do. ..	Cautioned.
3	5th Feb.	Do. and infringing quaran- tine regulations.	Thorshavn ..	Fined £4 and £3 costs.
4 to 21	6th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Eighteen vessels were each fined £3 and costs.
22	6th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Fined £12 and costs.
23	6th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Fined £10 and costs.
24 to 26	6th Feb.	Do.	—	Three vessels escaped from custody but one of them sub- sequently submitted to a fine of £12.
27	7th Feb.	Being in Faröese waters with trawl not stowed.	Do. ..	Fined £15.
28	7th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Fined £5.
29	8th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Fined £30 and £4 costs; gear and fish forfeited.
30	8th Feb.	Trawling in Faröese waters.	Do. ..	Fined £33 including costs; gear and fish forfeited, master also fined £3 for resisting removal of fish.
31	10th Feb.	Being in Faröese waters with trawl not stowed.	Klaksvig ..	Fined £5 (subsequently remitted).
32	10th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Fined £5 (subsequently remitted).
33	11th Feb.	Do. and infringing quaran- tine regulations.	Thorshavn ..	Fined £13.
34	15th Feb.	Do.	Do. ..	Fined £31 10s.
35	2nd Mar.	Being in Faröese waters with trawl not stowed.	Do. ..	Fined £25 and costs.
36	2nd Mar.	Do. navigating recklessly; refusing to stop when ordered; and assault- ing commander of cruiser.	Do. ..	Master sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on bread and water and ordered to pay costs.
37	18th Mar.	Remaining in Faröese harbour without sufficient cause.	Do. ..	Fined £14 and costs.
38	18th Mar.	Do. and infringing quaran- tine regulations.	Do. ..	Fined £14.

TABLE V.

REPORTS received by Board of Trade—*continued.*

No.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Where tried.	Result.
	1899.			
39	19th Mar.	Remaining in Faröese harbour without sufficient cause.	Thorshavn ..	Fined £14.
40	22nd Mar.	Setting lines in Faröese waters.	Do. ..	Fined £18 and costs.
41	27th Mar.	Trawling in Icelandic waters.	Reykjavik ..	Fined £56; fish and gear confiscated.
42	27th Mar.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
43	9th April	Do.	On board cruiser	Do.
44	10th April	Trawling in Faröese waters.	Thorshavn ..	Fined £23 10s. including costs; fish and gear confiscated.
45	22nd April	Line fishing in Icelandic waters.	Reykjavik ..	Fined £18.
46	22nd April	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
47	22nd April	Trawling in Icelandic waters.	Do. ..	Fined £56; fish and gear confiscated.
48	8th May	Do.	On board cruiser	Fined £56.
49	8th May	Do.	Do.	Fined £20.
50	8th July	Being in Faröese waters with trawl not stowed.	Thorshavn ..	Fined £6 and 10s. costs.
51	5th August	Trawling in Icelandic waters.	Vestmann Isles ..	Fined £80; fish and gear confiscated.
52	10th August	Do.	Reykjavik ..	Case withdrawn.
53	28th Sept.	Trawling in Faröese waters.	Thorshavn ..	Fined £58; fish and gear confiscated.
54	10th Oct.	Trawling in Icelandic waters; resisting arrest; and causing sheriff's boat to capsize whereby three lives were lost.	Copenhagen (on appeal).	The master was sentenced to 2 years' hard labour and ordered to pay 5,700 kroner damages and a fine of 3,200 kroner; the mate to 15 days' imprisonment on bread and water; and the cook to 20 days; costs also to be paid and fish and gear confiscated.

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE in force on 31st March 1900.

Names and Limits of Districts.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Places and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Northumberland (the boundary between England and Scotland to the River Tyne).	... Coquet ... Tyne	Rev. D. Dixon Brown, Unthank Hall, Halt- whistle. Rev. R. Burdon, Heddon House, Wylam-on-Tyne. The Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., 58, Grosvenor Street, London, W. Col. McKensie, The Cedars, Sunderland. Right Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., 58, Grosvenor Street, London, W. Lt.-Col. J. W. Richardson, The Hall, Snoston, Whitty. Capt. The Hon. Cecil Dun- combe, Nawton Grange, York. A. F. Hurt, Alderwasley Hall, Matlock. H. le Strange, Esq., Hun- stanton. Capt. E. G. Pretyman, M.P., Orwell Park, Ipswich.	Geo. Wilkinson, 27, Mosley Street, Newcastle. O. Percy, Alnwick. Jasper Gibson, Hexham. J. R. Procter, County Hall, Beverley. Wm. Halero, 52, John Street, Sunderland. M. B. Dodds, Stockton-on- Tees. W. Brown, The Saw Mills, Whitty. J. E. Jones, 1, Market Street, York. C. K. Eddowes, 2, The Strand, Derby. W. D. Ward, King's Lynn ... A. T. Cobbold, 32, Museum Street, Ipswich.	Newcastle. Third Thursday in January, April, July, and October. — — Last Wednesday but one in January and April at York, and in July and October at Scarborough. — — — — Spalding. Half-yearly—in April and October. —
North-Eastern (River Tyne to Donna Nook Beacon).	...	...	...	...
Eastern (Donna Nook Beacon to Happisburgh).	...	...	...	...

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE—continued.

Names and Limits of Districts.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Places and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Kent and Essex (<i>Donercock to Dengeness</i>).	... .. Stour (Kent) Town Council of Colchester.	A. R. Rayden, Biringington, Kent. E. T. Smith, Mayor, Colchester.	H. W. Gibson, Shire Hall, Chelmsford. H. C. Wanklyn, Town Clerk	London. Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Colchester. 7th February, 2nd May, 1st August, and 9th November.
Sussex (<i>Dungeness to Hayling Island</i>).	... ..	Geo. Hutchings, 48. The Croft, Hastings.	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	Brighton. Second Thursday in February, May, August, and November.
Southern (<i>Hayling Island to Western boundary of Dorset</i>).	... ..	Sir Wm. Pink, Shrover Hall, Cosham, Hants.	H. St. Barbe, Lymington ...	Second Wednesday in March and December at Southampton, in June at Weymouth, and in September at Cowes.
Devon (Southern Section : <i>Eastern boundary of Devon to Rame Head</i> ; Northern Section: <i>Western boundary to Eastern boundary of Devon</i>).	Avon and Stour.	Hon. E. B. Portman, 46, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch, Hants.	—
	Frome ...	G. D. Bond, Eglington, Wareham.	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.	—
	Axe ...	H. W. B. Knight, Hilary House, Axminster.	W. Forward, Axminster.	—
	Southampton Harbour Board.	J. A. Barling, Southampton	A. H. Skelton, Harbour Board Offices, Southampton.	Southampton. 17th January, 18th April, 18th July, and 17th October
	Otter. Exe ...	E. Windeatt, Rhine Villas, Torne.	H. Ford, 25, Southernhay, Exeter.	Newton Abbot. Third Monday in January, April, July, and October.
		T. C. Daniel, Stuckeridge, Bampton.	H. Ford, 25, Southernhay, Exeter.	—

Cornwall (<i>Race Head to Northern boundary of (Trawest).</i>)	Teign ..	Lord Clifford, Ugbrook Park, Chudleigh.	Hecker and Michelmore, Solicitors, Newton Abbot Edward Windesatt, Totnes.	—	Truro. Last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.
Glamorgan (<i>Nash Point to Worms Head.</i>)	Dart ..	Hon. R. Dawson, Helne Park, Ashburton.	W. Beer, Kingsbridge, Devon.	—	—
—	Avon(Devon) ..	F. J. Cornish-Bowden, Black Hall, South Brent, R.S.O.	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.	—	—
—	Tamar and Plym. ..	Capt. R. C. Coode, Polapit Tamar, Launceston.	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.	—	—
—	Taw and Torridge ..	C. H. Bassett, Westaway, Barnstaple.	C. L. Cowland, Bodmin ..	—	—
—	...	J. C. Williams, Caerhays Castle, St. Austell.	W. Pease, jun., Lostwithiel.	—	—
—	Fowey ..	G. P. Glenorosa, Luskowe, Liskeard.	J. H. Ganeon, Bodmin ..	—	—
—	Camel ..	J. J. E. Venning, Ker Street, Devonport.	John Thomas, Guildhall, Swansea.	—	Swansea. 19th January, 30th April, 30th July, and 19th October.
—	...	Morgan Tutton, Bryncoerig, Swansea.	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgand.	—	—
—	Ogmore ..	J. I. D. Nicholl, Merthyr-mawr House, Bridgend.	W. Davies George, Shire Hall, Haverfordwest.	—	Haverfordwest. When necessary.
—	...	Sir C. E. G. Phillips, Bart., Pitton Castle, Haverfordwest.	W. M. Griffiths, St. Mary Street, Carmarthen.	—	—
—	Towy ..	H. Jones Davis, Glyneiddan, Nantgaradig, R.S.O.	B. T. P. Williams, High Street, Haverfordwest.	—	—
—	Cluddy ..	J. C. Yorke, Treown, Lletstone, R.S.O.	H. W. Howell, Bank House, Lampeter.	—	—
—	Telfy ..	Jos. Stephens, Glanolmaroh, Lledrhyd, R.S.O.	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston; Randal Casson, Portmadoc (<i>Joint Clerk</i>).	—	—
—	...	John Fell, Ffan How, Ulverston (<i>Chairman</i>).	—	—	—
—	...	E.	—	—	—
Lancashire and Western (<i>Cwm-maes Head to Haverigg Point</i>).	Ayrton ..	Major Price Lewis, Ty-Glyn Aeron, Cardiganshire.	E. Lima Jones, 1, Bridge Street, Aberystwyth, R.S.O.	—	—

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE—*continued*.

Names and Limits of Districts.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Places and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Lancashire and Western— <i>cont.</i>	Dovey ...	H. Bonsall, Cwm-Gynvelyn, Abersytwyth.	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly.	—
	Dwyfach.	Bark.,	David Jones, 18, Snowdon Street, Portmadoc.	—
	Selont ...	Bryn-tirion, Port Dinorwic, R.N.O.	J. T. Roberts, Bron-y-gwaer, Carnarvon.	—
	Conway ...	O. Iagoed Jones, Llanrwst	C. T. Allard, Bodgwynedd, Llanrwst.	—
	Elwy and Clwyd.	Dr. W. Easterby, St. Asaph	F. Wallis, Town Hall, Rhyl.	—
	Dee ...	John Thompson, Netherleigh House, Chester.	Henry Jolliffe, 18, St. John Street, Chester.	—
	Ribble ...	R. J. Aspinall, Standen Hall, Clitheroe.	H. Beckhouse, 27, Victoria Street, Blackburn.	—
	Lune ...	T. F. Fenwick, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.	J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	—
	Kent ...	J. Fell, Ffan How, Ulverston	Hart Jackson and Son, Ulverston.	—
	...	J. Patineon, Greenbank, Whitehaven.	C. B. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.	Maryport and Whitehaven alternately, in January, April, July, and October.
	West Cumberland.	J. Musgrave, Waedale Hall, Gosforth.	J. Webster, 102, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.	—
	Derwent ...	H. P. Senhouse, The Firs, Cockermouth.	T. C. Burn, Rosemount, Papcastle, Cockermouth.	—
	Eden ...	M. MacInnes, Rickerby, Carlisle.	J. B. Slater, Court Square, Carlisle.	—
	Cumberland (<i>Haerigg Priat to Sark Foot</i>).			

APPENDIX D.

TABLE I.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES AND HARBOUR AUTHORITIES.

- 1.—What is your report for the year 1899 on the fisheries of your district as regards: (a.) Trawling. (b.) Drift net fishing. (c.) Line fishing. (d.) Seine or draft net fishing. (e.) Fishing by fixed engines. (f.) Other methods of fishing; and as regards the following descriptions of fish: (g.) Cod. (h.) Haddock. (i.) Herrings. (j.) Ling. (k.) Mackerel. (l.) Pilchards. (m.) Sprats. (n.) Other round fish. (o.) Brill. (p.) Halibut. (q.) Plaice. (r.) Soles. (s.) Turbot. (t.) Other flat fish. (u.) Shrimps and prawns. (v.) Crabs. (w.) Lobsters. (x.) Oysters. (y.) Mussels. (z.) Other shell fish?
- 2.—Make a return of all prosecutions instituted by your Committee in 1899 under Acts relating to sea fisheries.
- 3.—Is there any matter to which you wish to draw the attention of the Board of Trade?
- 4.—What are the place and dates of the quarterly meetings of your Committee?
- 5.—What are the names and addresses of the chairman and clerk of your Committee?
- 6.—State the number of fishery officers employed by your Committee in 1899.
- 7.—Have your Committee adopted any system of appointing sub-committees for particular portions of the District?
- 8.—Be good enough to send two copies of the last annual report of your Committee, if any.

ANSWERS RECEIVED TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following returns.

The answers to questions 4 and 5 are tabulated in Appendix C., page 44 *et seq.*

The Districts are taken in geographical order, beginning at the north-east.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

- 1.—(a.) There has again been an increase in the number of boats engaged in trawling, and fairly good prices have been obtained throughout the year. (b.) For herring only; about the same number of boats have been engaged as were last year. In spite of the small quantities caught, high prices made the season successful. (c.) There is a gradual decrease in the number of boats engaged. (d.) Crab creels and a few turbot nets are the only fixed engines used. Crab fishing has been well followed, but with only moderate success during the year. (e.) In the Northern part of the district an increase of about 700 cwts. is reported; a decrease in other parts except from trawlers. (f.) Have been extremely scarce except in the case of trawlers. (g.) A considerable decrease, but a great improvement in the prices obtained. (h.) A considerable decrease owing partly to the decrease in the number of long liners engaged. (i.) A small number are occasionally caught in herring nets. (j.) Very few. (k.) A slight increase. (l.) A great decrease partly owing to the decreased number of long liners engaged. (m.) An increased number caught. (n.) An increase of about 60 cwts. (o.) An increase of about 250 cwts. (p.) An increase in the quantity of lemon soles; a decrease in the quantity of skate. (q.) A very considerable decrease in the quantity landed. (r.) In the Northern part of the district fewer lobsters have been landed, otherwise no change is reported. (s.) Beds under cultivation yield an increased quantity. The district as a whole does not yet supply sufficient for local needs.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Trawling within the district contrary to bye-law.	East Castle Ward.	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—	1
Ditto	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	—	—	1 0 2 (costs of adjournment at Defendant's request.)	—	1
Ditto	Morpeth Ward.	1	5 0 0	1 15 8	—	—
Having consigned for sale undersized crabs contrary to the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab and Lobster) Act, 1877.	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6	—	—

3.—The need that at present exists for the establishment of a national system of police protection for sea fisheries, which should receive the prompt and serious attention of the Board of Trade.

6.—Two officers are appointed at a salary, and the police officers stationed along the coast are appointed without remuneration.

(Signed) GEORGE WILKINSON,
19th January, 1900.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Prohibited except for shrimps and prawns which has been good. (c.) Has been good. (f.) Shell fisheries, crabs and lobsters up to the average, abnormal prices, but fishing is not followed during the whole of the season, some boats giving up in order to cater for pleasure parties. (g.) Plentiful in some parts of district, scarcer in others. (h.) Average catches all through the year. (i.) Scarcer than in previous years in the early part of the season. Improved later. (j.) Somewhat scarcer. (k.) Have been taken in much larger numbers than formerly. (n.) Whiting, gurnard, dab, coalfish, have been very plentiful. (o.) Have been taken in average quantities. (p.) Scarce. (q.) More plentiful. (r.) Have been taken in increased quantities. (s.) Have not been so plentiful. (u.) Shows improvement especially on Humber grounds. (v.), (w.) Plentiful. (x.) Quite up to average. (y.) Are plentiful, but too small for bait or commercial purposes. (z.) Whelks have been plentiful.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Trawling contrary to byelaw.	Filey	1	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 0 17 0	—	—

6.—One.

8.—No Annual Report presented. Two copies of minutes of the Committee for the past year sent herewith.

(Signed) J. R. PROOTER,
15th January, 1900

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Very good, even better than the previous year, which showed an improvement on other years. (b.) Little done, poor results. (c.) Very good in the early part of the year, indifferent later on. (d.) Another bad year. (e.) Extensively done; poor catches. (f.) Improvement in the shell fish fishing continued. (g.) Very plentiful in January and February. Not so good at end of year. (i.) Poor catches inshore. (m.) Another unsuccessful year. (n.) Indifferent. (o.) Up to the average. (p.) Scarce. (q.) Not plentiful. (r.) More plentiful, especially small ones. (s.) Rare. (t.) Young skate, flounders, and dabs in greater number. (u.) Shrimps and prawns (pink shrimps) very plentiful. (v.) Well up to the average. (w.) Much more plentiful. (x.) Few now taken. (y.) Good season, but becoming scarce owing to there having been very little brood since 1895. (z.) Cockles scarcer. Periwinkles not quite up to average. Whelks landed in large quantities.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Con- victions.	Penalty on each offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	Number of charges withdrawn.	No. of charges dismissed.
Removing undersized mussels from the Boston Fishery contrary to Boston Fishery Order.	North Holland.	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 5 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	2 10 0	0 5 6	—	—
Taking smelts during the close season contrary to byelaw.	Terrington	1	0 10 0	1 5 0	—	—
Ditto	"	—	—	0 6 0	2	—
Refusing to allow search.	"	1	1 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Obstructing fishery officers.	"	1	1 0 0	0 11 0	—	—

3.—The importance of Local Fisheries Committees being empowered to let to fishermen portions of the district for the purpose of establishing "lays" for the cultivation of oysters and mussels, similar to the "lays" on the north coast of Norfolk—the fishermen being anxious for this.

6.—Inspector, nine fishery officers, of whom four are on fishery steamer; also two assistants.

7.—Yes. Four Sub-committees and four Sub-districts, and a Committee to administer the powers of the Boston Fishery Order, 1897.

(Signed) W. D WARD,
1st January, 1900.

KENT AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

1.—(g.) Scarce. (i.) Scarce. (m.) Scarce. (n.) Plentiful. (q.), (r.) Scarce. (t.) Average supply. (u.) Plentiful. (v.) Scarce. (w.) Average supply. (x.) Plentiful. (y.), (z.) Average supply.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of Con-victions.	Penalty on each offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	Number of charges withdrawn.	No. of charges dismissed.
Fishing for whitebait during close season contrary to bye-law.	Rochford	1	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 19 6	—	—
Ditto	{	1	3 0 0	0 16 0	—	—
Ditto		1	2 0 0	0 13 6	—	—
Ditto		1	2 0 0	0 14 6	—	—

6.—Thirty.

8.—Enclosed herewith. The Report for 1899 will be issued after the March meeting of the Committee.

(Signed) HERBERT W. GIBSON,
13th January, 1900.

COLCHESTER HARBOUR.

1.—*Colne Fishery*, 1899 :—The Winter of 1898-9 was mild and favourable and the death rate was extremely low. *Growth of Stuff*, Summer, 1899.—There was an unusually good growth on stuff of all sizes during the summer and autumn months and the stocks never looked in a more healthy and flourishing condition. *Fall of Spat*, Summer, 1899.—There was an excellent fall of spat this summer, the best fall since 1891 (18 years). *The Mature Oyster Market*.—The demand for the best Pyefleet Natives is, as usual, greater than the supply.

6.—Fourteen. The Fishery Committee, on 23rd January, 1891, recommended "That the Head Constable, the Police Sergeant and Constables appointed for service on the Colne, and the Water Bailiff, be created Fishery Officers." The recommendation was unanimously adopted on 4th February, 1891. The Police detachment now consists of an inspector, one acting-sergeant, and 10 constables, and these, with the head constable and water bailiff, make 14 in all. But since the resolution was passed several constables have been appointed, and to them perhaps it may be considered the resolution does not extend. All, however, assist.

7.—No necessity.

8.—The Committee did not make any annual report.

(Signed) H. C. WANKLYN,
25th November, 1899.

SUSSEX DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Fairly good. (b.) Very good in Central District; fairly good in rest of District. (c.) (d.) Fairly good. (e.) Good in Rye District; none in rest of District. (f.) Very good in Central and Western Districts; none in Eastern District. (g.) Fair supply. (h.) Good supply. (i.) Moderate supply. (m.) Fair supply; none in Rye District. (n.), (o.) Fair supply. (q.) Poor supply. (r.) Fair supply; extra good supply in Brighton District. (s.) to (w.) Good supply; (x.) Good supply in West District; none in rest of District. (y.) Good supply Central District; too many in Rye District. (z.) Good supply.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Using stop net contrary to byelaw.	Chichester	1	£ s. d. 0 10 0 Including costs.	£ s. d. —	—	—
Using illegal seine net contrary to byelaw.	Hove	2	0 10 0	0 15 0	—	2

3.—The Committee again wish to record their opinion that the travelling expenses of the fishery members incurred in attending meetings should be allowed.

6.—21 fishery officers, one honorary fishery officer, and one chief inspector of fishery officers.

7.—The district is divided into three sub-districts as previously reported, with a sub-committee and clerk to each.

8.—Two copies Report dated 11th May, 1899, are enclosed.

(Signed) F. MERRIFIELD,
22nd January, 1900.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Trawling within prohibited limit contrary to byelaw.	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	1	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. Including costs.	—	—
Ditto	"	1	5 0 0	3 15 0*	—	—
Ditto	"	—	—	3 18 0* *Including £2 2s. Cd. advocate's fee.	—	One on payment of costs.

6.—None appointed.

7.—Four sub-districts defined, and Committee divided into corresponding Sub-Committees according to residence.

8.—Copies sent herewith.

(Signed) HY. ST. BARBE,
13th January, 1900.

SOUTHAMPTON HARBOUR.

1.—(a.) Soles, flatfish, and shrimps during the year. Sprats, January and December. (b.) Herrings in October. Sprats, January and December, with stownets. (c.) Eels. (d.) Eels, bass, mullet, and flounders. Sprats in January. (e.) Flounders. (f.) Dredging for oysters and whelks. Trotting for whelks. Spearing and combing for eels. Dipnets for whitebait. Winkles and cockles picked by hand. (i.) Average quantity. (m.) Above average quantity. (n.) Large quantity of small mullet and bass, not marketable, but very few of average size. Average quantity of eels, but no whiting. (q.) and (r.) Small quantity. (t.) Flounders in average quantity. (u.) Very few shrimps and prawns. (x.) Good, average quantity. (z.) Average quantity of whelks.

(Signed) W. BOWYER, Acting Clerk,
15th January, 1900.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

DEVON DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Usual average. (b.) Very poor for herrings; fair for mackerel. (c.) Very poor, and much below average. (d.) Much below last year. (e.) and (f.) Poor. (g.) Usual average. (h.) Scarce. (i.) Very scarce. (j.) Usual average. (k.) Fairly plentiful. (l.) Scarce. (m.) Plentiful. (n.) Usual average. (o.) Fully up to average. (p.) Scarce. (q.) Not up to average. (r.) and (s.) Fully up to average. (t.) Dabs very scarce. Doreys fairly plentiful. Lemon soles not as plentiful as previous years. (u.) Plentiful. (v.) and (w.) Scarce, and much below average. (x.) Not very plentiful. (y.) Plentiful. (z.) Usual average.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Discharging liquid substance contrary to byelaw.	Kingsbridge	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 1 6	—	—

3.—The desirability of the prohibition of the sale of undersized flat fish.

6.—One.

(Signed) H. FORD,
9th February, 1900.

CORNWALL DISTRICT.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Removing undersized crabs from a fishery contrary to byelaw.	West Penwith.	1	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 1 6	—	—

6.—One.

8.—The Committee report quarterly to the County Council.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER L. COWLARD.
2nd February, 1900.

GLAMORGAN DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) A slight improvement has taken place during the past year. (b.) There has been no fishing by means of drift nets. (c.) Improving; especially as regards the catches of conger. (d.) Fairly good. (e.) Stake nets only are used, with average results. (f.) Dredging (oysters). By hand (mussels and cockles). By hand nets (shrimps, prawns, and sprats). (g.) The catches have been fairly good. (h.) The takes have been below the average. (i.) Only small quantity. (k.) Fairly good. (m.) Small quantity; but quite up to average. (n.) Hake, whiting, conger and pollack have been fairly plentiful and up to average

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

(o.) Improving in quantity. (q.) and (r.) Quantity increasing. (s.) Only small number taken. (t.) Doreys, small quantity. (u.) Increased quantity. (v.) and (w.) Quantity below average. (x.) The oyster fishery has shown an improvement. (y.) Quantity improving. (z.) Cockles, winkles, and limpets—good.

6.—One inspector.

(Signed) JNO. THOMAS,
4th January, 1900.

MILFORD HAVEN DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Very much on the increase, both in appliances and catches of fish. (b.) About the average of late years. (c.) Greatly on the increase, principally by the use of steam liners. (d.) About the average of late years. (e.) Two only in the district; not of much importance. (f.) Lobsters, mussels, and cockles very good. (g.) About the average. (i.) Fairly plentiful. (j.) Average. (k.) Plentiful. (n.) Conger, hake, bass, and gurnet plentiful. (o.) Average. (p.) Scarce. (q.) About the average. (r.) On the increase in quantity. (s.) Average. (t.) Flounders, lemon soles, dabs, about the average. (u.) Very plentiful in some parts of our district. (v.) About the average. (w.) Good in most of the district. (x.) Scarce. (y.) Very plentiful, but small in size. (z.) Cockles in very large quantities, gathered specially in Carmarthen Bay.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Fishing with illegal mesh, and inside prescribed limits, contrary to byelaw.	Haverford-west (Roose).	5	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 3 11 11	—	—
Fishing inside prescribed limits contrary to byelaw.	"	6	10 0 0			
Ditto	Saunders-foot.	1	10 0 0	1 0 10	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 5 0	2 3 6	—	—

6.—Chief Fishery Officer appointed in August, 1898, and an Assistant in May, 1899.

(Signed) WM. DAVIES GEORGE,
17th January, 1900.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Satisfactory. (b.) Good. (c.) Very good. (d.) Not much used. (g.) More than usual by long line-fishing. (h.) Large quantities. (i.) Very large numbers in northern part of district, but few in southern part. Have not been so plentiful in northern part for past 15 years. (j.) Very few. (k.) Large number, but not so plentiful as usual. (n.) Only few. (o.) Few. (q.) and (r.) Large quantity. (u.) Fair quantity of each. (v.) Under the average. (w.) Larger quantity of lobsters than usual. (y.) Very large quantities. (z.) Few periwinkles.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Steam trawling contrary to byelaw.	Pwllheli.	—	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	—	1
Ditto	Aberayron.	—	15 0 0	£ 16 3	—	—

6.—Three.
8.—Two copies herewith.
(Signed) RANDAL CASSON,
29th March, 1900.

LANCASHIRE DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Very good for the larger class of trawlers. The smaller boats have done rather better than last year. (b.) The men have not followed drift net fishing this year. (c.) In the Northern portion of the district line fishing has been good, in the Central and Southern Divisions poor. (d.) Very little draft net fishing has taken place except in a small portion of the Northern Division, where it has been very good. (e.) Not up to average. The salmon authorities now prohibit stake net fishing for three months in each year in a portion of the district where formerly it was extensively carried on. (f.) Up to average (g.) Not up to average. (h.) Plentiful. Large numbers taken. (i.) Few. (j.) Very few; not often found on this coast. (k.) Scarce. (l.) Average. (m.) Rather above the average. (n.) Scarce until the latter part of the year when good takes of fine plaice were made. (o.) More plentiful than for many years, the bulk of them were, however, small. (p.) Above the average (q.) Average. (r.) Shrimps very plentiful and also more prawns. (s.) (w.) Average. (x.) Above the average of deep sea oysters. (y.) On some beds very large numbers gathered. Other beds about average numbers taken. (z.) Above the average.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Con- victions.	Penalty on each offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	Number of charges withdrawn.	No. of charges dis- missed.
Removing undersized shellfish from a fishery.	Ulverston	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 6	Two previous con- victions.	—
Ditto	"	12	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	Three previous con- victions.	—
Ditto	"	2	0 10 0	0 10 6	Each twice pre- viously convicted.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	Once previously con- victed.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	—	2
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 14 6	Two previous con- victions.	—
Using a jumbo ille- gally.	"	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Using an illegal spar- ling net.	"	3	1 0 0	0 14 6	—	—

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which case was tried.	No. of convictions.	Penalty on each Offender	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Using illegal stake net	Ulverston	4	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 11 6	One previously convicted.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto	Lancaster	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Refusing to stop for search.	"	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	—	—
Removing undersized shell fish from a fishery.	"	2	0 10 0	1 2 0	—	—
Ditto	"	4	0 10 0	1 1 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto	Millom	1	0 0 7	0 12 5	One previous conviction.	—
Using illegal draw net	"	1	0 6 0	1 4 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 0	1 9 0	—	—
Removing undersized crabs from a fishery.	Barrow ..	1	2 0 0	0 7 0	—	—
Removing undersized lobsters.	"	1	0 7 0	—	—	—
Using illegal stake net	"	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	Five previous convictions.	—
Removing undersized shell fish from a fishery.	Liscard ..	2	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	—	Two previous convictions.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	—	One previous conviction.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	—	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 2 6	0 8 6	Two previous convictions.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 1 0	0 8 6	One previous conviction.	—
Ditto	"	2	0 1 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	Birkenhead	1	2 0 0	0 8 6	Four previous convictions.	—
Ditto	"	1	2 0 0	0 8 6	Three previous convictions.	—
Ditto	"	1	1 0 0	0 8 6	Three previous convictions.	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 2 6	0 2 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 1 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	"	2	0 2 6	—	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 0 6	0 4 6	—	—
Obstructing a fishery officer.	"	1	0 10 0	0 8 6	Three previous convictions.	—
Using pockets in a shrimp trawl.	"	1	1 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Using illegal fish trawl net.	Liverpool Police Court.	1	10 0 0	2 10 6	—	—
Ditto	"	1	10 0 0	0 17 0	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 10 0	0 6 6	—	—
Ditto	"	—	—	—	1	—
Taking sea-fish captured in a shrimp trawl.	"	2	3 0 0	0 5 6	—	—
Using a device to lessen the size of mesh in a fish trawl.	"	1	10 0 0	0 17 0	—	—
Steam trawling ..	"	1	10 0 0	0 17 0	—	—
Shrimping on Blackpool closed ground.	Blackpool	1	0 4 6	—	—	—
Ditto	"	4	0 10 6	0 8 0	—	—
Removing undersized shell fish from a fishery.	Neston ..	2	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	"	—	—	—	—	1

All cases taken under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees, &c.

3.—(1.) The necessity of passing during the next Session of Parliament a Bill to prohibit the selling or having in possession for sale sea fish under fixed sizes. (2.) The extension of the powers of Sea Fishery Committees to provide for scientific research and sea fish hatcheries. (3.) The provision of funds either through the County or Borough Councils of England and Wales, or from the Treasury, to enable the maritime counties which now bear the entire cost of sea fishery improvements to deal adequately with the protection and development of the sea fisheries within the territorial area.

6.—Superintendent, 2 assistant scientists, 16 fishery officers, of whom eight comprise the crew of the fishery steamer.

7.—Not during the past year.

(Signed) J. P. MUSPRATT,
9th January, 1900.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

1.—(a.) Fairly good. (b.) Poor. (c.) Greatly improved. (d.) Fairly good. (e.) Very good, quite equal to last year. (f.) Quite up to the average. (g.) Large quantities taken, greatly improved. (h.) Best season known for years. (i.) Very poor takes. (j.) No record. (k.) Not many taken. (l.) Sparling, fairly good, but not quite up to the average of the year 1898. (m.) and (n.) Scarce. (o.) Very good takes in the Northern part of our district and good quality. (p.) Fair supply. (q.) Small quantities. (r.) Skate and ray fairly plentiful. (s.) Excellent takes, never known to be so good. (t.) Very plentiful, but small. (u.) Very good takes. (v.) Oyster dredging not followed, but there have been some very good takes in the trawl nets, while trawling for other fish. (w.) Good takes and excellent quality. (x.) Not many taken.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Convictions.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Charges withdrawn.	No. of Charges dismissed.
Using illegal net contrary to byelaw.	Cumberland Ward at Carlisle.	2	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 14 11	—	—
Ditto	"	1	1 0 0	0 15 8	—	—
Ditto	"	1	0 5 0	0 15 8	—	—
Removing undersized mussels from a fishery contrary to byelaw.	Maryport	—	—	—	—	2
Obstructing a fishery officer.	"	2	0 3 0	0 7 0	—	2
Removing undersized shell fish from a fishery contrary to byelaw.	Workington	1	0 7 6	1 2 6	—	—
Ditto	"	3	0 1 0	1 19 0	—	—
Using illegal net contrary to byelaws.	Maryport	2	0 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Removing undersized shell fish from a fishery contrary to byelaw.	"	1	0 11 0	0 10 0	—	—
Using illegal net contrary to byelaw.	"	—	—	—	—	6
Obstructing a fishery officer.	"	7	0 12 0	0 8 0	—	1
Assaulting a fishery officer.	"	1	0 6 0	0 14 0	—	—
Using illegal net contrary to byelaw.	Carlisle ..	2	5 0 0	0 17 3	—	—

6.—Three.

(Signed) C. B. HODGSON,
19th December, 1899

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TABLE II.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS UPON WHOM THE POWERS OF A LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

1.—What is your report for the year 1899 on the sea fisheries within the area in which your Board have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee?

2.—What steps have been taken by your Board in 1899 for the protection of such fisheries?

3.—Have your Board received any funds from county or borough councils under the provisions of Section 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1891, and if so, to what amount? Or has any application been made by them for any such contribution?

4.—Be good enough to enclose an abstract of the accounts (if any) of your Board for the year 1899 in relation to the exercise of their powers under the above-mentioned Acts.

ANSWERS RECEIVED TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following return.

The districts are taken in geographical order, beginning at the north-east.

COQUET DISTRICT.

1.—The fishing has been an average one.

2.—None: we work with the County Committee through our representative.
(Signed) CHAR. PERCY.
10th November, 1899.

TYNE DISTRICT.

2.—None; but the Sea Fishery Officer has been informed that the water bailiffs of this Board will give him assistance if required.

(Signed) JASPER GIBSON,
9th January, 1900.

WEAR DISTRICT.

2.—The Wear Fishery Board have not taken any steps beyond appointing a member of their Board on the North-Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) WM. HALCRO,
13th January, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TEES DISTRICT.

- 2.—The usual watching by the Water Bailiffs of the Board.
 (Signed) MAT. B. DODDS
 (per J. L. Green),
 14th March, 1900.

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

1.—The year 1899 has shown a continuation of the improvement noted in 1898. With the exception of shrimps, all classes of fish have been very abundant. In the recently-added area the River Deben has shown an increased supply of eels. Gar fish were exceptionally plentiful.

2.—The two former paid water bailiffs have been continued in office and an additional officer appointed for the River Deben.

3.—Yes :—

		£	s.	d.
From East Suffolk County Council	- - - -	25	0	0
" Essex County Council	- - - -	15	0	0
" Ipswich Town Council	- - - -	10	0	0

4.—

<i>Receipts.</i>					<i>Payments.</i>				
1899.		£	s.	d.	1899.		£	s.	d.
1st January—To Balance in hand	- - - -	47	13	1	By salaries of water bailiffs	- - - -	20	0	0
1st June—To East Suffolk County Council	- - - -	25	0	0	December 31st—Balance in hand	- - - -	77	13	1
14th Oct.—To Essex County Council	... ..	15	0	0					
7th Dec.—To Ipswich Town Council	- - - -	10	0	0					
		£97	13	1			£97	13	1

(Signed) A. TOWNSEND COBBOLD,
 23rd March 1900.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

1-4.—There are no funds available for enforcing the powers conferred on the Board as a Local Fisheries Committee, consequently nothing has been done.

(Signed) HACKER & MICHELMORE,
 22nd March, 1900.

DART DISTRICT.

1.—None. This is left to the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) EDWARD WINDEATT,
 8th January, 1900.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

2.—A Water Bailiff of the Board, holding a warrant under the Devon Sea Fisheries Committee, protects the fishery.

(Signed) W. W. MATHEWS,
 24th February, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

CAMEL DISTRICT.

1.—The Board have no special Report to make herein for the past season seeing that they have only recently received the sanction of the Board of Trade to their new Bye-Laws under the Acts.

2.—The Board have given their permanent and temporary Bailiffs orders to watch the area under their jurisdiction and the adjoining coast.

3.—The County Council of Cornwall having contributed £60 towards the expenses of the Board in the years 1898 and 1899, have intimated that such must not be regarded as an annual contribution.

4.—

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To grant from County Council of Cornwall	-	60 0 0	By wages of bailiffs	-	36 10 0
			By travelling expenses of bailiffs	-	1 15 7
			By salary of clerk	-	2 10 0
			By travelling expenses of clerk	-	0 5 0
			By election of representative member	-	0 10 0
			By stationery, telegrams, and postages	-	1 13 6
			By Advertising Bye-laws	-	3 8 6
			By Rooms for meetings	-	1 10 0
				48 2 7	
			Balance	-	11 17 5
				£60 0 0	

(Signed) J. HERBERT GAMESON.

TAW AND TORRIDGE DISTRICT.

2.—Three prosecutions have taken place under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts for breach of Bye-laws. In the first, four defendants were each fined 5/- and costs and advocate's fee; and in the other two cases the summonses were withdrawn on suggestion of the Justices as the defendants had already been fined for similar offences.

(Signed) W. H. TOLLER,
11th April, 1900.

TEIFY DISTRICT.

1.—No appreciable change within this area. A few whiting and flat fish are caught, but not a large quantity. Lobsters and Crabs are mostly caught outside the line within which the Board of Conservators have jurisdiction, and only a small quantity within.

(Signed) HUGH WM. HOWELL,
28th February, 1900.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

3.—Application has again been made to the County Councils of Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire and to the Conway Corporation for a sufficient sum to enable the Board to pass byelaws, but without success.

(Signed) CHAS. T. ALLARD,
15th January, 1900.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

ELWY AND CLWYD DISTRICT.

1.—About the average.

(Signed) FRED. WALLIS,
31st January, 1900.

DEE DISTRICT.

1.—Our sea fishery work has been continued on much the same lines as have hitherto proved so successful in connection with the salmon fishery. 578 tons 4 cwt. of mussels have been despatched by rail from the mussel beds in the Dee estuary during the mussel season of 1899, exclusive of the cart loads which are daily hawked and sold in the neighbourhood. Unfortunately we cannot procure statistics to prove the taking of the trawl nets, but the continuous incursions of Lancashire boats into the river are the best evidence we can have of the remunerative improvements which have been brought about. Proceedings have been taken against 43 persons for breaches of the Sea Fishery Byelaws, of which 40 were convicted and fined, two were discharged, and one absconded; 31 of these were offences against the Mussel Bye-laws, 11 for fishing with fixed nets, and one for obstructing the fishery officers. This shews a large increase of convictions, and it is to be hoped that the fishermen in the estuary will soon see that it is to their own benefit to abide by the regulations.

2.—Two fishery officers have been appointed to enforce the byelaws.

3 and 4.— ABSTRACT OF SEA FISHERIES ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1899.—December 31.			1899.—December 31.		
To Cheshire County Council.	200	0 0	By balance from last account.	284	8 1
To Flintshire County Council.	50	0 0	By water bailiffs' wages	135	9 0
To Chester Town Council	50	0 0	By water bailiffs' travelling expenses.	14	15 10
To Balance - - -	227	13 0	By water bailiffs' incidentals	11	2 7
			By Bank commission and charges.	11	3 0
			By bailiffs' uniform, &c.	8	19 6
			By repairs, &c., to boat	7	0 9
			By stationery - - -	3	8 2
			By Court fees - - -	4	8 0
			By advertising - - -	0	2 6
			By Auditors' fee - - -	1	1 0
			By Mr. Henry Jolliffe—One year's salary.	15	0 0
			By Mr. Henry Jolliffe—Legal expenses for prosecutions.	28	7 0
			By Mr. Henry Jolliffe—Expenses and payments.	2	7 7
	£527	13 0		£527	13 0

(Signed) HENRY JOLLIFFE.

LUNE DISTRICT.

2.—The Board's water bailiffs have appointments as Sea Fishery officers, and assist the officers of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.

3.—No

(Signed) J. TUNSTALL SANDERSON,
9th January, 1900.

*Returns of Boards of Conservators.***KENT DISTRICT.**

1.—The sea fisheries within the areas indicated are flukes and smelts or sparling. The fishing for fluke is not of importance, but last year was maintained at its usual standard. The fishing for smelts was an entire failure. In 1898 there were large captures, continued late in the breeding season, with the result that the supply for the present seems exhausted.

2.—They are covered by the watchers of the Board and also by the watchers of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries Committee.

4.—The Board has no separate account of expenditure in respect of Sea Fisheries.

(Signed) HART JACKSON AND SON,
25th January, 1900.

WEST CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

1.—The West Cumberland Fishery District have no report to make as to the Sea Fisheries.

2.—None; but three bailiffs of the West Cumberland Fishery District have been instructed to assist the officers of the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District, and have been appointed officers by the Sea Fisheries Committee.

3.—No funds have been received or expended by the West Cumberland Fishery Conservators under Section 10, and no application has been made for any contribution; consequently I have no accounts to present.

(Signed) JOHN WEBSTER,
24th January, 1900.

APPENDIX E.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of the several LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES for the Year ended March 31st, 1899.

District.	Balance from last Account.	To Contributions of Councils charged with Expenses.	Total.	Balance in hand 31st Mar. 1899.	By Salaries.			By Cost of Prosecutions and Law Expenses generally.	By Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements.	By Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.	Balance against 31st Mar. 1899.
					Clerk, &c.	Fishery Officers.	Traveling Expenses of Fishery Officers.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northumberland	—	458. 4 9	—	—	100 0 0	170 0 0	58 15 4	26 1 10	77 13 5	458 4 9	—	—
North-Eastern..	460 12 4	3,073 10 0	108 19 10	2,169 12 2½	125 0 0	163 10 0	107 17 11	111 18 1	74 7 11	891 16 0½	1,473 9 11½	—
Eastern ..	284 12 11	1,900 0 0	6 9 2	1,151 7 6	126 0 0	455 13 4	115 2 11	39 14 7	59 19 2	244 4 7	1,059 14 7	—
Kent and Essex	155 5 5	200 0 0	—	205 0 7	75 0 0	31 10 0	—	—	39 1 4	6 13 6	153 4 10	—
Sussex ..	129 5 5	475 0 0	—	160 12 7	53 10 0	143 14 0	203 8 3	6 13 0	27 6 10	11 0 9	443 12 10	—
Southern..	68 7 8	140 0 0	0 0 3	151 9 4	50 0 0	—	—	—	16 13 8	10 4 11	76 18 7	—
Devon ..	31 2 0	324 0 0	1 9 1	89 19 8½	25 0 0	80 0 0	58 10 2½	80 11 11	33 2 1	39 7 2	266 11 4½	—
Cornwall..	35 10 10	200 0 0	2 13 1	63 3 11½	—	120 0 0	43 0 5½	4 4 6	6 18 2	3 1 10	176 4 11½	—
Glamorgan ..	104 15 4	100 0 0	—	50 12 10	25 0 0	100 0 0	12 15 2	—	3 13 10	13 13 6	154 2 6	—
Milford Haven..	142 16 9	300 0 0	5 15 4	197 0 4	18 15 0	88 10 0	99 9 11	6 15 4	34 11 6	2 10 0	351 11 9	—
Western ..	2 9 3	260 0 0	—	—	32 2 0	156 0 0	66 2 7	12 19 8	16 7 4	14 0 6	297 12 1	35 2 10
Lancashire ..	1198 12 2	3,055 17 2	129 2 2	491 11 7	100 0 0	1,247 13 6	123 11 6	169 18 6	68 3 10	2,183 12 7	3,891 19 11	—
Cumberland ..	69 13 10	404 0 0	1 5 1	52 8 9	30 0 0	278 4 0	23 8 10	8 0 6	9 17 7	72 19 3	423 10 2	—

¹ Including hire of boats, £18.; scientific work, £32 3s. 3d.
² For half a year.
³ Including hire of boats, £20 5s.
⁴ Treasurer, £25.; Auditor, £15.
⁵ Including maintenance, &c., of vessels, £1,094 11s. 9d.; expenditure under Act of 1894, s. 1 (2), £565 5s. 9d.
⁶ Including hire, &c., of boats, £317 15s. 6d.
⁷ Clerk, £50.;
⁸ Including

APPENDIX F.

BYELAWS under the SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACTS,
1888 to 1894.

The following are the BYELAWS made by the several Authorities having jurisdiction under the above Acts, and in force on the 31st March, 1900 :—

Note.

Under section 3 of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, "A Local Fisheries Committee may, by their byelaws, impose as penalties for the breach of any byelaw fines not exceeding for any one offence the sum of twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish taken in contravention of, or found in the possession of a person contravening any byelaw; and any such penalties may be recovered and enforced on summary conviction."

Provision has accordingly been made in each case for the imposition of a penalty for the breach of any of these byelaws. In the majority of cases such provision practically follows the wording of the above section, and in such instances it has not been thought necessary to set it forth in full.

Section 13 of the Act provides as follows :—

"Nothing in this Act shall authorise a Local Fisheries Committee to make any byelaw—

- "(a) prejudicially affecting any right of several fishery, or any right on, to, or over any portion of the seashore, where any such right is enjoyed by any person under any local or special Act of Parliament, or any Royal charter, letters patent, prescription, or immemorial usage, without the consent of that person; or
- "(b) affecting any byelaw made, or to be made, by a Board of Salmon Conservators, and for the time being in force within the district of the committee, or restricting the power of a Board of Salmon Conservators to make any such byelaw; or
- "(c) affecting any power of a sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament."

NORTHUMBER-
LAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 22ND APRIL, 1891.

Trawling is hereby prohibited within the limits of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District.* (*Here follows penalty*).

CERTIFICATE DATED 7TH JULY, 1892.

That the byelaw made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District, and confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 22nd day of April, 1891, be amended by the addition of the following words :—

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person trawling for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with any conditions contained in that authority.

* Amended by byelaw confirmed 7th July, 1892.

Byelaws.

CERTIFICATE DATED 9TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

NORTHUMBER-
LAND.

The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th Section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to the removal of crabs or lobsters for scientific purposes or for stocking or breeding purposes by any person acting under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee signed by their clerk and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

1. No person shall remove from a fishery any lobster which measures less than nine inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat.

2. (*Not confirmed.*)

3. During the months of April, May, June or July in any year no person shall remove from a fishery any lobster carrying any spawn attached to the tail or other exterior part of the lobster whether known as "berried lobster," "seed lobster," or by any other name.

4. Any person who takes any shell fish, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament shall forthwith re-deposit the same without injury as nearly as possible in the place from which it was taken. (*Here follows penalty.*)

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

NORTH-
EASTERN

CERTIFICATE DATED 17TH JULY, 1894.

1. Within the North-eastern Sea Fisheries district, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, a person shall not use in fishing for sea-fish any trawl or trawl net, or any net having a beam which is pulled or pushed or otherwise propelled along or over the bottom of or in the sea, or along or over the seashore, or any seine net, sand-eel net, sparling net, haffle net, or offal net.

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to—

- (a) any person using a net for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee for the district, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in such authority;
- (b) any person using, within so much of the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District as lies between a straight line drawn true east from Castle Eden Dene and a straight line drawn true north-east from Skinningrove Beck, a push net for taking shrimps or prawns, or any person using in any other part of the said district a net for taking shrimps or prawns, with a beam not exceeding 8 feet in extreme length, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour;
- (c) any person using, within that portion of the river Humber which lies between a straight line drawn from the entrance to St. Andrew's Dock to the northern extremity of the pier at New Holland, and a straight line drawn from Spurn High Lighthouse to Donna Nook Beacon, between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of October, both inclusive, in any year, a trawl or trawl net for taking shrimps or prawns, with a beam not exceeding 20 feet in extreme length, such trawl or trawl net being pulled by or from a sailing or row boat, or by a horse or other animal, and being raised and cleared not less than once in every hour;
- (d) any person using, in connection with a sailing or row boat, within the area enclosed by a straight line drawn true south-south-west, from the South Landing, near Flamborough Head, and a straight line drawn true south-east from the seaward extremity of the North Pier of Bridlington

NORTH-
EASTERN.

Byelaws.

Quay Harbour, between the 1st day of February and the 30th day of September, both inclusive, in any year, a trawl or trawl net, with a beam not exceeding 22 feet in extreme length, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour;

(e) any person using for taking sand-eels for bait a net constructed without any purse or pocket, and not exceeding 108 feet in extreme length, and 12 feet in extreme depth, the central portion whereof, to the extent of not less than 12 feet in length, and for the full depth of the net, consists of closely textured netting;

(f) any person using, between the 21st day of July in any year, and the 21st day of March in the following year, for taking spurling, a net made of material not thicker than cotton twine of thirties yarn, twisted nine ply, and the meshes of which net are not less than six-tenths of an inch, measured from knot to knot when the net is wet.

2. Within so much of the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District as lies (a) between a straight line drawn true east from the Lighthouse on the Heugh at Hartlepool, and a straight line drawn seaward along and in continuation of Coatham Pier, (b) between a straight line drawn true east from Kilnsea Beacon, and a straight line drawn true east from Donna Nook, or (c) between a straight line drawn true north-east from Upgang Beck and a straight line drawn true north-east from Saltwick Nab, to the extent seaward of 1,590 yards from the base of the Whitby Cliffs, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, a person shall not use in fishing for sea-fish any trammel net.

3. (*Penalties.*)

4. So much of section 8 of the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, as provides that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under that section if he satisfies the court that the edible crabs found in his possession, or alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale, were intended for bait for fishing, shall not apply within the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District.

5. All byelaws heretofore in force in the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District are hereby repealed.

CERTIFICATE DATED 30TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the North-eastern Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for, taking, or removing sea fish for scientific purposes or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall remove from a fishery any lobster which measures less than 9 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat.

3. Any person who takes any shell fish, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same, without injury, as nearly as possible in the place from which it was taken.

4. Between the 1st day of September in any year and the 31st day of January in the following year, both inclusive, no person shall fish for or take any edible crab or lobster.

5. (*Penalties.*)

Byelaws.

TEES DISTRICT.

TEES

CERTIFICATE DATED 15TH AUGUST, 1891.

Within so much of the Tees Fishery District as lies above a straight line drawn from Dock Point to Ichaboe Point, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, no person shall use in fishing—

- (a) any trawl or trawl net: provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person using a trawl or trawl net for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee of the district, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in such authority;
- (b) any haffle or offal net;
- (c) any net for taking sparling between the 21st day of March and the 21st day of June, both inclusive, in any year;
- (d) any net for taking sparling made of material thicker than cotton twine of thirties yarn twisted nine ply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 30TH JANUARY, 1893.

Within so much of the Tees Fishery District as lies above a straight line drawn from Dock Point to Ichaboe Point, except as may be otherwise provided by the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, no person shall use in fishing any net for taking sparling the meshes of which are less than six-tenths of an inch, measured from knot to knot when the net is wet (*Here follows penalty.*)

EASTERN DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 19TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

EASTERN.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. (*Repealed.*)

3. Within that portion of the said district which lies between a line drawn true north-north-east from the building standing upon Salthouse Beach, known as Randall's Folly (or the Sailors' Refuge), and a line drawn true north-east from Cromer Lighthouse, no person shall use any trawl net in fishing for sea fish.

4. No person shall fish for or take any smelts or sparling between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of August, both inclusive, in any year.

5. No person shall fish for or take any mussels between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August, both inclusive, in any year.

Provided that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk to the Committee, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

6. No person shall take any mussel of a less size than 2 inches in length: Providing that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk to the Committee, may, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels of a less size than 2 inches in length from one part of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

7. No person shall use any instrument for the purpose of taking mussels other than a rake or other like instrument not exceeding 18 inches in width, and having spaces of not less than 1 inch between the teeth.

Byelaws.

8. No person shall use any instrument for the purpose of taking cockles other than a rake or other like instrument not exceeding 12 inches in length, and having spaces of not less than three-quarters of an inch between the teeth.

9. (*Penalties.*)

10. So much of section 8 of the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, as provides that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under that section if he satisfies the Court that the edible crabs found in his possession or alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale, were intended for bait for fishing, shall not apply within the Eastern Sea Fisheries District.

CERTIFICATE DATED 2ND JULY, 1895.

11. This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their Clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

(1.) No person shall remove from a fishery:—

- (a) Any lobster carrying any spawn attached to the tail or other exterior part of the lobster, whether known as "berried" lobster, "seed" lobster, or by any other name;
 - (b) Any lobster which has recently cast its shell and is still in "soft" condition, whether known as "soft" lobster, or by any other name.
- (2.) Between the 1st day of November and the 30th day of June following, both inclusive, no person shall remove from a fishery any crab of the kind locally known as the "whitefooted" crab.
- (3.) Any person who takes any crab or lobster, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by this byelaw, or the possession of which is prohibited by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, shall forthwith re-deposit the same as nearly as may be in the place from which it was taken.*

(4.) (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 4TH MAY, 1897.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their Clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. Within that portion of the said district which lies north of a line drawn true east from the coastguard station at Gibraltar Point:—

- (a) No person shall use any trawl net in fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations:—
 - 1. The net shall not be used in connection with any vessel other than a sailing or row boat.
 - 2. The net shall be raised and cleared not less than once in every hour.
 - 3. The length of the trawl beam shall not exceed 22 feet, and if two or more trawl nets are used in fishing at the same time from the same boat, the total length of the trawl beams together shall not exceed 22 feet.
- (b) Between the 1st day of December and the last day of February following, both inclusive, no person shall use any trawl net in fishing for shrimps or prawns.

* Amended by byelaw No. 5, confirmed 4th May, 1897.

Byelaws.

3. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any otter or beamless trawl. EASTERN.
4. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any trawl net otherwise than from a boat, unless such net be raised and cleared not less than once in every half hour, and the contents forthwith sorted and sifted in the sea at a place where the water is at the time not less than 6 inches in depth.
5. Byelaw No. 3 made by the Local Fisheries Committee for the said district and confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 2nd day of July, 1895, is hereby amended so that the words "in the sea" shall be inserted immediately after the words "shall forthwith re-deposit the same."
6. (*Penalties.*)
7. Byelaw No. 2 made by the Local Fisheries Committee for the said district and confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 19th day of February, 1895, is hereby repealed: Provided that nothing in such repeal shall affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the byelaw so repealed.

CERTIFICATE DATED 9TH JULY, 1898.

The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 4TH MARCH, 1899.

Within that portion of the said [Eastern Sea Fisheries] District which lies between a line drawn true east from the Coast Guard Station at Gibraltar Point and a line drawn true east by north and true west by south through the Lower Light Beacon on the Bennington Sand, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply, no person shall remove from a Fishery any cockle which will pass through a gauge having an oblong opening of seven-eighths of an inch in breadth and two inches in length: Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to any person removing cockles for scientific purposes or for stocking or breeding purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee signed by their clerk and in accordance with the conditions contained in the authority. (*Here follows penalty.*)

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

SUFFOLK
AND ESSEX

CERTIFICATE DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area within which the Board of Conservators of the Suffolk and Essex Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee unless otherwise specified and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall fish for or take otherwise than by hand any cockles, mussels, whelks or periwinkles otherwise winkles between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of August both inclusive in any year. Provided always that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the Clerk of the Board, may during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove cockles, mussels, whelks or periwinkles otherwise winkles from one part of the said area to another part thereof, for stocking or breeding purposes.

4. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited.

5. No person shall in fishing for sea fish use any trawl, push net, or scoop net in any of those parts of the said area which lie (1) to the westward of an

*Byelaws.***UFFOLK
AND ESSEX.**

imaginary straight line drawn across the River Stour from the south-east corner of Nether Hall, in Harkstead to the north-east corner of the Strand Farm, in Wrabnees, or (2) to the north-westward of an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Orwell true south-west from the south-east corner of the easternmost cottage on the point of land to the westward of Levington Creek, or (3) to the north of an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Deben from the south-west corner of Stonner Point in Sutton to the south-east corner of Waldringfield Quay in Waldringfield.

6. The following byelaws, numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10, shall apply only to those parts of the said area which lie above or to the landward side of the following lines respectively:—(1) A line drawn straight from the beacon at or near the seaward extremity of the stone breakwater in Harwich Harbour to the lighthouse on Landguard Point; (2) A line drawn across the mouth of the River Deben true west from the south-westernmost extremity of Sir Cuthbert Quilter's house, known as Bawdsey Manor House; (3) A line drawn across the mouth of the River Ore true west from the seaward extremity of North Weir Point; (4) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of the Pier in Walberswick on the south side of the River Blyth to the seaward extremity of the pier on the north side of the said river.

7. No person shall in fishing for whitebait, eels, shrimps, or prawns use any net having more than sixteen meshes or thirty-two knots to the linear foot measured when the net is wet.

8. No person shall in fishing for smelts or sprats use any net having more than twelve meshes or twenty-four knots to the linear foot measured when the net is wet.

9. No person shall except as hereinbefore provided use in fishing for sea fish any net having more than 6 meshes or 12 knots to the linear foot measured when the net is wet.

10. No person shall fish for or take cockles, mussels, whelks or periwinkles otherwise winkles except:

(a) By hand;

(b) With a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, with the teeth not more than half an inch in width, nor having a less clear space than half an inch between each tooth, and used only when the cockle bed, mussel bed, whelk bed, or periwinkle otherwise winkle bed, is covered with at least two feet of water.

(c) With pots, hoop nets, or lines.

11. (*Penalties.*)

12. All byelaws under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, or any of them hitherto in force in the said area are hereby repealed.

**KENT AND
ESSEX.****KENT AND ESSEX DISTRICT.**

CERTIFICATE DATED 23RD JANUARY, 1895.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

2. No person shall use in fishing for flounders or soles any net having more than 30 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that for a length of 10 feet from the cod end there may be not more than 36 rows of knots to the yard.

3. No person shall use in fishing for smelts any net having more than 72 rows of knots to the linear yard, or any net more than 60 fathoms in length, measured along the headrope.

4. No person shall use in fishing for garfish any net having more than 54 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that in the middle of the net for a space of 20 fathoms there may be not more than 72 knots to the yard.

Byelaws.

5. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps, prawns or eels, any trawl net having more than 108 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that for a length of 8 feet from the cod end there may be not more than 144 rows of knots to the yard. KENT AND
ESSEX.

6. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net having more than 36 rows of knots to the linear yard.

7. No person shall use in fishing for sprats any stow boat net having more than 72 rows of knots to the linear yard, except that at the enter and in the sleeves there may be not more than 108 rows of knots to the yard.

8. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net having more than 144 rows of knots to the linear yard.

9. No person shall take or fish for whitebait between the 1st day of August and the 30th day of October following, both inclusive.

10. No person shall remove any culch from any oyster ground.

11. No person shall remove from a fishery any berried lobster.

12. No person shall use the method of fishing known as "trotting" except with lines baited with fish, other than soles, plaice, dabs, or flounders.

13. No person shall use two or more nets placed behind or near to each other, or cover the nets with canvas, or use any other artifice in such manner as to practically diminish the mesh of the nets, and all measurements referred to in the foregoing byelaws shall be measurements made when the net is wet.

14. Any person acting in contravention of any of the above byelaws shall, on summary conviction, be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 3*l.* for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to the forfeiture of any fishing instrument used, or sea fish taken in contravention of, or found in the possession of any person contravening such byelaw.

15. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply, (1) to the deposit or discharge of refuse by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the River Thames below "The Mouse" lightship and near the "Mouse Sand," or (2) to the deposit by any other person with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent. Any person acting in contravention of this byelaw shall on summary conviction be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 2*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 10*l.* for every day during which the offence continues.

16. The byelaw confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 25th day of September, 1890, is hereby repealed.

CERTIFICATE DATED 24TH MAY, 1898.

No person shall fish for or take periwinkles or winkles otherwise than by hand picking.

Any person acting in contravention of the above byelaw shall, on summary conviction, be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 3*l.* for every day during which the offence continues and in any case to the forfeiture of any fishing instrument used, or sea fish taken in contravention of or found in the possession of any person contravening such byelaw.

COLCHESTER HARBOUR.

CERTIFICATE DATED 26TH MAY, 1891.

CHESTER

No person shall deposit or discharge any earth, gravel, ashes, manure, rubbish, refuse, sludge, filth, or any other solid or liquid substance whatsoever detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing in or into any part of so much of the area of the Harbour Jurisdiction of the Town Council of the borough of Colchester as is not included within the Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries District. (*Here follows penalty.*)

Byelaws.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 24TH AUGUST, 1894.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. In that part of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District which lies within a line drawn across the entrance to Chichester Harbour from East Head to Black Point, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any stake or stop net except in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a.) During the period between the commencement of the last hour before low water and the expiration of the first hour after low water, no stake or stop net shall be placed or maintained across, or partly across, any channel or creek.

(b.) In the case of any channel or creek, or any part thereof, which becomes dry at low water, no stake or stop net shall be placed or maintained across, or partly across, any such channel or creek or part thereof during the period between the commencement of the last hour before the tide leaves such channel or creek or part thereof, and the expiration of the first hour after the tide has begun to re-enter the same respectively.

3. No person shall take or fish for periwinkles between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October following, both inclusive.*

4. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply, (1) to the deposit by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 753, 1894, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the course of any Admiralty works within the Dockyard Port of Portsmouth, or (2) to the deposit by any other person with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance, on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

5 (*Repealed*).

6. After the 31st day of May, 1895, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish, other than prawns and shrimps, any trawl net having more than 30 rows of knots to the yard, measured when wet.

7. (*Penalties*).

CERTIFICATE DATED 31st MARCH, 1896.

Byelaw No. 3, made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District, and subsequently confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 24th day of August, 1894, is hereby amended, so that the word "May" shall be inserted in lieu of the word "April"; and that the word "August" shall be inserted in lieu of the word "October."

CERTIFICATE DATED 26TH JANUARY, 1899.

9. Byelaw No. 5, confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 24th day of August, 1894, is hereby repealed as from the 30th day of September, 1899.

10. After the 30th day of September, 1899, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any seine or draft net having more than thirty rows of knots to the yard measured when wet, except a tuck seine net having not more than thirty-six rows of knots to the yard measured as aforesaid: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing for sprats during the months of November, December, or January.

* Amended by byelaw confirmed 31st March, 1896.

Byelaws.

SUSSEX.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th Section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN.

CERTIFICATE DATED 23RD JANUARY, 1895.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Southern Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

2. No person shall use any instrument for taking oysters between the 15th day of May and the 30th day of September in any year, both days inclusive.

3. No person shall take periwinkles between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in any year, both days inclusive.

4. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply. (1) to the deposit by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 2,041, 1894, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the course of the execution of any Admiralty works within the Dockyard Port of Portsmouth; or, (2) to the deposit by the said Lords Commissioners, within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 1,485, 1894, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the case of any Admiralty works within the Harbour or Roads of Portland; or, (3) to the deposit by any other person, with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk, and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance, on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

5. (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 20TH MARCH, 1895.

6. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net in connexion with a vessel which is for the time being propelled otherwise than by sails or oars. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Southern Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 15TH JUNE, 1895.

7. No person shall remove from any fishery any oyster which will pass through a circular ring of 2 inches in internal diameter, or any culch or other material for the reception of spat, that is to say, of the spawn or young of any kinds of shell fish.

Any such oyster, culch, or other material for the reception of spat which may be lifted while fishing or otherwise, shall at once be re-deposited as nearly as may be on the same fishing ground.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Southern Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to the removal of oysters for stocking or breeding purposes, by any person acting under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee of the District, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with any conditions contained in that authority. (*Here follows penalty.*)

Byelaws.

SOUTHERN.

CERTIFICATE DATED 26TH JANUARY, 1898.

Except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any kind of trawl net in those portions of the Southern Sea Fisheries District which lie within

- (a) a line drawn straight from the landward end of Folly Pier in the Isle of Portland to White Nose (or White Nore) Head, or
- (b) a line drawn true south from the Chapel on St. Alban's Head until it reaches a point three nautical miles beyond ordinary low water mark, and thence continued in a westerly direction parallel to and at a distance of three nautical miles from the general line of the coast at ordinary low water until it reaches the line hereinbefore first mentioned;

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority. (*Here follows penalty*)

FROME DISTRICT.

FROME.

CERTIFICATE DATED 20TH APRIL, 1899.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to so much of the area or areas within which the Board of Conservators of the Frome Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the above-mentioned Acts as is comprised in that part of the water known as the "Backwater" which extends from the dam on the south to the bridge known as the Radipole Bridge on the north, both in the borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the Board of Conservators, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited.

3. No person shall fish for cockles, mussels, or periwinkles, otherwise winkles, except by hand or with a rake, or other like instrument, not exceeding twelve inches in length, and having spaces of not less than three quarters of an inch between the teeth.

4. Any person acting in contravention of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence, the additional sum of 5*l.* for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish taken in contravention of or found in the possession of any person contravening such bye-law.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTH-
AMPTON.

CERTIFICATE DATED 29TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

(51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.)

Byelaws made by the Southampton Harbour Board in pursuance of the above Act, and to be observed within the limits of the Port of Southampton, subject to the provisions of section 13 of such Act:—

1. No person shall use—

- (a) any trawl net (except shrimp trawls or sprat nets) which shall have a mesh of less than one inch;
- (b) any shrimp trawl which shall have a beam exceeding 14 feet in length;
- (c) any sprat net between the 1st day of March in any year and the following 1st day of October;
- (d) any trammel net which shall have a mesh of less than 1½ inches;
- (e) any splash or stop net which shall have a mesh of less than 1½ inches;

Byelaws.

- (f) any eel seine which shall have more than 72 rows of knots to the yard ;
- (g) any kip or whitebait net which shall exceed 4 feet in diameter ;
- (h) any oyster dredge which shall have rings of less than 1½ inches in diameter inside the ring ;
- (i) any net which shall have any inside funnel or other device for catching fish, except ordinary side pockets ;
- (j) any net other than a trawl, shrimp trawl, sprat, trammel, splash, stop, eel, drift, kip, or whitebait net, or oyster dredge lawfully used.

SOUTH-AMPTON.

The measurement of the mesh of any net shall be taken inside the mesh, from knot to knot, and all measurements shall be made when the net is wet.

2. No person shall fish for eels with a spade, shovel, scoop, bucket, or any like instrument.

3. No person shall use any instrument for taking oysters between the 30th day of April in any year and the following 1st day of September.

4. No person shall use any drift net for the purpose of taking any herring or pilchard at any time between sunrise and sunset.

5. No person shall, between the 1st day of June and the following 1st day of October, use any fixed stop net or trammel for a period longer than one hour without lifting and clearing it, or shall leave unattended any such net.

6. No person shall use two or more nets placed behind or near to each other in such manner as to practically diminish the mesh of such nets, or use any net covered with canvas, or any other artifice so as to practically diminish the mesh.

7. No person shall deposit, discharge, or allow to flow into the waters within the port any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.

8. (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 6TH JANUARY, 1892.

(51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.)

Byelaw made by the Southampton Harbour Board in pursuance of the above Act, and to be observed within the limits of the Port of Southampton, subject to the provisions of section 13 of such Act :—

No person shall use any drift net which shall have more than 36 rows of knots to the yard. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 31ST OCTOBER, 1895.

(Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894.)

Byelaw made by the Southampton Harbour Board in pursuance of the above Acts, and to be observed within the limits of the Port of Southampton :—

10.—(1.) No person shall remove from any fishery any oyster which will pass through a circular ring of 2 inches in internal diameter, or any culch or other material for the reception of spat, that is to say, of the spawn or young of any kinds of shell fish.

(2.) Any person who takes or lifts any oyster, culch, or other material for the reception of spat, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by this byelaw, shall forthwith re-deposit the same as nearly as may be in the place from which it was taken or lifted.

(3.) This byelaw shall apply to the whole area within which the Southampton Harbour Board have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply : Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to the removal of oysters for stocking or breeding purposes by any person acting under the written authority in that behalf of the Southampton Harbour Board, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with any conditions contained in that authority.

(4.) (*Penalties.*)

Byelaws.

DEVON.

DEVON DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 27TH JUNE, 1893.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Devon Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

3. No person shall use any kind of trawl* within those portions of the Devon Sea Fisheries District which lie to the landward side of the following lines, respectively :—

- (a.) A line drawn straight from the southernmost extremity of Rame Head to the Mewstone, off the mouth of the River Yealm, and thence straight to the seaward extremity of Bolt Tail;
- (b.) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Bolt Head to the seaward extremity of Prawl Point;
- (c.) A line drawn east by a quarter south straight from the seaward extremity of Prawl Point, and keeping Prawl Point open of the Start, until it intersects a line drawn south-west by a quarter south straight from the seaward extremity of Berry Head, keeping open Downend Point, and continued along such last-mentioned line until it reaches Berry Head;
- (d.) A line drawn straight from the lighthouse on the breakwater at Brixham to the seaward extremity of Hope's Nose;
- (e.) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Hope's Nose to the seaward extremity of Straight Point;
- (f.) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Straight Point to the seaward extremity of Beer Head.

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to a person using in Plymouth Sound, to the north of a line drawn straight from Picklecombe Point to the western extremity of the breakwater, thence along the breakwater to the eastern extremity thereof, and thence straight to the western extremity of Bovisand Pier, a shrimp trawl with a beam not exceeding 8 feet in length, and raising and clearing such trawl at least once in every 30 minutes.

4. No person shall use any trawl net in connexion with a steam vessel.

5. (*Not confirmed.*)

6. Nothing in these byelaws contained shall apply to a person fishing solely for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee of the district, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in that authority.

7. (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 4TH JANUARY, 1898.

8. (*Repealed.*)

9. Byelaw No. 3, confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 27th June, 1893, shall not apply to a person using in any part of the district a shrimp trawl, provided that the beam of such trawl shall not exceed 8 feet in length, and such trawl shall be raised and cleared at least once in every 30 minutes.

The foregoing byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Devon Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

* Amended by byelaw No. 9, confirmed 4th January, 1898.

Byelaws.

CERTIFICATE DATED 9TH AUGUST, 1898.

DEVON.

10. No person shall remove from a fishery :—

- (a.) Any lobster measuring less than nine inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat.
- (b.) Any edible crab measuring less than five inches across the broadest part of the back.

Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to any person removing any such shell fish for scientific purposes or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in the authority.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Devon Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 15TH MARCH, 1900.

11. Byelaw No. 8, passed at the meeting of the Committee held on 16th August, 1897, and confirmed by the Board of Trade on 4th January, 1898, is hereby repealed.

12. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trammel net exceeding 65 fathoms in length.

13. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trammel net in such manner that any portion thereof shall be joined to or shot or worked within a distance of 100 yards from any portion of any other net whatsoever.

14. The foregoing byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Devon Sea Fisheries District except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

15. (*Penalty.*)

EXE DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 19TH AUGUST, 1893.

EXE.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area in respect of which the Board of Conservators of the Exe Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply.

2. (*Repealed.*)

3. Within that portion of the said area which lies above a straight line drawn across the River Exe, from the flagstaff at Turl to the south-eastern extremity of Woodbury Road Station on the London and South-western Railway, no person shall use any net for fishing for sea fish between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of March following, both inclusive.

4. Within that portion of the said area which lies above a straight line drawn across the River Exe, from the eastern extremity of the Starcross Pier to Courtlands Beach Gate, no person shall use any net for fishing for sea fish between noon on Saturday and 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning in any week.

5. Nothing in these byelaws contained shall apply to a person fishing solely for scientific purposes, under the written authority, in that behalf, of the Board of Conservators of the district, signed by their clerk, and subject to the conditions contained in that authority.

6. (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 5TH JULY, 1894.

2A. Byelaw No. 2 confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 15th August, 1893, is hereby repealed.

Byelaws.

7. No person shall use any kind of trawl net or trammel net in fishing for sea fish.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area in respect of which the Board of Conservators of the Exe Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

TEIGN.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 2ND NOVEMBER, 1893.

Byelaws to be observed within the area of jurisdiction of the Board of Conservators of the Teign Fishery District under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply:—

1. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net of a smaller mesh than one inch and a half from knot to knot, or 6 inches round, measured when the net is wet. (*Here follows penalty.*)

2. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited. (*Here follows penalty.*)

TAW &
TORRIDGE.

TAW AND TORRIDGE DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District, to be observed within the whole area or areas in respect of which the said Board have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of that Act apply.

1. No person shall use any kind of trawl or trammel net in fishing for sea fish.

2. No person shall use any net for fishing for sea fish between the 21st day of September and the 30th day of April, both inclusive.

3. No person shall use any net for fishing for sea fish between noon on Saturday and eight o'clock the following Monday morning in any week.

4. Nothing in the foregoing byelaws shall apply to a person fishing solely for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Board of Conservators of the district, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

5. (*Penalties.*)

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 20TH AUGUST, 1890.

Steam trawling is hereby prohibited within the limits of the Cornwall Sea Fisheries District. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 5TH MARCH, 1898.

No person shall remove from a fishery any edible crab which measures less than five inches across the broadest part of the back: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person removing any such crab for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

Byelaws.

This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Cornwall Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*) CORNWALL

The byelaw confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 26th day of March, 1896, is hereby repealed.

FOWEY DISTRICT.

FOWEY.

CERTIFICATE DATED 18TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole of the area or areas in respect of which the Board of Conservators of the Fowey Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply.

2. No person shall remove from a fishery any culch or other material for the reception of spat, and any person lifting any culch or other such material while fishing or dredging, or otherwise, shall forthwith re-deposit the same without injury below low water mark of ordinary spring tides, and as nearly as possible in the place from which it was lifted.

3. No person shall dredge or fish for or take oysters or mussels between the hours of 5 p.m.* on one day and 8 a.m. on the following day; provided that this byelaw shall apply only to such portion of the above-mentioned area or areas as lies above a straight line drawn at or near the mouth of the River Fal from the southernmost extremity of Pendennis Point to the Lighthouse, St. Anthony.

4. (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 8TH DECEMBER, 1896.

Byelaw No. 3, made by the Board of Conservators of the Fowey Fishery District acting as a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, and subsequently confirmed by the Board of Trade on the 18th day of November, 1896, is hereby amended so that the words "4 p.m." shall be inserted in lieu of the words "5 p.m."

CAMEL DISTRICT.

CAMEL.

CERTIFICATE DATED 17TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

1. Unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply, the following byelaws shall apply to the whole area or areas within which the Board of Conservators of the Camel Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee.

2. No person shall use any kind of trawl net or trammel net in fishing for sea fish.

3. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net of a smaller mesh than one inch and a half from knot to knot or six inches round measured when the net is wet.

4. Steam trawling is hereby prohibited.

5. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited.

6. Within the portions of the said area or areas which lie respectively above straight lines drawn (a) from Penally Point to Willow Park Point at Boscastle, (b) from the Railway Bridge at St. Issey to Porthilly Church in St. Minver, (c) from Trevalga Head to Glendargal Point at Porth, and (d) from East Pentyre Point to West Pentyre Point at Newquay—no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of April following, both inclusive. (*Here follows penalty.*)

* Amended by byelaw confirmed 8th December 1896.

Byelaws.

GLAMORGAN.

GLAMORGAN DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 2ND JUNE, 1893.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. No person shall use any artifice or device so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use—

(a) any net for taking shrimps or prawns having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet ;

(b) any stop net for taking sprats having a mesh through which a square gauge nine-sixteenths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet ;

(c) any trawl net for taking sea fish, other than shrimps or prawns, having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet ; or

(d) any net not herein-before specified for taking sea fish having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

4. No person shall use any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 40 feet between the trawl heads or irons.

5. No person shall use any trawl, shank, bow, hand, or hose net having a less circumference than 100 meshes.

6. No person shall use any trawl net for taking shrimps or prawns having a less circumference than 160 meshes.

7. No person shall use any stop net for taking sprats between the 1st day of December and the 31st day of August following, both inclusive.

8. No person shall use any stake or stop net in fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations :—

(a.) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.

(b.) No portion of the net shall be at a less distance than 10 yards from any portion of another stake or stop net, or of any fishing weir.

(c.) A pool shall be provided and maintained in connexion with each stake or stop net, and such pool shall be at least 12 inches in depth at low water during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October in every year, and at other times of the year not less than 6 inches in depth ; and such pool shall be at least three-fourths of the size of the cage provided in connexion with such stake or stop net ; provided that in any case such pool shall not in area be less than 36 square feet.

9. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any weir the butt whereof is not constructed with apertures through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure (when the butt is wet).

Byelaws.

10. No person shall take cockles, except (a) by hand, or (b) with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width, and having teeth not less than three-quarters of an inch apart. GLAMORGAN.

11. No person shall take mussels, except (a) with a dredge, (b) by hand, or (c) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and having teeth not less than 1 inch apart.

12. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, and July in any year, provided that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk of the Committee, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

This byelaw shall not apply to the area of the Swansea Fishery Order, 1892.

13. No person shall deposit or discharge any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.

4. (*Penalties.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 22ND JANUARY, 1896.

15. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl-net in connexion with a vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority. This byelaw shall apply to the whole area of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply. (*Here follows penalty.*)

CERTIFICATE DATED 16TH NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall remove from a fishery any cockle which will pass through a gauge having an oblong opening of three-quarters of an inch in breadth and not less than two inches in length.

3. Any person who takes any shell fish, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same without injury as nearly as possible in the place from which they were taken, and, in re-depositing cockles in accordance with this byelaw, shall spread them thinly and evenly over the beds.

4. (*Penalties.*)

MILFORD HAVEN DISTRICT.

MILFORD
HAVEN.

CERTIFICATE DATED 13TH MAY, 1896.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Milford Haven Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to

*Byelaws.***MILFORD
HAVEN.**

any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

3. After the 30th day of April, 1897, no person shall use in fishing for mackerel or herrings :—

(a.) Any seine, draft, drift, or stake net having a mesh through which a square gauge of one inch measured across each side of the square, or four inches measured round the four sides will not pass without pressure when the net is wet ;

(b.) Any stake net except at the times and places at which and in the manner in which such nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of such fish respectively :

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to that part of the district which lies above a line drawn across Milford Haven true south from the extremity of Milford Pier.

4. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps or prawns any trawl net having a mesh through which a square gauge of one inch and a half measured across each side of the square or six inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet ; Provided that until the 1st day of May, 1897, this byelaw shall not apply to any person using within a line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Ragwen Point to the seaward extremity of Burry Holmes a trawl net with a beam not exceeding 18 feet in length measured between the trawl heads or irons, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour, and returning forthwith to the water with the least possible injury all undersized sea fish which may have been taken in the net.

5. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

6. No person shall use any net for taking sparling between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of August, both inclusive, in any year.

7. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any stake net except in accordance with the following regulations :—

(a.) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys visible above the surface at high-water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as any of the stakes of the net continue in position ;

(b.) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide the high-water line of which registers 22 feet at Pembroke Dock-yard ;

(c.) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 50 yards to any portion of another stake net.

8. No person shall fish for mussels except—

(a.) By hand ;

(b.) With a dredge ; or

(c.) With a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only from a boat when the mussel bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water.

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9. No person shall use any rake for taking mussels during the months of May, June, July, or August in any year. MILFORD HAVEN.

10. No person shall use any kind of trawl net within those portions of the Milford Haven Sea Fisheries District which lie to the landward side of the following lines respectively :—

- (a.) A line drawn across Fishguard Bay straight from the seaward extremity of Dinas Head to the seaward extremity of Penanglas ;
- (b.) A line drawn straight from the southern extremity of Ramsey Island to the highest point of Black Cliff near Nolton Haven ;
- (c.) A line drawn straight from the highest point of Green Scar to the highest point of the Howney Stone and thence straight to the highest point of the Garland Stone off Skomer Island ;
- (d.) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Giltar Point to the seaward extremity of Ragwen Point ;
- (e.) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Ragwen Point to the seaward extremity of Burry Holmes : Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person using within such last-mentioned line a trawl net with a beam not exceeding 18 feet in length measured between the trawl heads or irons, and raising and clearing the net not less than once in every half-hour, and returning forthwith to the water with the least possible injury all undersized sea fish which may have been taken in the net.

11. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited : Provided that this byelaw shall not apply (1) to the deposit by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty within the area coloured pink on the chart marked S. 1526, 1896, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse dredged or excavated in the course of any Admiralty works within Milford Haven ; or (2) to the deposit by any other person with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk, and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

12. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of £20, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of £10 for every day during which the offence continues and in any case to forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish taken in contravention of or found in the possession of a person contravening such byelaw : Provided that, subject to the provisions of byelaw 10 (d.), and of any byelaw prescribing a close season, in any case in which a prosecution is instituted for taking sea fish with a net or instrument the use of which for the capture of any particular kind of sea fish would constitute a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws a person shall not be deemed to have committed such breach if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he was *bonâ fide* fishing only for the particular kind of sea fish permitted to be captured with the net or instrument he was then using.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

WESTERN.

CERTIFICATE DATED 20TH JANUARY, 1896.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Western Sea Fisheries District unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply : Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person (a) fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes ; or (b) removing mussels during the close season for use as bait, under, in either of such cases, the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their Clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

*Byelaws.***WESTERN.**

2. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use in fishing for mackerel or herring any seine, draft, drift or stake net having a mesh through which a square gauge of one inch measured across each side of the square, or four inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

4. No person shall use in fishing for sparling any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-quarters of an inch measured across each side of the square, or 3 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

5. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

6. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than mackerel, herring, sparling, garfish (otherwise sea-needles or greenbacks), shrimps or prawns, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of one inch and a half measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

7. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any drift net having a depth of more than 200 meshes.

8. No person shall use in fishing for sparling any instrument between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of October following, both inclusive.

9. No person shall use any trawl, shank, bow, hand, or hose net having a less circumference than 100 meshes.

10. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any trawl net having a less circumference than 160 meshes.

11. No person shall use any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 45 feet between the trawl heads or irons.

12. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish from any vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars any method or instrument of fishing except hooks and lines.

13. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any stake net except in accordance with the following regulations :—

- (a.) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position ;
- (b.) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low-water of a tide the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the Old Dock at Liverpool ;
- (c.) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 50 yards to any portion of another stake net.

14. No person shall fish for cockles except :—

- (a.) By hand ; or
- (b.) With a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width and having teeth not less than three-quarters of an inch apart.

15. No person shall remove from a fishery any cockle which will pass through a gauge having an oblong aperture of three-quarters of an inch in breadth and not less than 2 inches in length.

16. No person shall fish for mussels except :—

- (a.) By hand ; or
- (b.) With a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width and used only from a boat, and when the mussel bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water.

Byelaws.

17. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, July, or August in any year; and in that portion of the district which lies between a line drawn true west from the tower of Llanaber Parish Church on the north, and a line drawn true west from Sarn Cynfelin on the south, no person shall take mussels during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, or October in any year. WESTERN.

18. No person shall remove from a fishery any mussel less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

19. No person shall remove from a fishery any oyster which will pass through a circular ring of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter.

20. No person shall remove from a fishery any berried lobster or any berried edible crab.

21. No person shall remove from a fishery :—

(a.) Any lobster measuring less than 9 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat;

(b.) Any edible crab measuring less than 5 inches across the broadest part of the back.

22. Any person who takes any shell fish the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any of these byelaws, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same as nearly as possible in the place in which they were taken, and in re-depositing cockles in accordance with this byelaw shall spread them thinly and evenly over the beds.

23. No person shall use any method or instrument of fishing for sea fish other than the following :—

(a.) A method or instrument specified in and not otherwise prohibited by any of these byelaws;

(b.) A line and hook or hooks;

(c.) A pot or basket for taking eels, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, or whelks.

24. No person shall use in fishing for mackerel, herring, sparling, shrimps, or prawns any mode or instrument of fishing except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which such mode or instrument may be reasonably calculated to take such fish respectively.

25. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited: Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to the deposit by any person with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance, on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

26. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of 20*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 10*l.* for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish taken in contravention of or found in the possession of a person contravening such byelaw: Provided that in any case in which a prosecution is instituted for taking sea fish with a net or instrument the use of which for the capture of any particular kind of sea fish would constitute a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws, not being a byelaw prescribing a close season, a person shall not be deemed to have committed such breach if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he was *bona fide* fishing only for the particular kind of sea fish permitted to be captured with the net or instrument he was then using.

27. All byelaws heretofore in force in the Western Sea Fisheries District are hereby repealed: Provided that nothing in such repeal shall affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any byelaw so repealed.

*Byelaws.***WESTERN.**

CERTIFICATE DATED 12TH DECEMBER, 1899.

28. Except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply, no person shall use any kind of trawl net in fishing for sea fish within so much of the Western Sea Fisheries District as lies in Conway Bay or the estuary of the River Conway to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Penmaenbach Point to Gogarth Farmhouse on the Great Orme's Head, both in the County of Carnarvon. (*Here follows penalty.*)

LANCASHIRE**LANCASHIRE DISTRICT.**

CERTIFICATE DATED 29TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, unless otherwise specified, and except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall adopt any practice known as bunching or tying round the net, or use any artifice or device so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net with any trap or pocket unless the mesh of such net is in accordance with Byelaw 4.

4. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps, prawns, mackerel, herring, or sparring, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 7 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet: Provided that, between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of October following, both inclusive, in that part of the district which lies to the south of a straight line drawn seaward through the north-west sea marks near Formby Point, it shall be lawful to use a trawl net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet.

5. Between the first day of January and the 30th day of June following, both inclusive, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 30 feet between the trawl heads or irons, or any trawl net from any vessel exceeding 15 tons gross register.

6. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish, from any vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars, any method or instrument of fishing except hooks and lines.

7. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps or prawns any trawl net except in accordance with the following regulations:—

- (a.) When the length of beam does not exceed 18 feet between the trawl heads or irons, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 50 meshes.
- (b.) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 18 feet but does not exceed 25 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 60 meshes.
- (c.) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 25 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 80 meshes.

8. No person shall use, in fishing for shrimps or prawns, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

9. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any trawl net except in accordance with the following regulations:—

- (a.) When the length of beam between the trawl heads or irons does not exceed 20 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 120 meshes.

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- (b.) When the length of beam measured as aforesaid exceeds 20 feet, the LANCASHIRE circumference of the net shall be not less than 140 meshes.
- (c.) The length of beam measured as aforesaid shall not exceed 25 feet.
10. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any shank or bow net having a less circumference than 80 meshes.
11. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any hand or hose net having a less circumference than 70 meshes.
12. No person shall use in fishing for mackerel or herring :—
- (a.) Any seine, draft, drift, or stake net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet ; or
- (b.) Any stake net except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of such fish respectively.
13. No person shall use in fishing for sparling any instrument between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October following, both inclusive.
14. No person shall use in fishing for sparling :—
- (a.) Any instrument other than a seine or draft net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch, measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet ; or
- (b.) Any seine or draft net, except at the places at which, and in the manner in which, such nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of sparling.
15. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any seine, draft, trawl, bow, hand, hose, shank, stake, or otter net in that portion of the district which lies between a line drawn true west from the building known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on the coast near, and north of, the borough of Blackpool, and a line drawn true west from the building known as the "Star Inn," on the coast within the said borough.
16. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any stake net except in accordance with the following regulations :—
- (a.) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position : Provided that this regulation shall not apply to that part of the district which lies between a straight line drawn seawards through the north-west sea marks near Formby Point, and a line drawn true north-west from the north-west corner of the wall of the North Dock at Liverpool.
- (b.) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide, the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the Old Dock at Liverpool.
- (c.) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 150 yards to any portion of another stake net, not being a hose net.
- (d.) In that part of the district which lies to the eastward or northward of a line drawn true west from the mark known as "Roesall Landmark," near Fleetwood, no stake net shall exceed 300 yards in length, and no stake net of the description known as a "poke net" shall exceed 150 yards in length.
17. No person shall fish for mussels except—
- (a.) by hand ; or
- (b.) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only from a boat, and when the mussel bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water.
18. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, July, or August in any year.

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- LANCASHIRE. 19. No person shall remove from a fishery any mussel less than two and a quarter inches in length.
20. No person shall fish for cockles except—
- (a.) By hand ; or
 - (b.) With an instrument locally known as the "craam," having not more than three teeth : Provided that—
 - (1.) Between the 1st day of November and the last day of February following, both inclusive, it shall be lawful to use an instrument locally known as the "Jumbo," not exceeding 4 feet 6 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 1 inch in thickness, provided that such instrument shall be constructed entirely of wood, and shall not be dragged across the cockle beds or artificially weighted.
 - (2.) In that part of the district which lies to the southward of a line drawn true west from the mark known as "Rossall Landmark," near Fleetwood, it shall be lawful to use a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width.
 - (3.) In that part of the district which lies between a straight line drawn seawards through the north-west sea marks near Formby Point and a line drawn true west from the western extremity of the southern training wall in the River Ribble or Gut Channel, it shall be lawful to use a spade.
21. No person shall remove from a fishery any cockle which will pass through a gauge having an oblong opening of three-quarters of an inch in breadth and not less than 2 inches in length.
22. No person shall remove from a fishery any oyster which will pass through a circular ring of two-and-a-half inches in internal diameter.
23. No person shall remove from a fishery any berried lobster or any berried edible crab.
24. No person shall remove from a fishery :—
- (a.) Any lobster measuring less than 9 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat.
 - (b.) Any edible crab measuring less than 6 inches across the broadest part of the back.
25. Any person who takes any shell fish the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same, without injury, as nearly as possible in the place from which they were taken, and, in re-depositing cockles in accordance with this byelaw, shall spread them thinly and evenly over the beds.
26. No person shall use any method or instrument of fishing for sea fish other than the following :—
- (a.) A method or instrument specified in and not otherwise prohibited by any of these byelaws.
 - (b.) A hook and line.
 - (c.) A pot or basket for taking eels, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, or whelks.
 - (d.) A hedge baulk in use previous to the ninth day of August, 1893, the catching parts whereof consist only of net having a mesh in conformity with Byelaw 4.
27. No person shall use in fishing for mackerel, herring, sparling, shrimps, or prawns, any mode or instrument of fishing, except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such mode or instrument may be reasonably calculated to take such fish respectively.
28. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited : Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply (1) to the deposit by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board within the area coloured brown on the Chart marked S. 1568—1895, in the possession of the Board of Trade, of refuse or material dredged or excavated in

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the course of the execution under statutory power of any work by the said Docks and Harbour Board within the port of Liverpool; or (2) to the deposit by any person, with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk, and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance on an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent. LANCASHIRE.

29. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of 20*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of 10*l.* for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to forfeiture of any fishing instrument used, or sea fish taken, in contravention of or found in the possession of a person contravening such byelaw: Provided that in any case in which a prosecution is instituted for taking sea fish with a net or instrument the use of which for the capture of any particular kind of sea fish would constitute a breach of the foregoing byelaws, a person shall not be deemed to have committed such breach if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he was *bona fide* fishing only for the particular kind of sea fish permitted to be captured with the net or instrument he was then using.

30. All byelaws heretofore in force in the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District are hereby repealed: Provided that nothing in such repeal shall affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any byelaw so repealed.

DEE DISTRICT.

DEE.

CERTIFICATE DATED 2ND JULY, 1895.

We, the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District, by virtue of the powers conferred upon us under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, and otherwise, do hereby make the following byelaws:—

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area within which the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes under the written authority in that behalf of the said Board of Conservators, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 25 feet between the trawl heads or irons.

3. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps, prawns, or sparling, any net having in any part of it a mesh through which a square gauge of one-and-a-half inches, measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

4. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps or prawns any trawl net having a less circumference than 50 meshes.

5. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or one-and-a-half inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

6. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any trawl net having a less circumference than 120 meshes.

7. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any shank or bow net having a less circumference than 80 meshes.

8. No person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any hand net having a less circumference than 70 meshes.

9. No person shall adopt any practice known as "bunching" or tying round the net, or use any artifice or device so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

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10. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net with any trap or pocket unless such net is in accordance with Byelaw 8.

11. No person shall use in fishing for spurling any instrument between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October, both inclusive.

12. No person shall use in fishing for spurling any instrument other than a seine or draft net, and no such net shall have a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch, measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

13. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net or other engine fixed or made stationary, whether permanently or temporarily, in any manner whatsoever.

14. No person shall fish for mussels except :—

(a.) By hand ;

(b.) With a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only from a boat, and when the mussel bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water.

15. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, July, or August in any year.

16. No person shall remove from a fishery any mussel measuring less than two-and-a-quarter inches in length.

17. No person shall fish for cockles except :—

(a.) By hand ;

(b.) With a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width.

18. No person shall use any method or instrument of fishing for sea fish other than the following :—

(a.) A method or instrument specified in, and not otherwise prohibited by these byelaws :

(b.) A fluke rake ;

(c.) A hook and line ;

(d.) A pot or basket for taking eels, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, or whelks.

19. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited.

20. (*Penalties.*)

21. All byelaws made under the above-mentioned Acts, or any of them, and heretofore in force within the said area, are hereby repealed.

CERTIFICATE DATED 15TH JUNE, 1896.

The following byelaw shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area within which the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply: Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the said Board of Conservators, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

Any person who takes any mussel, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same, without injury, as nearly as possible in the place from which it was taken. (*Here follows penalty.*)

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CERTIFICATE DATED 6TH AUGUST, 1897.

DEE.

The following byelaw shall apply to the whole area within which the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the said Board of Conservators, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl having any device or contrivance attached thereto which is used as a rooter or forerunner or otherwise so placed in front of the footrope of the trawl as to drag along the bottom of the sea when the trawl is at work. (*Here follows penalty.*)

KENT, BELA, WINSTER, LEVEN, AND DUDDON DISTRICT.

KENT, &c.

CERTIFICATE DATED 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to so much of the Kent, Bela, Winster, Leven and Duddon Fishery District as is not included in the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. No artifice or device shall be used so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use any net for taking shrimps or prawns having a mesh through which a square gauge of three-eighths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

4. No person shall use any seine, draft, or drift net for taking sparling mackerel, or herring, or any stake net for taking mackerel or herring, having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet; and no such stake net shall be used except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such stake nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of mackerel and herring.

5. No person shall, except as hereinbefore provided, use, in fishing for sea fish, any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 7 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

6. No person shall use any net for taking sparling between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October, both inclusive, in any year.

7. No person shall use any stake net for fishing for sea fish except in accordance with the following regulations:—

(a.) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.

(b.) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the Old Dock at Liverpool.

(c.) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 150 yards to any portion of another stake net.

8. No person shall use any trawl, shank, or otter net.

9. No person shall fish for cockles except by hand or with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width, and having teeth not less than three-quarters of an inch apart.

Byelaws.

KENT, &c.

10. No person shall fish for mussels except—

(a.) By hand.

(b.) With a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only when the mussel bed is covered with water.

11. No person shall use any rake for taking mussels during the months of May, June and July in any year, provided that any person holding a written authority in that behalf, signed by the clerk of the Board of Conservators, may, during the month of May, subject to any conditions contained in the authority, remove mussels from one part of the district to another part thereof for stocking or breeding purposes.

12. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or local authority to discharge sewage in pursuance of any power given by a general or local Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

13. (*Penalties.*)

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

CERTIFICATE DATED 27TH JULY, 1896.

1. The following byelaws shall apply to the whole area of the Cumberland Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, apply: Provided that nothing in these byelaws shall apply to any person fishing for sea fish for scientific purposes, or for stocking or breeding purposes, under the written authority in that behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee, signed by their clerk, and in accordance with the conditions contained in that authority.

2. No person shall adopt any practice known as "bunching" or tying round the net, or use any artifice or device so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net.

3. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any net with any trap or pocket unless the mesh of such net is in accordance with Byelaw 4.

4. After the 30th day of June, 1897, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps, prawns, mackerel, herring, eels, or sparling (otherwise known as "smelts"), any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 7 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet. Provided that between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of October following, both inclusive, it shall be lawful to use a trawl net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured across each side of the square, or 6 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet.

5. Between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June following, both inclusive, no person shall use in fishing for sea fish any trawl net having a beam of greater length than 30 feet between the trawl heads or irons, or any trawl net from any vessel exceeding 15 tons gross register.

6. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish from any vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars, any method or instrument of fishing except hooks and lines.

7. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish other than shrimps or prawns any trawl net except in accordance with the following regulations:—

(a.) When the length of beam does not exceed 18 feet, measured between the trawl heads or irons, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 50 meshes.

(b.) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 18 feet, but does not exceed 25 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 60 meshes.

Byelaws.

(c.) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 25 feet, the CUMBERLAND. circumference of the net shall be not less than 80 meshes.

8. After the 30th day of June, 1897, no person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch measured across each side of the square, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet.

9. No person shall use, in fishing for shrimps or prawns, any trawl net except in accordance with the following regulations :—

- (a.) When the length of beam, measured between the trawl heads or irons, does not exceed 20 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 120 meshes.
- (b.) When the length of beam, measured as aforesaid, exceeds 20 feet, the circumference of the net shall be not less than 140 meshes.
- (c.) The length of beam, measured as aforesaid, shall not exceed 25 feet.

10. After the 30th day of June, 1897, no person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any shank or bow net having a less circumference than 80 meshes.

11. After the 30th day of June, 1897, no person shall use in fishing for shrimps or prawns any hand or hose net having a less circumference than 70 meshes.

12. After the 30th day of June, 1897, no person shall use in fishing for mackerel or herring :—

- (a.) Any seine, draft, drift, or stake net having a mesh through which a square gauge of 1 inch measured across each side of the square, or 4 inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet; or
- (b.) Any stake net except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such nets have been heretofore commonly used for the capture of such fish respectively.

13. No person shall use in fishing for sparling (otherwise known as "smelts") any instrument, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September following, both inclusive.

14. No person shall use in fishing for sea fish any stake net except in accordance with the following regulations :—

- (a.) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.
- (b.) No portion of the net shall be nearer the centre of any stream or channel than the edge of such stream or channel at low water of a tide the high-water line of which stands 16 feet above the level of the sill of the Old Dock at Liverpool.
- (c.) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 150 yards to any portion of another stake net, not being a hose net.

15. No person shall fish for mussels except—

- (a.) By hand, or
- (b.) With a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only from a boat, and when the mussel bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water.

16. No person shall take mussels during the months of May, June, July, or August in any year.

17. No person shall remove from a fishery any mussel less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

18. No person shall fish for cockles except—

- (a.) By hand, or
- (b.) With an instrument locally known as the "craam," having not more than three teeth.

Byelaws.

CUMBERLAND. Provided that between the 1st day of November and the last day of February following, both inclusive, it shall be lawful to use an instrument locally known as the "jumbo," not exceeding 4 feet 6 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 1 inch in thickness, constructed entirely of wood, and not dragged across the cockle beds or artificially weighted.

19. No person shall remove from a fishery any cockle which will pass through a gauge having an oblong opening of three-quarters of an inch in breadth and not less than 2 inches in length.

20. No person shall remove from a fishery any oyster which will pass through a circular ring of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter.

21. No person shall remove from a fishery any berried lobster or any berried edible crab.

22. No person shall remove from a fishery:—

- (a.) Any lobster measuring less than 9 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat.
- (b.) Any edible crab measuring less than 5 inches across the broadest part of the back.

23. Any person who takes any shell fish, the removal of which from a fishery is prohibited by any byelaw in force in the district, or the possession of which is prohibited by any Act of Parliament, shall forthwith re-deposit the same, without injury, as nearly as possible in the place from which they were taken, and, in re-depositing cockles in accordance with this byelaw, shall spread them thinly and evenly over the beds.

24. No person shall use any method or instrument of fishing for sea fish other than the following:—

- (a.) A method or instrument specified in and not otherwise prohibited by any of these byelaws.
- (b.) A hook and line.
- (c.) A pot or basket for taking eels, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, or whelks.
- (d.) A hedge baulk in use previous to the date of confirmation of these byelaws, the catching parts whereof consist only of net having a mesh in conformity with Byelaw 4.

25. No person shall use in fishing for mackerel, herring, eels, sparling (otherwise known as "smelts"), shrimps, or prawns, any mode or instrument of fishing except at the times and places at which, and in the manner in which, such mode or instrument may be reasonably calculated to take such fish respectively.

26. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited: Provided that nothing in this byelaw shall apply to the deposit by any person, with the consent in writing of the Committee, given under the hand of their clerk, and confirmed by the Board of Trade, of any such solid or liquid substance in an area shown on a chart referred to in the consent, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in that consent.

27. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of £20, and in the case of a continuing offence the additional sum of £10 for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish taken in contravention of or found in the possession of a person contravening such byelaw: Provided that in any case in which a prosecution is instituted for taking sea fish with a net or instrument the use of which for the capture of any particular kind of sea fish would constitute a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws, not being a byelaw prescribing a close season, a person shall not be deemed to have committed such breach if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he was *bonâ fide* fishing only for the particular kind of sea fish permitted to be captured with the net or instrument he was then using.

APPENDIX G.

PARTICULARS respecting APPRENTICES to the SEA FISHING SERVICE for the last Five Years.

Port.	Number of Fishing Apprenticeships registered during last Five years.					Approximate No. of Apprentices on 31st December 1899.	Number of Apprentices sent to Gaol for Offences under the Merchant Shipping Acts.				
	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899		1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
BRIXHAM	45	28	40	54	23	157	1	6	1	2	—
DOVER.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
GRIMSBY	137	150	134	113	111	378	48	44	31	21	31
HULL	6	3	2	—	—	7	4	3	—	1	—
LOWESTOFT	4	2	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
MILFORD	2	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
PENZANCE	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
PLYMOUTH	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
RAMSGATE	36	31	30	27	14	116	1	—	1	—	1
EYE	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
SCARBOROUGH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	246	220	215	207	154	674	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—There are at Colchester a certain number of boys bound in compliance with the rules of a local oyster fishery company, but they are now bound as "sea fishing boys" and not as apprentices to the sea fishing service.

APPENDIX H.

NUMBER OF FISHERMEN examined and CERTIFICATES as SKIPPERS and SECOND HANDS issued under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts 1883 and 1887, and Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

Ports.	Applicants examined for Ordinary Certificates.						Applicants examined and passed for Special Certificates.				Certificates of Service issued.			
	In 1899.			Previous to 1899.			In 1899.		Previous to 1899.		In 1899.		Previous to 1899.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.	
	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.
Shields { North .. { South ..	1	1	..	..	25	13	..	3	{ 31 } { 11 } { 17 }	{ 153 } { 143 } { 135 }	..	1	184	148
Sunderland ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	19	{ 132 } { 121 }	..	..	..	3
Hartlepool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..
Scarborough ..	3	5	..	..	85	121	6	10	22	{ 110 } { 111 } { 112 }	..	..	125	78
Hull ..	61	44	5	16	546	537	186	195	{ 111 } { 111 } { 111 }	{ 124 } { 115 } { 132 }	..	..	645	542
Grimsby ..	59	64	22	36	1,440	715	264	377	19	{ 132 } { 127 }	1	..	207	617
Boston ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yarmouth ..	5	21	..	1	436	401	43	41	..	{ 117 } { 113 } { 114 }	..	..	774	668
Lowestoft ..	20	17	..	..	377	508	4	8	..	{ 113 } { 111 } { 111 }	..	..	326	56
Colchester ..	..	..	..	..	8	5	10	1	..	22	..	..	11	2
London ..	..	..	..	..	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barnegate ..	7	18	..	..	239	366	3	14	..	23	..	..	228	114

* Extra Certificates. † Steam trawlers only. ‡ Limited examination.

NUMBER of FISHERMEN examined and CERTIFICATES as SKIPPERS and SECOND HANDS issued under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts 1883 and 1887, and Merchant Shipping Act 1894—continued.

Ports.	Applicants examined for Ordinary Certificates.						Applicants examined and passed for Special Certificates.						Certificates of Service issued.			
	In 1899.			Previous to 1899.			In 1899.			Previous to 1899.			In 1899.		Previous to 1899.	
	Passed.		Failed.	Passed.		Failed.	In 1899.		Second Hands.	Previous to 1899.		Second Hands.	In 1899.		Previous to 1899.	
	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Second Hands.
Dover ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Brixham ..	18	94	..	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	179
Plymouth ..	1	6	..	1	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	115
Newport ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardiff ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
Swansea ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4
Millford ..	7	16	1	1	86	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liverpool ..	3	4	..	..	74	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	46
Fleetwood ..	6	8	1	2	67	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	95
Dublin ..	2	2	..	..	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	125
Waterford(Dunmore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8
Cork (Baltimore) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Galway ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	185	243	29	58	3,889	5,541	94	18	294	292	292	2	1	3,246	2,811	..

In addition to the above, Certificates of Service have been issued at other ports, making the total number of such Certificates issued to Skippers 3,543 and to Second Hands 3,216 ; total, 6,759.

* Extra Certificates.

† Steam trawlers only.

‡ Limited examination.

§ Drift net.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE NO. I.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF FISHERMEN WHO DIED AT SEA when serving on board FISHING BOATS belonging to ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND respectively during the Year 1899.

Causes of Death.	English Boats.	Scotch Boats.	Irish Boats.	Total
<i>By wrecks or casualties:</i>				
Foundering	*7	4	—	11
Strandings	9	5	4	18
Collisions	10	1	—	11
Missing boats	17	7	—	24
Other casualties	23	3	17	43
Total by wrecks or casualties	66	20	21	107
<i>By individual losses:</i>				
Fell overboard	25	5	3	33
Fell overboard when drawing water	—	—	—	—
Washed overboard	10	6	—	16
Knocked or pulled overboard or otherwise killed by sails, tackle, &c.	†10	4	—	14
Drowned from small boat ...	4	—	—	4
Drowned when fish ferrying...	5	—	—	5
Total by individual losses ...	54	15	3	72
Natural causes	9	3	—	12
Suicide	†6	—	—	6
Total number of fishermen who died at sea	135	38	24	197

* Besides two passengers.

‡ Besides one passenger

† Including a trimmer crushed by engines, and an engineer suffocated in tunnel shaft.

TABLE NO. II.

STATEMENT showing the AGES of FISHERMEN WHO DIED AT SEA, otherwise than by WRECKS or CASUALTIES to FISHING BOATS, during the year 1899.

Causes of Death.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	31 to 40.	Over 40.	Age unknown.	Total
<i>By individual losses:</i>						
Fell overboard	9	15	5	4	—	33
Fell when drawing water ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washed overboard	2	7	7	—	—	16
Knocked overboard or killed by sails, &c. ...	3	10	—	1	—	14
Drowned from small boats ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
Drowned when fish ferrying ...	—	5	—	—	—	5
Natural causes	1	2	1	8	—	12
Suicide	—	4	—	2	—	6
Total	16	46	13	15	—	90

TABLE NO. III.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER OF FISHERMEN WHO DIED AT SEA
when serving on board FISHING BOATS belonging to the
UNITED KINGDOM during the Ten Years 1890 to 1899.

Causes of Death.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
<i>By wrecks or casualties :</i>										
Founderings ...	26	25	20	33	32	41	17	22	9	11
Strandings ...	18	39	5	13	28	3	3	13	11	18
Collisions ...	35	14	14	21	28	27	2	23	12	11
Missing boats ...	36	48	34	102	221	99	8	15	53	24
Other casualties ...	59	48	32	54	89	62	28	32	58	43
Total by wrecks or casualties ...	174	174	105	223	398	232	58	105	143	107
<i>By individual losses :</i>										
Fell overboard ...	39	44	30	38	45	37	34	36	34	33
Fell overboard when drawing water ...	4	1	7	3	1	1	5	2	2	—
Washed overboard ...	28	12	10	13	13	15	9	20	11	16
Knocked or pulled overboard or otherwise killed by sails, tackle, &c. ...	27	18	21	21	14	17	22	20	20	14
Drowned from small boat ...	6	5	7	3	5	3	5	4	2	4
Drowned when fish ferrying ...	11	2	11	5	3	11	2	6	9	5
Total by individual losses ...	115	82	86	83	81	84	77	88	78	72
Natural causes ...	16	9	4	17	11	9	15	6	15	12
Suicide ...	6	3	2	6	2	8	2	6	3	6
Total number of fishermen who died at sea	311	268	197	329	492	333	152	205	239	197

APPENDIX J.

FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS held under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, into CASUALTIES to FISHING BOATS during the Year 1899.

Place and Date of Investigation.	Date of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Finding of Court.
1899. Whitehaven. 10th, 11th, and 12th January.	1898. 8th December.	Sinking of trawler "Industry," of Whitehaven, with loss of two lives, through collision with s.s. "John Burbery," of Liverpool, off Whitehaven.	Due to neglect to exhibit lights on board trawler and to insufficient look-out on board steamer. Certificates of both masters suspended for six months.
Hull. 10th, 11th, and 13th February.	1899. 3rd January.	Stranding of steam trawler "Osprey," of Hull, near Withernsea.	Due to high speed in thick weather and neglect of lead. Skipper's certificate suspended for three months.
Cardiff. 2nd and 3rd March.	4th February.	Stranding and loss of steam trawler "Ramsey," of Cardiff, in Bristol Channel.	Due to steering improper course, excessive speed, and neglect of lead. Skipper's certificate suspended for six months.
North Shields. 16th and 17th March.	22nd February.	Explosion on board steam trawler "Sapphire," of North Shields, causing death of second engineer.	Due to neglect of chief engineer, who was ordered to pay £10 towards cost of inquiry.
Hull. 28th and 29th April, and 1st May.	7th March.	Loss of steam trawler "Richard Simpson," of Hull, through stranding on the coast of Iceland.	Due to error of patent log. Skipper blamed for not taking extra precautions.
Brixham. 9th and 10th May.	21st April.	Sinking of trawler "Escort," of Milford, with loss of two lives, after collision with trawler "Fish Girl," of Brixham, off Lundy Island.	Due to non-compliance with regulations and want of proper look-out on board the "Fish Girl." The certificates of skipper and second hand suspended for three and six months respectively.

Place and Date of Investigation.	Date of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Finding of Court.
Hull. 30th and 31st May, and 1st June.	1899. 7th April.	Stranding of steam trawler "Ruby," of Hull, on the coast of Jutland.	Due to incautious steering in very thick weather. Boatswain's certificate (as skipper) suspended for four months.
Belfast. 9th, 11th, and 12th September.	6th July.	Loss of fishing boat "Lady Superior," of Belfast, and of two lives, through collision with s.s. "Newry," of Newry, in the Irish Sea.	Due to condition of atmosphere and to failure of fishermen to make their proximity known to steamer.
Great Yarmouth. 20th and 21st October.	5th August.	Loss of a hand of steam trawler "Hewett," of London, off Iceland.	Due to overloading small boat with coal. Skipper's certificate suspended for three months.
Hull. 26th, 27th, and 28th October.	30th September.	Loss of a hand from steam trawler "Emu," of Grimsby, in Bridlington Bay.	Due to jerk of wire hawser when heaving anchor. Skipper blamed for putting into Bridlington Bay.
Hull. 7th, 8th, and 9th November.	3rd October.	Stranding and loss of steam trawler "Oceanic," of Hull, in Iceland.	Due to skipper attempting to enter fjord without a pilot.
Hull. 9th, 10th, and 11th November.	29th September.	Stranding of steam trawler "Butterfly," of Hull, in Iceland.	Due to error in judgment on part of skipper when seeking shelter inshore.
Hull. 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th November.	14th October.	Stranding of steam trawler "Sylvia," of Hull, in Iceland.	Due to negligent navigation on part of second hand, whose certificate was suspended for four months. Skipper blamed for leaving his vessel as he did, and ordered to pay £20 towards cost of inquiry.
Hull. 28th, 29th, and 30th November.	6th November.	Loss of Swedish barque "John," with six hands, through collision with steam trawler "Imperial Queen," of Hull, in the North Sea.	Due to reckless navigation on part of second hand of steamer, and his certificate suspended for twelve months. Skipper blamed for keeping vessel under way whilst still exhibiting fishing lights.

APPENDIX K.

LIST OF REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY AND HUMANITY GRANTED TO BRITISH FISHERMEN BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Date of Service.	Name and Ship of Recipient.	Particulars of Service.	Nature of Reward.
<i>Granted by the Board of Trade during 1899.</i>			
1898. 26th Dec.	David Cargill, skipper, John Cargill, seaman, James Cargill, seaman, Thomas Cargill, seaman, Nicolson Bruce, seaman, of the fishing boat, "Rocklight," of Arbroath.	Rescued crew of fishing boat "William and James," of Arbroath, which foundered.	1l. to the skipper, and 10s. to each of the others.
1899. 7th April	William Thomas, skipper, of the steam trawler "Sea Swallow," of Milford.	Rescued during bad weather in a heavy sea part of the crew of the steam ship "Cato," of Bristol, which foundered off the Land's End.	A binocular glass.
21st April	Thomas Richards, skipper, Ernest A. Gregory, second hand, Benjamin Richards, third hand, of the trawler "Lily of the Valley," of Tenby.	Stood by the schooner "Bernard Barton," of Bridgwater, and finally launched a boat in a heavy sea and rescued her crew.	2l. to the skipper; 1l. to each of the others, and 3l. for damage to boat.
6th July	Samuel Warnock, John Warnock, fishermen of Portovogie, co. Down.	Rescued three of the crew of the fishing boat "Lady Superior," of Belfast, which was run down and sunk by the s.s. "Newry."	10s. each, and 1l. for damage to fishing nets.
6th Sept.	Andrew Ross, George Gibson, Finlay McLeod, fishermen of Nigg, co. Cromarty.	Rescued one of the ferrymen when the ferry boat "Look Out," capsized at Cromarty.	10s. each.
28th Oct.	John Mowatt, Alexander Mowatt, John Lownie, William Cargill, George McLeod, fishermen of Gourdon, Montrose.	Picked up only survivor of fishing boat "Truelight," of Montrose, which foundered.	5s. each.
28th Oct.	William B. Simpson, William Duncan, Andrew Simpson, John Ritchie, Thomas Blues, jr., fishermen of Johnshaven, Montrose.	Rescued a man washed overboard from the fishing boat "Fisher's Friend," of Montrose.	10s. each.

Received from Foreign Governments during 1899.

1899. — Oct.	Frederick L. Manthorpe, skipper, Joseph Spafford, second hand, Niels Rasmussen, boatswain, James Wells, third hand, of the steam trawler "Kittiwake," of Hull.	Rescued crew of the German steam ship "Estland," of Bremen.	The German Government awarded a gold watch to the skipper; 10l. to the second hand, and 5l. each to the boatswain and third hand.
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Date of Service.	Name and Ship of Recipient.	Particulars of Service.	Nature of Reward.
<i>Received from Foreign Governments during 1899—cont.</i>			
1898.			
17th Oct.	John H. Lynn, skipper, Fred Jackson, second hand, Alfred Britton, boat- swain, of the steam trawler "E. B. Cargill," of Hull.	Rescued crew of Nor- wegian schooner "Avance," which was abandoned in the North Sea.	The Norwegian Govern- ment awarded a bi- nocular glass to the skipper, and silver medals to the second hand and boatswain.
18th Oct.	William Weatherley, skipper, Horace Stroud, seaman, Thomas Rosendale, sea- man, of the steam trawler "John Brown," of Aberdeen.	Rescued crew of Swedish schooner "Annie," which was wrecked in the North Sea.	The Swedish Government awarded a silver goblet to the skipper, and 3 <i>l.</i> each to the seamen.
19th Oct.	William McFee, skipper, Albert Shipley, second hand, William Carlton, boat- swain, of the steam trawler "Rattler," of Hull.	Rescued crew of Nor- wegian schooner "Gyller," which was abandoned in the North Sea.	The Norwegian Govern- ment awarded a bi- nocular glass to the skipper, and silver medals and diplomas to the others.
19th Oct.	James Brady, skipper, George Adams, second hand, Frank Greenwood, sea- man, of the steam trawler "Westward Ho," of Hull.	Assisted the crew of German fishing boat "H.F. No. 40," of Finkenwärder when in danger at sea.	The German Govern- ment awarded a gold watch to the skipper; 10 <i>l.</i> to the second hand, and 5 <i>l.</i> to the seaman.
20th Oct.	William Rillatt, skipper, George C. Grimwood, second hand, Frederick Philipps, boat- swain, of the steam trawler "Shakespeare," of Hull.	Assisted German ship "Margaretha" when in danger at sea.	The German Govern- ment awarded a gold watch to the skipper; 10 <i>l.</i> to the second hand, and 5 <i>l.</i> to the boatswain.
1899.			
21st Jan.	John Davis, skipper, William Woolnough, second hand, William Forster, third hand, George Young, fourth hand, Chris. Hurley, cook, of the fishing smack "Lizzie Grant," of Lowestoft.	Rescued crew of Belgian trawler "Marie Step- hanie," of Ostend, in the North Sea.	The Belgian Government awarded a gold watch and a gold medal to the skipper, and silver medals and diplomas, and a sum of 7 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> to the others.
—	Arthur Patch, skipper, Frederick Hargreaves, seaman, William Speering, sea- man, William Jervis, seaman, of the steam trawler "Stanley," of Boston.	Rescued crew of Nor- wegian barque "Boy- lestia," of Tvedstrand.	The Norwegian Govern- ment awarded second class silver medals to Patch and Hargreaves, and third class silver medals to the others.

APPENDIX L.
TABLE NO. I.
ACCOUNT OF FISH DELIVERED and of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED at and near BILLINGSGATE MARKET during the year 1899.
[From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

Months	Fish delivered.		Wet Fish seized.		Shell Fish seized.		Total Fish seized and condemned.	Percentage of Fish seized.	
	By Land.	By Sea.	By Land.	By Sea.	By Land.	By Sea.			
January ..	Tons. 10,564	Tons. 3,120	Tus. cwt. qrs. 3 9 0	Tus. cwt. qrs. 5 14 0	Tus. cwt. qrs. 4 9 0	Tus. cwt. qrs. 2 0 0	Tus. cwt. qrs. 15 12 0	.11	
February ..	10,443	4,080	7 13 1	3 19 0	10 15 1	13 4 0	35 11 2	.24	
March ..	12,654	4,083	13 10 0	4 19 0	4 5 1	3 6 0	26 0 1	.15	
April..	10,886	3,520	10 2 1	2 7 0	10 2 0	7 16 0	30 7 1	.21	
May ..	12,627	5,508	37 17 1	26 6 2	11 3 1	14 8 0	89 15 0	.49	
June ..	10,489	4,575	34 19 0	20 13 1	32 7 0	15 9 0	103 8 1	.66	
July ..	9,785	4,530	45 17 1	36 4 3	28 18 3	3 18 0	114 18 3	.8	
August ..	9,983	4,974	34 15 3	28 0 0	26 19 2	5 5 0	95 0 1	.63	
September ..	11,127	4,971	33 0 1	35 3 2	9 19 2	7 2 0	85 5 1	.62	
October ..	11,220	4,811	35 14 3	35 5 2	12 5 3	21 9 2	104 15 2	.65	
November ..	10,599	2,923	11 8 2	4 12 3	8 7 0	11 0 2	35 8 3	.26	
December ..	9,192	3,466	6 8 3	1 1 0	1 15 0	4 13 0	13 17 3	.11	
	126,469	50,514	274 16 0	204 6 1	161 7 1	109 11 0	750 0 2	.41	
	179,983		479 2 1		270 16 1				

TABLE NO. II.
DETAILED LIST of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED at and near
BILLINGSGATE MARKET during the Year 1899. [From the
Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

Fish condemned.	Quantity.			Fish condemned.	Quantity.		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.		Tons	cwt.	qrs.
Bream	4	1	2	Salmon	2	5	0
Carp	1	14	2	" foreign, frozen	3	3	1
Catfish	16	17	0	Skate	91	4	2
Coalfish	1	12	2	Smelts	9	0	0
Cod	33	15	0	Soles	0	6	3
" salted	0	12	0	" lemon	0	15	0
" roes	1	16	2	Sprats	8	16	0
Dogfish	0	5	2	Tench	0	3	0
Doreys	0	13	0	Turbot	0	8	2
Eels	8	1	0	Whitebait	1	0	0
" conger	2	3	3	Whiting	47	6	0
Gurnards	3	19	0	Witches	2	5	0
Haddock	156	0	0	Shell fish :			
Hake	2	9	0	Cookles	31	3	2
Halibut	0	13	2	Crabs	2	12	1
Herrings	12	13	1	Escallops	4	4	0
" kippers	0	15	3	Lobsters	5	3	1
Ling	0	1	0	Mussels	50	8	2
Mackerel	17	1	0	Oysters	10	9	3
Mullet	2	9	0	Periwinkles	96	6	0
Pike	0	0	2	Shrimps	30	4	2
Plaice	44	8	0	Whelks	40	6	2
Roach	0	7	0	Total	750	0	2

TABLE NO. III.
ACCOUNT of FISH DELIVERED and of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED
at SHADWELL and FARRINGDON MARKETS during the Year 1899.
[From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]
(NOTE.—Farringdon Market is supplied through Billingsgate.)

Months.	Fish delivered at Shadwell.	Per- centage seized.	Wet fish seized and condemned.		Total Fish seized and condemned.
			At Shadwell.	At Farringdon.	
	Tons.		Tons.cwt.qrs.	Tons.cwt.qrs.	Tons.cwt.qrs.
January	1,309	86	8 13 0	—	8 13 0
February	1,572	73	11 11 0	—	11 11 0
March	1,854	11	1 19 0	—	1 19 0
April	1,051	—	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
May	1,640	101	16 13 0	—	16 13 0
June	1,323	81	10 18 1	0 7 1	11 3 2
July	823	495	45 18 2	—	45 18 2
August	585	239	14 5 0	0 10 0	14 15 0
September	361	97	3 10 1	0 8 2	3 18 3
October	357	135	4 19 0	—	4 19 0
November	520	04	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 4 3
December	277	—	—	—	—
	11,387	104	118 18 0	1 7 2	120 5 2

APPENDIX M.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from certain MARKET AUTHORITIES
in ENGLAND and WALES for the Year 1899.

Place	Fish received.		Quantity of Fish Destroyed.	Steps taken to enforce the Provisions of the Laws prohibiting the Sale of Fish at Special Times or under Special Circumstances.
	Quantity.	Approximate Value.		
BIRMINGHAM	Cwt. No means of obtaining information.	£	Cwt. Salmon, 24 Other wet fish, 569 Shell fish, 196	Notices posted in markets and shops regularly inspected.
BLACKBURN	Salmon, 1,496 Other wet fish, 53,578 Shell fish, 24,201	7,101 50,841 7,942	1,380 1,841	—
BOLTON ..	Fish not weighed.	No information		An inspector is charged with the duty.
BRIGHTON ..	All wet fish, 21,520 Shell fish, about 140	No record	237	Inspector appointed to inspect fish and report contraventions.
CARDIFF ..	No Account kept			
LEEDS..	Salmon, 700 Other wet fish, 123,800 Shell fish, 24,950	4,736 77,375 4,574	— 4,249 1,100	Notices posted in the markets, and market keepers instructed to report offences.
LEICESTER ..	Salmon, 1,800 Other wet fish, 94,000 Shell fish, 1,242	10,080 235,000 559	— 240 90	—
LIVERPOOL ..	Salmon, 1,500 Other wet fish, 193,195 Shell fish, 27,057	10,500 200,446 15,829	— 580 92	No steps have been taken.
LONDON*— Billingsgate	All fish, 3,593,660	—	15,000	The Fishmongers' Company appoint inspectors.
Shadwell..	All fish, 227,740	—	2,405	
MANCHESTER	No record		Salmon, 24 Other wet fish, 1,083 Shell fish, 235	Inspectors instructed to report any infringements.
NEWCASTLE	Salmon, 1,863 Other wet fish, 7,929 Shell fish, 469	11,302 9,514 234	Salmon, 13 Other wet fish, — Shell fish, 149rs.	Daily inspection of fish when on sale.
NOTTINGHAM	Salmon, 30 Other wet fish, 3,000 Oysters, 2,000 barrels Other shell fish, 16,000 bags	1s. to 5s. per lb. 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per stone. Halibut, 4s. to 9s. Plaice, 4s. to 8s. 2s. to 3s. per barrel. 2s. to 4s. 6d. per bag	77lbs. 323 101	
PRESTON ..	No record		Wet fish, 183 Shell fish, 9	Inspectors and bailiffs of the Ribble Fishery District visit the market.

* These returns are given in more detail in Appendix L.

APPENDIX N.

APPENDIX N.

SUMMARY OF THE RETURNS MADE BY COLLECTORS OF FISHERY
WALES AND THE ISLE OF MAN

The difference between the number of boats returned in columns 5 and 6 is due partly to the same boats being contained in column 6 is not to be taken as an exhaustive enumeration of all fishing boats belonging to not included in the Tables of the Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom. For the purposes of registration, boats are divided into three classes, namely:—First Class: Boats of 15 Third Class: Boats

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BERWICK	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	May to Sept	1st class. 80	1st class, 13 2nd class, 35
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Haddock, ling, cod.	Sept. to May	2nd .. 30	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs ..	All the year	2nd .. 16	
		Lobsters ..	April to Oct.		
HOLY ISLAND ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	15th July to 1st Oct.	1st class, 3 2nd .. 7	1st class, 1 2nd .. 20
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Haddock, cod, ling, plaice.	15th Oct. to 30th Jan.	2nd .. 20	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd .. 20	
NORTH SUNDER- LAND.	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st June to 30th Sept.	1st class, 300 2nd .. 45	1st class, 4 2nd .. 29 1 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice.	1st Oct. to 31st May.	2nd .. 13	
	<i>Traps</i>	Crabs } Lobsters }	All the year	2nd .. 13	
BEADNEIL ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	15th June to 30th Sept.	1st class, 2 2nd .. 4	1st class, 2 2nd .. 25
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Haddock and cod.	Oct. to 31st May.	2nd .. 11	
	<i>Pots and nets</i> ..	Crabs	All the year.	2nd	
		Lobsters	Jan. to 30th June		

APPENDIX N.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE SEA FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND DURING THE YEAR 1899.

engaged in more than one fishery, and partly to boats from other ports having used the station. The information the ports or fishing villages of England and Wales; but it includes a large number of unregistered boats

tons and upwards; Second Class: Boats of less than 15 tons, navigated otherwise than by oars only. navigated by oars only.

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Fine weather prevailed, allowing boats to get to sea.	Five steam boats landed fish one day, and one continued to land her catches for a fortnight.
"	"	"		The line fishing during the year was a complete failure, especially for haddock. Several steam trawlers landed catches of fish.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Bad during the spring, rendering fishing impossible.	The fishing on the whole is carried out under difficulties owing to a bad harbour. On many occasions in bad weather boats are unable to get off. For instance, they were only able to get off on nine occasions in December.
"	Average	Average.		
"	"	"		
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Very fine generally.	Herring season has been very good for the fishermen. The exceptional high prices were owing to the scarcity of herrings further north.
"	Average	Average	Favourable in general. Occasional strong westerly winds off the land with smooth water.	The line fishing at this station is on an average in quantity and prices, but the fish in general is very small compared to what it was in former years. It has been small for two or three years.
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.	Fine weather generally.	Crabs and lobsters have been very good in quality and prices, but have been scarcer than in other years. Possibly owing to the quiet weather.
"	Average.	Average		
Average	Average	Above average.	Very fine.	The price of herrings has not been so high for several years. Haddock are getting very scarce at this station, and small. Cod are about the same as usual.
Below average.	Below average.	Average.	Fine with exception of occasional gale from the west with smooth sea which did not interfere with the line fishing. Favourable with few exceptions.	
Average	Average	"		Crabs were very plentiful the first part of the year, but fell off during the summer and back end.
	"	"		Lobsters are only caught occasionally in the crab pots.

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NEWTON	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	July to Sept.	2nd class, 4	2nd class, 14 4 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod	Jan. to March	2nd " 6	
		Haddock ..	Nov. to Dec.	2nd " 4	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to June and Sept. to Nov.	2nd " 6	
CRASTER	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	28th June to 10th Sept.	1st class, 20 2nd " 7	1st class, 2 2nd " 27
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, haddock, codlings, &c.	All the year	2nd " 15	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs ..	8th Feb. to 30th Aug.	2nd " 15	
		Lobsters ..	"	"	
	<i>Stop nets</i>	Turbot ..	1st Aug. to 11th Oct.	2nd " 15	
BOULMER	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	15th June to 15th Sept.	1st class, 1	1st class, 1 2nd " 19
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and haddock.	1st Oct. to 20th April.	2nd " 9	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	1st March to 1st June.	2nd " 11	
HAUXLEY	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and haddock.	Jan. to May and Oct. to Dec.	2nd class, 6 3rd " 1	2nd class, 8 3rd " 13 13 unregd.
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs ..	1st March to 30th May.	2nd " 6 3rd " 3	
		Lobsters ..	All the year		
NEWEIGGIN ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	July to Sept.	1st class, 4 2nd " 6	1st class, 1 2nd " 92 3rd " 3 3 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Haddock, cod, and whiting.	Sept. to July	2nd " 23	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	Sept. to July	2nd " 13	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.		11.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	Herring fishing appears to be going up again.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		Line fishing better as regards cod, both in quantity and quality.
Below average.	Average	Average		
Above average.	Above Average	Above average.		Crab and lobster fishing also better.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Very stormy through April and early part of May; remainder of year moderate.	The catch of herrings was below the average; the price was good, being nearly 9s. per cwt. for the season.
"	"	Average		There are several good curing houses here, which will probably account for this.
"	"	"		The catches of other classes of fish have been below the average.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below	Good	Good	Moderate weather for all kinds of fish and pots.	There were only 12 cwt. of herrings landed at this station during the season as there are no merchants to buy them. Haddock and cod not so plentiful as in former seasons. A very good season for lobsters and crabs.
"	"	"		
Average		"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Unfavourable.	All other boats not shown working are engaged at salmon trout fishing from 1st June to 14th September. Line fishing seems at present declining.
"	"	"	Very unsettled.	
"	Above average.	"	Favourable.	
Above average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable; quantity of pots lost.	
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	Crab and lobster fishing is now carried on all the year, except during August.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BLYTH	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Ling., cod, haddock, skate, and mackerel.	All the year, except for mackerel.	2nd class, 4	} 2nd class, 4 3rd " 1
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	1st June to 31st Aug.	3rd " 1	
CULLERBOATS ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, haddock, whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 10	} 2nd class, 70
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	20th March to 30th Aug.	2nd " 60	
NORTH SHIELDS	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice, turbot, soles, and whiting.	All the year	1st class, Steam, 80.	} 1st class, steam, 100 2nd class, 20
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	End of May to end of Sept.	1st class, 268	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling ..	All the year	1st class—Steam, 31	
		Skate and halibut.	March to June	Sailing, 42	
		Haddock and whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 20	
SUNDERLAND ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Cod, ling ..	15th June to Sept.	1st class, Steam, 7.	} 1st class—Steam, 7 2nd class, 37 3rd " 6
		Haddock ..	10th May to July.	"	
		Soles, turbot, and plaice.	Sept. to Mar.	"	
	<i>Inshore</i> ..	Oodling and haddock.	June to Sept.	2nd class, 12	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	June to Sept.	2nd " 10	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling ..	June to Sept.	1st class, Steam, 1	
		Haddock ..	May to Feb.	2nd class, 13	
		Skate ..	July to Feb.	"	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd " 6	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Generally favourable.	The fish taken during the season (1899) was about the same as last year except that more crabs have been obtained this year. No herrings have been landed here during the year.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable generally.	Both white and shell fish have been scarce during 1899.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Favourable.	Good supplies of trawl fish were landed during the year. The supply of line fish was below the average, many of the steam liners having given up line fishing for trawling. The quantity of herrings landed was exceptionally small. Prices, however were exceedingly good.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	Average		
Average	"	"		
Below Average.	"	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average	Weather satisfactory, few complaints amongst the fishermen.	The variation of prices each day that fish has been landed has been considerable: this is chiefly owing to the vessels very often going to the Tyne, thus causing disappointment to buyers; sometimes when a good quantity has been landed there have been very few buyers, and at times when the boats have not come here there have been very many buyers, hence the prices have been affected. The state of the fisheries satisfactory.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HARTLEPOOL ..	<i>Trawling—Deep Sea</i> ..	Cod, ling, haddock, plaice, soles, turbot, and fish of all kinds.	All the year	1st class, Steam, 17.	<div> <div>1st class, 13</div> <div>Steam, 42</div> <div>Sailing, 42</div> <div>2nd class, 58</div> <div>3rd " 34</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st June to 31st Oct.	1st class, 40 2nd " 40	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, halibut, turbot, and skate.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 5 2nd class, 18 3rd " 18	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to Aug.	2nd " 10 3rd " 10	
	<i>Push nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	March to Sept.	—	
REDCAR ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Haddock and codling.	All the year	2nd class, 23	<div> <div>2nd class, 57</div> </div>
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs ..	30th March to 31st July.	2nd " 18	
		Lobsters ..	"	"	
STAITHES ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	24th June to 20th Sept.	2nd class, 40	<div> <div>1st class, 4</div> <div>2nd " 123</div> </div>
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, halibut, haddock, skate.	30th Sept. to 1st March.	1st " 2 2nd " 32	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, and lobsters.	1st Feb. to 31st August.	2nd " 50	
WHITBY ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	July to Oct.	1st class, 60 2nd " 115	<div> <div>2nd class, 65</div> </div>
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, halibut, ling, skate, haddock, whiting, &c.	Haddock, April to July; other kinds all the year.	2nd class, 30	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs .. Lobsters }	March to June	2nd " 30 3rd " 10	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Very good, on the whole most favourable.	The general condition of fishing has been very good during the year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Moderate	Good.	Average		The New Steam Fishing Company have increased the supply which has brought more buyers, consequently better prices. They have in every way been a success.
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather stormy throughout the year and greatly affected shell fishing.	Fishing during the year for this station has been much below the average owing to the state of the weather.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Bad weather affected latter part of herring fishing.	General condition of fishing has been good.
Below average.	Average	"	Bad.	
Average	"	Average	Good.	
Below average.	"	Above average.	Weather against herring fishing for class of boats used at this port during many days in season.	The great falling off in herring fishing I attribute to the very bad state of the entrance to harbour and to no tug being available during greater part of season; a great many boats remain in port as there is no tug to tow them out. Other fishing by cobbles was as usual.
"	"	"		
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, haddock, and other kinds.	All the year	2nd class, 1	2nd class, 5 3rd " 3
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Aug. to 30th Sept.	2nd " 1	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs and lobsters.	1st Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd " 3 3rd " 3	
SCARBOROUGH ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Cod, turbot, brill, soles, plaice, skate, haddock.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 48 Sailing, 8	1st class— Steam, 18 Sailing, 30 2nd class, 60
	<i>Inshore</i> ..	Soles, turbot	July to Sept.	1st class— Steam, 17	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	July to Nov.	1st class, 767 2nd " 20	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, halibut, haddock, and skate.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 4 Sailing, 33 2nd class, 50	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	March to Aug.	2nd " 60	
FILEY	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st July to 15th Nov.	2nd class, 5	1st class, 9 2nd " 41
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, haddock, &c.	All the year	1st " 22 2nd " 36	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	20th Feb. to 30th June.	2nd " 18	
FLAMBOROUGH ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	2nd Aug. to 8th Oct.	2nd class, 8	2nd class, 90 61 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling and haddock.	All the year	2nd " 40	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	4th April to 31st Aug.	2nd " 82	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
I.	2.	3.	10.	11.
Average	Good	Good	Moderate, and in-shore fishing very good.	All inshore fishing, and, on the whole, very good fishing during the season.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Storms in January, February, November and December interfered with trawling and line-fishing. Calm weather in August prevented herring boats from working, and caused them to miss the main shoal of herrings which passed the port some distance off. In latter part of October stormy weather broke up drift fishing.	All kinds of fish have been scarce throughout the year, much of the scarcity being owing to the unsuitable weather. The quantity of lobsters landed was again affected by the close season. The herring season was not a very good one on account of weather. Sailing trawling is about done at this port. A new Steam Trawling Company is, however, about to start operations with a share capital of £40,000.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Crabs, average.	"	"	Favourable, and good catches.	The herring fishing was very good, both in quality and price; better than past years. On the whole about the same as past years.
Lobsters, below average.				
Average				
Average	Average	Average	Favourable, and average catches.	" " " "
"	"	"	" " "	" " " "
Average	Average	Average	On the whole, fairly favourable.	The close time for crabs and lobsters has resulted in a great increase in the takes during the season. Other kinds of fishing are favourable.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Plaice, thorn-backs, brill.	1st Mar. to 27th Sept.	2nd class 35	1st class, 4 2nd " 70 70 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	16th Aug. to 1st Dec.	1st " 278 2nd " 38	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, haddock, plaice.	All the year	1st " 5 2nd " 20	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	6th April to 28th June.	2nd " 12	
	<i>Shrimp nets along shore.</i>	Shrimps ..	6th April to 28th Dec.	—	
HORNSEA ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class 6	3rd class, 10 10 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod ..	Oct. to Mar.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Whelks ..	Oct. to Mar.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Shove nets</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	March to Aug.	3rd " 7	
HULL ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Haddock, plaice, cod, ling, halibut, soles, turbot, brill, &c., &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 385	1st class—Steam, 385
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Halibut, skate, torsk, cod, ling, haddock, &c., &c.	Mar. to Oct.	1st class—Steam, 8	
GRIMSBY ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, turbot, brill, haddock, skate, whiting, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 379 Sailing, 86	1st class—Steam, 430 Sailing, 86
	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	1st Aug. to 30th Nov.	1st class—Steam, 30 Sailing, 250	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, halibut, ling, skate, and haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 51 Sailing, 20	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	All the year	1st class, 20	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Whelks ..	All the year		
		Crabs ..	Feb. to Sept.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	2nd " 7	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	The fishing for the year has been fairly good, fewer boats were engaged crabbing. Owing to exceptionally fine weather boats were placed at the disposal of visitors, which was more remunerative. The herring fishing was good, the second class boats belonging to the port obtaining good catches of inshore or bay herrings. A new departure from the old order took place this year, the Scotch, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft boats landing herrings at this port, 278 of such boats having called; it is probable that it will be continued. Shrimping has been more productive this year than usual owing to fine weather.
Above average.	"	Above average.		
"	"	Average		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"	Good.	The weight of wet fish has been a quarter more than in 1898. Number of crabs landed has been more than doubled. The yearly receipts have been more than double what they were in 1898.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	The weather for the year has been remarkably good. Very little damage, and consequently very little loss of life.	It will be noticed that the sailing smacks sailing from Hull have all practically disappeared. There are some half score laid up awaiting purchasers. The great bulk have been sold to foreigners, whilst a few of the largest and best have been sold for coasting. A considerable quantity of the fish caught by Hull steam trawlers is conveyed in cutters to London direct.
About average.	Average of uniform good quality.	Above average.		
"	"	"	Fairly good all the year.	All kinds of fish have made fairly good prices during the year, notably the herring. The loss of life last year was only 21 from all causes which is a very small percentage. The sailing smacks are fast leaving Grimsby, 128 being sold, &c., during the year.
Increase	Average	Good		
Decrease	Very good	High		
Increase	Fairly good.	"		
Short decrease.	Good	Average		
"	"	"		
"	Very good	High		
Small increase.	Average	Average		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BOSTON	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Cod, haddock, hake, halibut, ling, plaice, soles, turbot, &c.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 30 Sailing, 7	1st class— Steam, 30 Sailing, 7 2nd class, 40 3rd " 36 about 36 unregd.
	<i>Stow nets</i>	Sprats ..	Nov. to Mar.	1st class, 3 2nd " 4	
	<i>Raking¹ and dredging.</i>	Mussels ..	Aug. to May	1st " 2 2nd " 35 3rd " 24	
	<i>Raking</i>	Cockles ..	All the year	1st " 2 2nd " 20 3rd " 29	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year, but mostly from Apr. to Sept.	2nd " 24	
	<i>Pots</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	1st " 1	
LYNN	<i>Trawling—</i> Inshore ..	Soles, plaice and skate.	Mar. to Oct.	2nd class, 63 3rd " 3	1st class, 27 2nd " 81 3rd " 6
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to Mar.	1st " 4 2nd " 1	
	<i>Seines</i>	Smelts ..	April to Aug.	3rd " 3	
	<i>Stop nets</i>	Sprats ..	Nov. to Mar.	1st " 5	
	<i>Raking and Dredging.</i>	Mussels ..	Sept. to April	2nd " 8	
	<i>Pots</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	1st " 24	
	<i>Raking and hand nets.</i>	Cockles ..	All the year	2nd " 8	
	<i>By hand</i>	Periwinkles	Mar. to Oct.	1st " 2	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps and prawns.	All the year	2nd " 62	
	<i>Trawling—</i> Inshore ..	Soles, turbot, plaice, skate, &c.	April to Sept.	1st class— Steam, 1	
WELLS	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, codling, plaice, &c.	—	3rd class, 30	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 1 2nd class, 10 3rd " 30 30 unregd.
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	May to Aug.	1st " 1	
	<i>Raking</i>	Mussels . cockle	All the year	—	
	<i>Pots</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd class 10	
	<i>Horse nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	Summer months.	—	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	The stormy weather last January caused the boats to lay up for several days. Since then the weather has been rather favourable. The fisheries in the Wash were but little affected by the weather.	The Deep Sea Company's and other steam trawlers fishing out of Boston have had a good year : most of the boats brought in good catches, the fish being in very fair condition when landed, consequently the prices were generally favourable to the owners. One steam trawler was sold and left the port, but two others, much larger and with more modern appliances were added to the fleet. A further increase is expected. The sprat season was a complete failure. The mussel fishery was entered into by a good many fishermen who have done fairly well. Mussels a fair size but there is no doubt, is owing to the restrictions placed upon the fishermen by the Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee against the taking of small mussels. Cockles not so plentiful and very small. Shrimping and prawning, very fair catches more particularly prawns (pink shrimps) ; prices good. Whelks rather plentiful, prices better.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	"		
Average	Average	"		
"	"	"	The weather has been favourable for the several methods of fishing during the year 1899.	Fishing generally good.
Below average	Average	Above average.		
Above average.	"	Below average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	"	Below average.		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	Below average.	"		
Above average.	Average	Above average		
Below average.	"	"		
Boat not fishing.			Generally good with the exception of January, September and December, when the boats could not get out for some days.	No trawling or dredging has taken place, and very little line fishing, the whelks and mussels forming the chief industry. Four new boats have been registered during the year to carry on the whelk fishing. No periwinkles gathered now.
Below Average.	Average	Average		
Boat has not been out.				
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BLAKENEY .. (Morston.)	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Brill, cod, plaice, soles, thornbacks, &c.	April to Aug.	2nd class, 1	<div> <div>1st class, 1</div> <div>2nd " 11</div> <div>3rd " 5</div> <div>5 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Soles, dabs, thornbacks, codling, &c.	April to Dec.	2nd " 1 3rd " 5	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	April to Oct.	1st " 1 2nd " 9	
	<i>Raking</i> ..	Mussels ..	All the year	—	
	<i>By hand</i> ..	Cockles ..	"	—	
SHERINGHAM ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	9th Oct. to 25th Oct.	2nd class, 10	<div> <div>1st class, 4</div> <div>2nd " 68</div> <div>3rd " 5</div> <div>5 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod ..	18th Oct. to 20th March.	2nd " 63 3rd " 5	
		Plaice ..	13th Aug. to 20th Aug.	2nd " 63 3rd " 5	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd " 65 3rd " 5	
		Crabs, lobsters	22nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	1st " 4 2nd " 65 3rd " 5	
BROMER ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	10th Oct. to 28th Nov.	2nd class, 16 3rd " 23	<div> <div>2nd class, 31</div> <div>3rd " 44</div> <div>44 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Plaice ..	1st July to 25th Aug.	2nd " 9	
		Cod ..	28th Oct. to 9th April.	2nd " 16 3rd " 14	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Whelks ..	1st Nov. to 28th May.	2nd " 4	
		Crabs, lobsters	20th Mar. to 30th Nov.	2nd " 31 3rd " 44	
YARMOUTH ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, turbot, plaice, cod, haddock.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 16 Sailing, at first, 144 later 60.	<div> <div>1st class— Steam, 36 Sailing, 238</div> <div>2nd class, 95</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	End of Mar. to beginning of July. Aug. to Dec.	1st class— Steam, 6 Sailing, 55 1st Steam 24 Sailing 372	
		Mackerel ..	Sept. and Oct.	1st class 6	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	March to Oct.	2nd " 95	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	Inshore trawling has not improved. Line fishing up to the average. Oyster dredging has not improved. The mussel industry fell off during 1899 owing to the lays becoming thin; they are now filled up but it will be some time before the mussels are fit for the market. The cockle industry is up to the average
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"	Favourable.	The general condition of fishing at Sheringham has been slightly better than last year One boat and two men were lost in February.
Above average.	Average	Average		
Below average.	Below average.	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Weather generally favourable.	Herring fishing was very good, but only occasionally resorted to. Cod fishing was below the average. Many boats not employed. Men working ashore. Whelk fishing below the average. Crab and lobster fishing very good. No shrimping resorted to during the year. Many of the Cromer fishermen are employed ashore on Cromer extension works, and the new pier now under construction.
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Fine, suitable for trawling.	The weather for 1899 was generally good and suitable for all kinds of fishing. The trawl fishing for sailing vessels was again very bad and the number of vessels is rapidly diminishing. All the smacks belonging to Hewett & Co. (the largest owners of smacks out of Yarmouth), were laid up for the greater part of the year owing to their being unremunerative. The autumn Herring fishing was very successful, very much above the average, the great demand from the Continent keeping up the prices, and the fine weather prevailing enabled the boats to keep on fishing; consequently the catch was larger. In Herring fishing, boats propelled by steam are rapidly taking the place of sailing boats.
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	Above average.		
Average	"	"	Fine.	
	"	"	Fine.	

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
LOWESTOFT ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Turbot, soles, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class, 520	<div> <div>1st class, 483</div> <div>2nd " 20</div> <div>3rd " 31</div> <div>40 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Mar. to July 1st Oct. to 11th Dec.	1st " 273	
		Mackerel ..	1st May to 1st July, 1st Sept. to 14th Nov.	1st " 60	
		Sprats ..	1st Nov. to end of Dec.	2nd " 16 3rd " 30	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, skate, haddock.	May, June, Oct., and Nov.	2nd " 14	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	Feb. to Nov.	2nd " 28 3rd " 30	
SOUTHWOLD ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles and dabs.	June to Oct. a few soles in November.	2nd class, 100	<div> <div>2nd class, 180</div> <div>180 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	March to June Sept. and Oct.	2nd " 50	
		Sprats ..	Oct. to Jan.	2nd " 70	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and skate	Nov. to Jan.	2nd " 80	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	Mar. to Sept.	2nd 100	
THORPE ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles and plaice.	June to Nov.	3rd class, 10	<div> <div>3rd class, 10</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings and sprats.	Jan. to Dec.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Sept.	3rd " 10	
	<i>Nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	June to Sept.	3rd " 10	
ALDEBURGH ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles ..	30th March to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 3 3rd " 12	<div> <div>1st class, 5</div> <div>2nd " 10</div> <div>3rd " 41</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Feb. to June and Oct.	2nd " 10 3rd 24	
		Sprats ..	Middle of Oct. to middle of Jan.	2nd " 10 3rd " 30	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod ..	Oct. to Jan.	1st " 5 2nd " 10 3rd " 10	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	Feb. to Sept.	2nd " 2 3rd " 5	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS: by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Above average.	Favourable for all kinds of fishing, especially for trawling and drift net fishing.	There has not been any falling off in any branch of the fisheries in respect of number of craft engaged, while it has been a record fishing in the drift branch, both in the catches and prices. The losses of nets and property in gale of April, 1899, were very heavy. One boat was lost with all hands, but all these losses occurred while the boats were at the western fishery.
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	Good average.		
Average	"	Average		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"	Generally fair.	The fishing during the year has been good, with the exception of sprats, which have been scarce in comparison with previous years.
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Good.	Crabs, lobsters, soles and plaice fishing very good. Sprats and herrings scarce but prices very good. No line fishing carried out. Shrimps of average quality and price.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Fair.	
Above average.	Average	Average	Good.	
Average.	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Fine generally.	Best season known for years for soles. Cod very scarce. Sprats fetching a high price. Shrimps of a very fine quality and sold well locally
Below average.	"	"	Easterly winds the beginning of the year and bad weather in December greatly affected the fishing.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average	"	"	Fine.	

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HARWICH ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Small dabs and plaice.	All the year	2nd class, 30 3rd " 15	1st class, 5 2nd " 35 3rd " 32 38 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and haddock.	Sept. to May	1st " 7	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mullet and bass.	June to Sept.	3rd " 7	
	<i>Stow nets</i>	Sprats ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd " 4	
	<i>Trotting</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd " 20	
	<i>Hoop nets</i>	Lobsters ..	April to Sept.	2nd " 15 3rd " 20	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps, prawns. Periwinkles, cockles and mussels.	April to Sept. April to Sept.	2nd " 50 to 60. 3rd " 10	
BRIGHTLINGSEA	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Flat fish ..	All the year	2nd class, 12	1st class, 41 2nd " 50 3rd " 5
	<i>Stow nets</i>	Sprats ..	1st Nov. to 28th Feb.	1st " 18 2nd " 28	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	All the year	1st " 15	
		Mussels ..	All the year	2nd " 16	
		Escallops ..	1st Jan. to 31st March.	1st " 10	
	<i>Lines</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	3rd " 5	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps ..	15th April to 30th Sept.	2nd " 3	
BURNHAM (Essex.) ..	<i>By hand</i>	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	—	1st class, 10 2nd " 62 3rd " 6 6 unregd.
	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles and plaice.	All the year	2nd class, 6	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Plaice and codling.	1st June to 1st Sept.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Stop nets</i>	Plaice ..	1st May to 1st Sept.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Stow nets</i>	Sprats ..	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	1st " 6 2nd " 5	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	4th Aug. to 1st May.	1st " 5 2nd " 64 3rd " 6	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps ..	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd " 5 3rd " 3	
	<i>Seines</i>	Whitebait ..	All the year	3rd " 2	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.		
			10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Favourable.	Deep sea fishing has been, on the whole, favourable. Inshore fishery, especially shrimping, has fallen off considerably. The shrimping season has been comparatively a failure, the lowest ever known, entailing great loss on fishermen and buyers. Whelks and other shell fish not so good as past seasons.
Above average.	"	"	} Generally favourable.	
Below average.	"	Average		
—	—	—		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Strong winds.	
"	"	Average	Windy.	
"	"	Above average.	} Favourable.	
"	"	Average		
Average	Average	Average	} Favourable, both deep sea and inshore.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		} Favourable on the whole.
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below Average.	} Generally favourable.	The general condition of the several fisheries may be stated as fair, with the exception of the oyster fisheries which was very good.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Above average.	Above average.		
"	Average	Average		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SOUTHEEND ..	Trawling	Plaice ..	Oct. to March	2nd class, 3	1st class, 2 2nd " 14
	Seines	Whitebait ..	In summer	2nd .. 5	
	Stow nets	Whitebait ..	In winter	2nd .. 5	
		Sprats ..	Oct. to March	1st .. 2 2nd .. 7	
	By hand . . .	Oysters, mus- sels.	Sept. to April	—	
		Cockles, peri- winkles.	All the year	2nd class, 2	
LEIGH	Seines	Whitebait ..	May to Aug.	3rd class, 5	2nd class, 73 3rd .. 40 40 un- registered.
	Stow nets . . .	Whitebait ..	Sept. to May	2nd .. 12	
		Sprats ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd .. 20	
	Dredging and picking.	Oysters ..	Aug. to Dec.	2nd .. 6	
		Mussels ..	All the year	3rd .. 5	
	Shrimp nets and trawling.	Shrimps ..	All the year	2nd .. 73	
	Raking and pick- ing by hand at low water.	Cockles .. Periwinkles	All the year	3rd .. 40	
TILBURY	Stow nets	Whitebait ..	31st Oct. to 31st July.	3rd class, 1	None.
	Trawling	Shrimps ..	All the year	2nd .. 3	
		Plaice ..			
LONDON— Shadwell ..	Trawling— Deep sea ..	Haddock, plaice, tur- bot, soles, cod, oysters.	All the year	Steam carriers, 12	None.
LONDON— Billingsgate ..	Trawling— Deep sea ..	Haddock, plaice, whi- ting, cod.	All the year	Steam carriers, 26	None.

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Weather has not materially affected the several methods of fishing.	Oysters, particularly natives, have declined somewhat owing to new sewage works at Southend, which are said to affect quality and cause typhoid. Most of the fish caught is arranged for at fixed prices during year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	Weather does not affect this kind of fishing as the men are on standing wages.	The season of 1899 has been very good as regards weather, quantity, quality, and average prices. The demand for oysters, mussels, cockles, and winkles, has been very good, with average prices. Shrimping has been above the average as to quantity, but with average prices. Several 2nd class boats have been sold and condemned, and several new 3rd class boats have replaced them. 2nd class boats shewn against whitebait, sprats and oysters are included in the 73 against shrimps, as they take up shrimping when the season for the above is over.
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"	Very good.	
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"	Fine.	The fishing in the river has been the average, but less has been landed at this station.
Below average.	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Short supply during November and December owing to bad weather at sea.	

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
GRAVESEND ..	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	All the year	2nd class, 25	} 2nd class, 25 11 unregd. }
	<i>Slow nets</i> ..	Sprats ..	Nov., Dec., Jan	2nd " 10	
QUEENBOROUGH	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles, plaice, dabs.	May to Oct.	2nd class, 8	} 2nd class, 8 3rd " 3 3 unregd. }
	<i>Line fishing (trotting.)</i> ..	Whelks ..	Sept. to May	2nd " 4	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Whitebait ..	April to Oct.	3rd " 8	
	<i>Slow nets</i> ..	Sprats ..	Nov. to March	2nd " 4	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	Sept. to May	2nd " 1	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	May to Nov.	2nd " 5	
FAVERSHAM— East Swale ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles and plaice.	All the year	1st class, 1 2nd " 19 3rd " 6	} 1st class, 1 2nd " 19 3rd " 6 }
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Sprats ..	1st Nov. to 28th Feb.	1st " 1 2nd " 6	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	1st Nov. to 30th April.	1st " 1 2nd " 19 3rd " 6	
		Mussels ..	All the year	2nd " 19 3rd " 6	
	<i>Trotting</i> ..	Whelks ..	All the year	3rd " 6	
	<i>Beam nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	All the year	1st " 1 2nd " 19 3rd " 6	
	<i>Raking</i> ..	Cockles ..	All the year	3rd " 6	
	<i>Picking by hand</i> ..	Periwinkles	All the year		
WHITSTABLE ..	<i>Slow nets</i> ..	Sprats ..	1st Nov. to end of Feb.	1st class, 1 2nd " 1	} 1st class, 11 2nd " 81 }
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters (native).	1st Sept. to 12th May.	1st " 11 2nd " 76	
		Oysters (foreign).	All the year		
		Mussels ..	1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	2nd class 6	
	<i>Dredging and trotting.</i> ..	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd class, 3	
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Shrimps ..	1st April to 31st Dec.	2nd " 5	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Fine.	Shrimp trawling about on average from Greenhithe to Canvey Island.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"	Good, except first part; strong winds.	Fish scarce but good quality.
Fair.	Good	Good		
Indifferent	Poor	Average		Fish very scarce and in poor condition.
Average	Good	"		Very good amount of spat this year.
"	"	"		
"	Average	"	Very good season.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		Fair condition
Fair	"	"		Fish in very good condition.
"	"	"		Very good condition.
—	—	—	Fine	
Below average.	Average	Above average.		The whole of the boats, with the exception of the shrimpers, are employed during the year dredging for oysters. There have been no sprats landed this year. The oyster dredging very good but not so good as last year.
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		A fair quantity of mussels landed for manure, but price is low.
Below average.	Average	Above average.		Shrimping has been continued up to the end of the year, but very small quantities taken. One 1st class boat was run down at sea and lost, and several boats have been condemned and broken up.
"	"	Average		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MARGATE ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Plaice, soles, skate.	March to Nov.	2nd class, 2	2nd class, 6 3rd " 52 59 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Sept. to Dec.	3rd " 40	
		Mackerel ..	Aug. to Nov.	3rd " 12	
		Sprats ..	Nov. to Feb.	3rd " 30	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod ..	Oct. to Jan.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Stow nets</i> ..	Sprats ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd " 4	
	<i>Lines and pots</i> ..	Whelks ..	March to Nov.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs and lobsters.	May to Sept.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Trawl nets and shove nets.</i>	Shrimps ..	April to Sept.	2nd " 8	
BROADSTAIRS ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Sept. to Nov.	2nd class, 2	2nd class, 2 3rd " 22 24 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	1st May to 30th June, Sept. to Oct.	2nd " 1	
		Sprats ..	Nov. to Dec.	2nd " 2	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, &c. ..	Aug. to Nov.	3rd " 22	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd " 5	
	<i>Shove nets</i> ..	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	—	
RAMSGATE ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, plaice, turbot, cod, &c.	All the year	1st class, 186 2nd " 3	1st class, 186 2nd " 17 3rd " 12 18 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	—	—	
		Mackerel ..	8th Sept. to 9th Nov.	1st class, 7 2nd " 24	
		Sprats ..	Dec.	3rd " 12	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd class, 5	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Weather affected trawl fishing, as on a good many days there was hardly wind enough to trawl.	Plaice very scarce
Average	Above average.	"		
"	Average	"		
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"	Favourable at times. Favourable. Fish scarce. Favourable. Fair. Fish plentiful. Very fine. Favourable.	Shrimps hardly plentiful enough to meet the demand. The fishing at this station for the year 1899 in general, has been the same as last year with regards to quantity and price; but there were three boat-shorter last year than in 1898. Crabs and lobsters slightly improved from last year.
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Above average.	Average	Average		
Average	Above average.	Above average.		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	Average	Average		
—	—	—	Strong winds during January and February impeded fishing. Favourable rest of year.	There appears a slight falling off of each kind of fish during the year, as compared with previous years, but good value was realised. The drifters for herrings and mackerel did not stay at this port this year, as there were no signs of any fish.
—	—	—		
—	—	—		
Below average.	Average.	Average.	Favourable.	The sprat fishing this year was a failure. Usual conditions.

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
DEAL	<i>Drift net fishing..</i>	Herrings ..	Oct.	3rd class, 20	3rd class, 82 81 unregd.
		Sprats ..	1st Nov. to 15th March.	3rd " 32	
	<i>Line fishing ..</i>	Cod and whiting.	1st Oct. to 31st March.	3rd " 82	
WALMER	<i>Drift net fishing..</i>	Herrings ..	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class 18	2nd class, 3 3rd " 67 67 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	1st May to 31st Oct.	2nd " 3	
		Sprats ..	1st Nov. to 31st March.	3rd " 16	
	<i>Line fishing ..</i>	Whiting and cod.	1st Nov. to 31st March.	3rd " 30	
	<i>Seines</i>	All kinds ..	All the year.	3rd " 3	
KINGSDOWN ..	<i>Drift net fishing..</i>	Herrings ..	April to Nov.	2nd class 3 3rd " 21	2nd class, 3 3rd " 30
		Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	2nd " 3 3rd " 21	
		Sprats ..	Nov. to March	3rd " 21	
	<i>Seines</i>	Various ..	June to Sept.	3rd " 9	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	May to Aug.	3rd " 3	
DOVER	<i>Trawling—Deep sea ..</i>	Turbot, brill	All the year	1st class, 18	1st class, 18 2nd " 5 3rd " 2
		Soles, plaice	All the year	1st " 18	
		Whiting ..	All the year	1st " 18	
	<i>Drift net fishing..</i>	Herrings ..	Sept. to Dec.	2nd " 5	
		Mackerel ..	Sept. to Dec.	2nd " 5	
		Sprats ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd " 5 3rd " 2	
	<i>Line fishing ..</i>	Cod	Oct. to March	1st " 5 2nd " 5 3rd " 2	
		Whiting ..	Oct. to March	1st " 5 2nd " 5 3rd " 2	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	May to July	2nd " 3	
		Herrings ..	May to July	3rd " 2	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	The weather has not affected the fishing materially.	Only a small quantity of herrings were caught, and the sprats were much under the average in quantity until the two last days of the year. The catches of cod and whiting have also been less than usual, but no cause can be assigned. There are no boats on this station now fitted with seines for mackerel
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable, hence decrease of fish in general.	Strong winds and thick weather, also the sinking of the steam ship "Patria," off this station, made it very difficult for drift nets.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Below average.	Below average.	Unfavourable.	The herring catch this year is about the average; the catches of mackerel, sprats, crabs, and lobsters have much improved; the weather generally has been more favourable for the fishing.
Above average.	"	Average	Favourable.	
"	Average	Above average.		
Below average.	"	Average		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	"	"	Favourable.	Several 1st class boats were laid up for several months, partly on account of difficulty in getting men with certifi- cates to go in them, and partly on account of work being easily obtained at Admiralty Harbour Works. One 1st class boat sunk at end of the year.
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.		
			10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Stormy weather in January, February, and December, impeded all fishing; rest of year weather generally favourable, excepting occasional strong winds, which kept boats in harbour 40 days during year. Several days in June and July light winds and calms prevented trawlers fishing. No casualties.	Much smaller catches of trawl fish of all kinds. The light winds during the summer prevented boats trawling. Fair catches of whiting in October and November. Other sorts about average catches.
"	"	"		
"	Above average.	Above average.		No boats fishing for herring. The herring landed were caught in mackerel nets.
Above average.	Average	Average		Mackerel.—Fair catches in May, June, July, September, and October, small takes in November and December by three Folkestone boats.
Below average.	"	"		Sprats.—Good catches in January. Small takes in February, November, and December, brought good prices for bait for whiting, &c.
Cod below average.	"	"		Line Fishing.—Smaller catches of cod through season. Ray, conger, and dogfish takes below average. Good catches of whiting in December, average takes in other months.
Ray, conger, dogfish, &c., below average.	"	Above average.		
Whiting below average.	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		Whelks.—Smaller takes all through the year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		Crabs and Lobsters.—Large takes of small fish in pots inshore during summer. On lines and in trawls some good ones were caught.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Average		Fair season, and prices ruled fair.
"	"	"	Fair. Water muddy.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Weather fair fishing.	On the average the fishing has been good.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WINCHELSEA ..	<i>Kettle nets</i> ..	Mackerel ..	1st April to 31st July	—	
		Herrings ..	1st April to 31st July.	—	
		Cod	1st April to 31st July.	—	
		Plaice ..	1st April to 31st July.	—	
	<i>Shrimp nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	All the year	—	
HASTINGS.. ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Turbot, brill, soles, plaice, gurnard, dabs, flounders.	When not engaged in drifting.	1st class — Steam, 3 Sailing, 25 2nd class, 44	2nd class, 45 3rd " 20 20 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Oct to 25th Dec.	2nd " 45 3rd " 10	
		Mackerel ..	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd " 40 3rd " 10	
		Sprats ..	15th Dec. to 1st Feb.	3rd " 10	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting and cod.	1st Sept. to 25th Dec.	3rd " 20	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	25th May to Aug.	3rd " 6	
EASTBOURNE ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Plaice, &c. ..	15th March to 31st May.	1st class, 3	1st class, 5 2nd " 27 3rd " 2 7 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	15th Oct. to 16th Nov.	2nd " 28 3rd " 2	
		Sprats ..	7th Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd " 1	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, whiting ray.	1st Oct. to 31st Jan.	3rd " 1	
	<i>Pots</i>	Whelks ..	1st Feb. to 31st Aug.	3rd " 1	
		Crabs, lobsters	1st Apr. to 31st Oct.	3rd " 1	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Below average.	Good.	The fishing during the year was good on the whole.
Average	"	Average	Good until the last part, when the weather was rather rough.	
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	Good, but the fish were very scarce.	
Above average.	Average	Average	On the whole, very good.	The fisheries are considered to be in very good condition, and have greatly improved from last year.
"	"	"	Fair.	
Average	"	Above average.	Very good.	
Below average.	"	Average	Good.	
Above average.	"	"	Very good.	
Average	"	"	Very fine.	
Above average.	Average	Average	Fairly good, and has not affected the fishing.	The fishing for 1899 has shown a slight improvement on the fishing of previous year.
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
NEWHAVEN ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Gurnard, plaice, skate, weaver, whiting, and soles.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing, 38 2nd class— Sailing, 10	2nd class, 5 3rd " 6 6 unregd.		
	<i>Inshore</i> ..	Plaice, soles, and skate.	All the year	2nd class, 10 3rd " 4			
	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	Oct. to end of Dec.	2nd " 4 3rd " 3			
		Mackerel ..	April to Dec.	2nd " 4			
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Codling ..	Oct. and Nov.	3rd " 6			
		Whiting, plaice, and dabs.	June to Sept.				
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Escallop and oysters.	Dec. to May	1st " 18			
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Lobsters ..	April to Nov.	3rd " 3			
	BRIGHTON ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Plaice, soles, and skate.	Aug. to May		2nd class, 32	1st class, 3 2nd " 54 3rd " 50 50 unregd.
		<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	1st Nov. to 1st Jan.		1st " 6 2nd " 40 3rd " 40	
Mackerel ..			May to Aug.	2nd " 50			
Sprats ..			Nov. to Jan.	3rd " 20			
<i>Line fishing</i> ..		Plaice, whiting, cod.	No regular season.	3rd " 30			
<i>Seines</i> ..		Plaice, soles, whiting.	No regular season.	3rd " 20			
SHOREHAM—Southwick ..		<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Whiting, plaice, soles, skate, gurnard, brill, and codling.	Aug. to March	1st class, 7 2nd " 21	1st class, 6 2nd " 7 3rd " 12 18 unregd.	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	1st " 6 2nd " 7 3rd " 9			
		Mackerel ..	Jan. to Aug.	1st " 2 2nd " 10			
		Sprats ..	Oct. to Nov.	3rd " 4			
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting and flat fish.	All the year	3rd " 7			
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	All the year	1st " 11			
		Escallops ..	Nov. to Feb.	1st " 11			

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable, except for line and drift net fishing in November, when it was very bad.	The fishing season has been good for trawling, and many more boats have been fishing off this station. Most of the fish are landed at Brighton.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"	Dredging has been very good, many more scallops being caught, and several more boats landing their fish here for London markets. Lobsters have been good and plentiful.	The fishing at this station during the year 1899 has been slightly better than the year 1898. A very good season for trawl fish. A fair season for herrings and mackerel.
Average	"	"		
Above average.	Average.	Above average.		
Average	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	Below average.	Suitsable.	Sprats were very productive, though they fell off in price the latter part of the season.
Average	"	Average		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Favourable on the whole. Fishing not affected.	There was about the usual quantity of fish landed in 1899. The only check on the fishing was calm weather, or S. and S.W. gales, when the boats cannot get to sea.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order)	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
WORTHING ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles and prawns.	April to Nov.	2nd class, 3	2nd " 7 3rd " 31 30 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	3rd " 25	
		Mackerel ..	May to July	2nd " 5	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and plaice	All the year	3rd " 2	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Lobsters ..	June to Sept.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Hand nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	All the year	—	
		Prawns ..	April to May Aug. to Oct.	—	
BOGNOR ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Middle of Oct. to end of Nov.	3rd class, 10	3rd class, 30 30 unregd.
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	March to Nov.	3rd " 15	
		Prawns ..	March to Dec.	3rd " 13	
	<i>Lines and trammels</i>	Plaice, cod, whiting.	—	3rd " 8	
SELSEA ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Various kinds of small fish used as bait.	All the year	2nd class, 21	2nd class, 21 3rd " 24 24 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Various ..	March to Nov.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Skate, thorn-back, &c.	All the year	2nd " 21 3rd " 12	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Various, principally used as bait.	March to Nov.	2nd " 1 3rd " 3	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd " 2 3rd " 12	
		Crabs ..	All the year	2nd " 21	
		Lobsters ..		3rd " 12	
		Prawns ..	Feb. to Dec.	2nd " 21 3rd " 24	
	<i>By hand</i> ..	Periwinkles	Sept. 1st to April 30th.	—	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Moderate.	Generally good.
Above average.	"	"	Very good.	
Average	"	"	Moderate.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Frequently boisterous and fishermen unable to launch boats.	Fishermen state that the winter season was exceptionally cold, which affected the fishing.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Very favourable.	The take of wet fish has been well above the average. Much more interest is being taken in trawling and line fishing. The take of crabs has been above the average. Prices remain the same. Lobsters have reached their usual size all the year. Prices remain the same. Prawns have been plentiful this year. Prices have kept good.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
"	Above average.	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (In Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BMSWORTH ..	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters and scallops.	1st Sept. to 30th April.	1st class, 12 2nd " 1	1st class, 13 2nd " 1 3rd " 39 39 unregd.
	<i>Spearing</i>	Eels	All the year.	3rd " 39	
	<i>Picking from the mud,</i>	Periwinkles and cockles.	1st Sept. to 30th April.	3rd " 39	
PORTSMOUTH ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles, plaice, whiting, ray, and mullet.	April to Nov.	2nd class, 30	1st class, 5 2nd " 35 3rd " 50 80 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Jan., Feb., May and June.	1st " 40	
		Mackerel ..	March to July	1st " 40	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel and herrings.	April to Nov.	2nd " 20	
	<i>Stow nets</i>	Sprats ..	Jan., Nov., and Dec.	1st " 4 2nd " 10	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Escallops ..	Jan. to April	1st " 5	
	<i>Trotting</i>	Whelks ..	Nov. and Dec.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots and trawling.</i>	Lobsters ..	May to Nov.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps and prawns.	June to Oct.	3rd " 5	
	<i>By hand</i>	Cockles ..	May to Sept.	3rd " 10	
HAMBLE RIVER..	<i>Stow nets and trawling.</i>	Sprats ..	15th Nov. to 15th Feb.	1st class, 11	1st class, 11 3rd " 17 17 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting ..	Aug. to Oct.	3rd " 9	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters and scallops.	Oct. to March	1st " 10	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	April to Oct.	1st " 10	
	<i>Hand and tow nets.</i>	Shrimps ..	—	3rd " 8	
SOUTHAMPTON ..	<i>Trawling</i>	Soles	All the year	2nd class, 18	—
		Dabs and plaice.			
		Shrimps ..			
		Sprats ..	Nov. to Jan.	2nd " 7	
	<i>Drift nets</i>	Herrings ..	Oct. to Nov.	3rd " 14	
	<i>Stow nets</i>	Sprats ..	Nov. to Jan.	1st " 10	
	<i>Trotting</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd " 2 3rd " 4 3rd " 6	
	<i>Seines, lines, and spears</i>	Eels and sprats.	All the year		

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Price.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	The size and quantity of periwinkles have increased since the close season was introduced.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Boisterous weather prevailed during the month of January and the early part of November, which interfered somewhat with the fishing; otherwise the weather was generally favourable throughout the year.	The year shows an improvement in quantity and value on 1898. This is chiefly owing to the large increase in mackerel. There is no oyster fishing carried on at the station, as the boats now sail out of Emsworth. Shrimping seems at a very low ebb, and has been for some time; good supplies, however, continue to be received by rail. Gunnery and torpedo practice continue to militate against the development to any appreciable extent of the fisheries at Spithead and in Stokes Bay.
Above average.	"	Below average		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	Below average.		
—	—	—	Moderate.	The condition of the fisheries during 1899 has been good, except dredging and line fishing, which have been fair. Crabs and lobsters are brought from the West of England and Ireland.
Below average.	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	"	"	Bad.	
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Moderate.	
Below average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Very fine all the year.	Sprats have been taken with trawls at Christchurch, Stokes Bay in shallow water, when they could not be caught with stow nets.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	Average		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	Above average.		
Average	"	Average		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CHRISTCHURCH..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles and plaice.	1st May to 31st Oct.	2nd class, 5	2nd class, 5 3rd " 28 31 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs and lobsters.	June to Sept.	3rd " 10	
		Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	3rd " 10	
POOLE	<i>Trawling—In shore</i> ..	Soles, plaice, skate, and sprats.	All the year	2nd class, 34	2nd class, 34 3rd " 73 106 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd " 23	
		Sprats ..	Winter months.	2nd " 20	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	Summer months.	3rd " 8	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	Nov. to March	2nd " 9	
	<i>Shrimp trawls</i> ..	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd " 10	
	<i>Picked from mud</i>	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	3rd " 30 (Flat bottomed boats are used.)	
SWANAGE ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting and pollack.	May to Oct.	3rd class, 8	3rd class, 8 8 unregd.
	<i>Set nets</i>	Herrings ..	Nov. to April	3rd " 6	
		Mackerel ..	Sept. to Oct.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Red and grey mullet, dab, pollack, and shad.	Jan. to Dec.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	April to Oct.	3rd " 8	
		Shrimps, prawns.	March to Aug.	3rd " 8	
CHAPMAN'S POOL	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs	Feb. to Oct.	3rd class, 7	3rd class, 7 7 unregd.
		Lobsters			
		Prawns ..			

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Good.	Very good.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average	Fair on the whole.	Trawling about the same as previous years.
Below average.	"	"	Fair.	Herring fishing, very poor.
"	"	"	Unfavourable.	Sprats good, but weather unfavourable.
Average	"	"	Fine	Mackerel fishing, good.
"	"	"	Fair on the whole.	Oysters about the same as previous years.
Below average.	"	"	Fine.	Shrimps, bad, only a few caught; cockles and periwinkles good.
Average	"	"	Fair on the whole.	Trawling is carried on within three miles of the coast; the other fisheries are chiefly within Poole Harbour.
Average	Average	Average	Weather does not appear to appreciably affect the fishing here, as the tides are so strong that the effects of a heavy gale (as far as the state of the sea is concerned) is soon run down.	The fishing industry practised in this locality does not apparently fluctuate in any particular or special way.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Bad early part of season. But on the whole the fishing has been good during the season.	The bad weather in the early part of the year is thought to account for the small quantity of crabs secured afterwards.
Above average.	"	"		
Average	Above average.	"		

APPENDICES TO FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WARBARROW ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Conger and pollack.	1st March to 30th Nov.	3rd class, 4½	3rd class, 7 7 unreg.
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	1st May to 30th Sept.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	1st March to 30th Nov.	3rd " 5	
LULWORTH ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Pollack ..	All the year	3rd class, 4	2nd class, 5 3rd " 27 38 unreg.
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	May to Aug.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Escallops ..	1st Jan. to 31st March.	3rd " 5	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd " 5 3rd " 8	
		Prawns ..	1st Sept. to end of Dec.	3rd " 10	
WEYMOUTH ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Skate and plaice.	All the year	1st class 1	1st class, 1 3rd " 46 46 unreg.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting ..	All the year	3rd " 20	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	May to end of Sept.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Stop nets and trammels.</i>	Bass and mullet.	All the year	3rd " 4	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd " 4	
	<i>Nets and Pots</i> ..	Shrimps, prawns.	May to Sept.	3rd " 4	
PORTLAND ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Bream ..	July to Sept.	3rd class, 3	3rd class, 29 29 unreg.
		Gurnard ..	June to Aug.		
		Dabs ..	All the year		
		Conger ..	Nov. to March		
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	April to Sept.	3rd " 12	
		Herrings, sprats.	Oct. to Feb.		
	<i>Stop nets</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Feb.	3rd " 4	
		Whiting ..	All the year		
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	3rd " 9	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Average	Average	Average	Fair with intervals of gales when boats could not work to satisfaction.	Shell fish about the average.
"	"	"		There were several shoals of mackerel seen in the bay, but the seines got entangled in rocks and stones, and fish could seldom be caught. On the whole the season was better than 1868.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Fine and favourable.	Condition of the fishing at this station has been on the whole above the average. There was no dredging for scallops.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
—	—	—		
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.	Fine, but fish very scarce.	The fishing has not been good for 1869. No mackerel were caught by the seines. I am of opinion that the heavy gun firing of the ships and forts affects the fishing very much.
Above average.	"	"		
	First year.			
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.	Fine, but fish very scarce.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		The fishing during the past year has been much below the average, in particular mackerel and herrings, which in former years used to make this shore in large quantities. Crabs and lobsters also are not so plentiful as formerly.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	On the whole favourable.	
"	"	Below average.		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	Average	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HILL	Line fishing ..	Whiting ..	March to Oct.	3rd class, 9	{ 3rd class, 16 16 unregd. }
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd .. 7	
WYKE	Seines	Mackerel ..	Middle of April to end of Sept.	3rd class, 9	{ 3rd class, 10 10 unregd. }
	Dredging	Oysters ..	All the year	3rd .. 1	
ABBOTSBURY AND SWYRE.	Drift net fishing ..	Herrings ..	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 8	{ 3rd class, 24 24 unregd. }
	Seines	Sprats ..	1st Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd .. 8	
			Mackerel ..	1st April to 30th Sept.		3rd .. 24
BURTON	Drift net fishing ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Jan.	3rd class, 4	{ 3rd class, 9 9 unregd. }
	Seines	Mackerel ..	April to Sept.	{ 3rd .. 4	
		Sprats ..	Oct. to Feb.		
		Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.		3rd .. 3
LYME COBE ..	Trawling—Deep sea ..	Soles, plaice, and all kinds of flat fish.	All the year	1st class, 2	{ 1st class, 2 2nd .. 15 3rd .. 30 47 unregd. }
	Drift net fishing ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to March	2nd .. 5 3rd .. 6	
	Line fishing ..	Mackerel ..	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd .. 4 3rd .. 10	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd .. 3 3rd .. 10	
		Prawns ..	All the year	3rd .. 4	
SEATON (Axmouth).	Seines	Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	3rd class, 3	{ 3rd class, 6 6 unregd. }
	Pots	Crabs Lobsters ..	{ Feb. to Oct.	3rd .. 3	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average	Average	Average	Favourable.	Favourable on the whole for fishing.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.	Very favourable.	Fish did not strike inshore, which is considered to be owing to water being generally puddled.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather against.	Herrings scarce but better than in 1896. Sprats, average for month of November. Mackerel very scarce. On the whole, a bad year for mackerel and herrings, and average for sprats. Road in a very bad state making a great difference in the sale of fish. About 170 men and 26 boys engaged in fishing.
Average	"	"	Favourable.	
Below average.	"	"	Favourable.	
Above average.	Average	Average	Fairly good throughout.	Sprats and herrings more plentiful and better quality than known for years past.
Below average.	Below average.	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Below average.	Average	Average		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Rough weather in first part of season affected trawling and fishing for crabs and lobsters. The rest of the season weather was fine, but fish scarcer than the year before, including crabs and lobsters. Prawns about the average.	The rough weather in the early part of year kept the fishing back. The summer was fine with calms, and, as stated, the fish scarcer, and generally the prices ruled higher.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Above average.	} Favourable.	Crab and lobster fishing not so favourable as regards quantity and quality.
Below average.	Below average.	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BEER	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Soles, plaice, dabs, skate.	Jan. to Dec.	2nd class, 16	2nd class, 27 3 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to April	2nd .. 19	
		Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	2nd .. 19	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Oct.	2nd .. 14	
SIDMOUTH ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd class, 20	2nd class, 20 3rd .. 33 33 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	April to Sept.	2nd .. 20	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting and pollack.	May to 1st Oct.	2nd .. 11 3rd .. 13	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	April to Sept.	3rd .. 6	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd .. 7	
	<i>Hoop and hand nets.</i>	Shrimps, prawns.	March to Oct.	3rd .. 7	
BUDLEIGH SAL- THERTON.	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to Feb.	2nd class, 3	2nd class, 36 29 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	2nd .. 3	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, pollack, plaice, &c.	All the year	2nd .. 20	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	May to Oct.	2nd .. 10	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Whiting, conger, pollack, plaice, ray.	All the year	2nd .. 9	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Sept.	2nd .. 12	
EXMOUTH.. ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Nov. to 1st March.	2nd class, 30	2nd class, 70 3rd .. 28 71 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Plaice, mackerel and dabs.	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd .. 70 3rd .. 28	
	<i>Seines</i>	Plaice and various kinds.	All the year.	3rd .. 6	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs and lobsters.	1st April to 1st Oct.	2nd .. 12	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	As favourable as in previous years.	The catches of trawl fish have been somewhat better this year. Quality and prices much the same as in previous years. Drift net fishing does not improve in the amount caught; the quality this year is somewhat better. Taking into consideration that two more boats were employed in the crab and lobster fishing, the takes have been much less this year.
Average	Above average.	"		
Below average.	Below average.	"		
"	Average	"	Weather suitable but very few herring or mackerel in the bay.	Herring and mackerel fishing was a failure this year. Boats went out night after night and came in with very little fish, which was very disheartening. Seines the same, very little done with them. Mackerel did not seem to strike in the bay, all too far off to catch. Line fishing, no complaint; the fisherman do very well, for during the summer months they seldom go out unless they have visitors with them, most of the boats being hired by gentlemen and families for the season. Small boats are always pleasuring and fishing during the summer months. Pot fishing, no complaint, only fishermen says lobsters are failing in size year after year. Hoop and hand nets had a very good season, but prices fell back at the latter end.
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Line fishing, no complaint; at first rather bad, but fish scarce in bay.	The fishing season has, on the whole, been very bad. Reason unknown.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Average	"	"	At first rather bad, but on the whole no complaint. Very good season.	The quantities of nearly every kind of fish landed here during the year have been smaller than last year, but the prices obtained have been higher.
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Average		
"	"	"	In general very favourable.	On the whole favourable and has not materially affected fishing.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	On the whole favourable and has not materially affected fishing.	
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
"	"	"		
Average.	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Average		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.	
1	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	
DAWLISH ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov. to Jan.	3rd class, 6	3rd class, 22 29 unregd.	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Dabs and plaice.	May to Oct.	3rd „ 14		
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel, plaice, and dabs.	May to Oct.	3rd „ 6		
		Sprats ..	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 6		
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs and lobsters.	April to Oct.	3rd „ 2		
	<i>Hand trawls</i> ..	Shrimps ..	March to Aug.	3rd „ 8		
	<i>Hoop nets</i>	Prawns ..	Oct. to Nov.	—		
TEIGNMOUTH ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to March	2nd class, 2	2nd class, 20 3rd „ 26 35 unregd.	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting and dabs.	All the year	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 14		
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	Apr. to Oct.	3rd „ 6		
		Sprats ..	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 8		
		Eels	All the year	3rd „ 3		
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	Sept. to April	2nd „ 5		
	<i>Raking and dredging.</i>	Mussels ..	All the year	3rd „ 18		
		Whelks ..	All the year	3rd „ 5		
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd „ 1		
	<i>Hand nets and dredges.</i>	Shrimps ..	June to Aug.	3rd „ 10		
	<i>Prawn nets</i> ..	Prawns ..				
	<i>Raking</i>	Cockles ..	All the year	—		
	<i>By hand</i>	Periwinkles				
BABBACOMBE -	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Herrings ..	1st Oct to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 1	3rd class, 16 16 unregd.	
		Mackerel ..	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10		
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6		

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.		
None caught.			Weather affected herring fishing only. For other fishing very fair.	Sprats have been very plentiful this year. The weather during December prevented the herring boats from going to sea.
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above Average.	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below Average.	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	Above average.	"		
"	Average	"		
Above average.	"	"	On the whole very bad.	Herring season very bad, only 15 cwt. caught for the season. Whiting and dabs very bad on account of the weather. Sprats very good, above average of last year. Oysters and whelks, none caught. Mussels very good, above the average of last year. Crabs and lobsters very bad, average below last year through stress of weather.
Average	"	"		
—	—	—		
Above average.	Average	Below average.		
—	—	—		
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Above average.	"	Good on the whole,	The general state fair. The various kinds of fish caught bring the earnings to about the average of previous years. Octopoda or cuttle fish have been more abundant here this last year than has ever been known for many years; some were very large. They were often found up against the nets or in the pots, where they crushed the lobsters.
Below average.	Average	"		
Below Average.	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
TORQUAY	<i>Trawling</i>	Plaice ..	All the year.	2nd class, 20	2nd class, 26 3rd " 27 27 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Jan., Feb., and Aug. to Dec.	2nd .. 20	
		Pilchards ..	Sept. to Nov.	2nd " 20	
	<i>Drift net and line fishing.</i>	Mackerel ..	May to Oct.	2nd " 34	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting ..	All the year	2nd " 22	
	<i>Seines</i>	Sprats ..	Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd " 20	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to July	3rd " 2	2nd class, 7 3rd " 8
PAIGNTON	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Aug. to Dec.	2nd class, 7	
		Mackerel ..	Aug. to Nov.	2nd " 7	
	<i>Seines</i>	Sprats ..	Oct. to Nov.	2nd " 3	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting ..	May to Dec.	2nd " 7 3rd " 8	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	Aug. to Nov.	3rd " 3	
	<i>Pots</i>	Lobsters ..	All the year	3rd " 2	
BRIXHAM	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Turbot ..	Nov. to April	1st class, 256	1st class, 256 2nd " 48 3rd " 12 12 unregd.
		Soles ..	Feb. to Sept.		
		Hake ..	Oct. to Jan.		
		Ray ..	Sept. to April		
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	2nd " 10	
		Mackerel ..	June to Sept.	2nd " 30	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting ..	May to Dec.	2nd " 40	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	June to Aug.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Oysters ..	Sept. to April	—	
	<i>Trawling and pots</i>	Crabs ..	March to Aug.	3rd class, 12	
		Lobsters ..	March to Aug.	3rd " 13	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
I.	2.	3.		
Average	Average	Average	Weather greatly interfered with fishing, especially for herrings and sprats, which are below general take.	One 2nd Class boat totally lost through weather. The general take of fish is considered very bad. Octopoda have been very numerous and interfered with fishing. Line fishermen have had to change their positions several times in a day owing to octopoda, for on their appearance other fish vanished.
Below Average.	"	"		
Above average	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable.	Very bad.
"	Below average.	"	Favourable.	Bad.
"	Average	"	Unfavourable.	Very bad.
"	"	"	Favourable.	Bad.
"	Below average.	"		Bad.
"	Average	"		Good.
Average	Average	Above average	The elements have appeared all against the trawl- ing trade from start to finish, and 1899 will be al- ways looked on as a dark year for every kind of fish- ing done in the Port. Several lives were lost in the spring—par- ticularly in April, and a great amount of damage was done to fish- ing property, the Insurance Society calls being the heaviest for years. All the earnings were thereby swallowed up.	The industry here is passing through a very trying crisis, and the gloom cast over the town generally by the casualties of the spring continued right up to the end. All the available money went in insurance, and with a long calm summer capitalists began to get nervous and refused to advance more money, and the building trade has been at a standstill. Ten new vessels were launched and 19 lost to the Port by wrecks and sales. However, all the ground reports are excellent, and, with working weather, large supplies are brought in. Octopoda have increased greatly and have done a lot of damage to the lobster trade. None were caught in December.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	Below average.		
"	"	Above average.		
—	—	—		
Above average.	Average	Average		
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.		
—	—	—		
Above average.	Average	Above average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
DARTMOUTH ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Dabs, soles, plaice, skate, whiting.	All the year	1st class, 1	1st class, 1 2nd " 8 3rd " 6 6 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Conger, Hng, bream, pol-lack, dabs, whiting.	All the year, but chiefly in summer.	2nd " 7 3rd " 6	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	Occasionally	Small boats	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	3rd class, 6	
TORCROSS, SLAPTON, BEESANDS, and HALLSANDS.	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, dabs, conger.	April to Oct.	2nd class, 20 3rd " 14	2nd class, 56 3rd " 13 68 unregd.
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	June to Oct. }	3rd " 9	
		Herrings ..	Oct. to Jan. }		
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Various ..	Various times	—	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	—	2nd class, 4	
		Escallops ..	—	—	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd class, 32	
	<i>Tuck or long hauling along shore.</i>	All kinds ..	Various times	3rd " 7	
YEALM ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Sept. to Jan.	2nd class, 4	2nd class, 26 6 unregd.
		Pilchards ..	Sept. to Jan.	2nd " 4	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	Sept. to Nov.	2nd " 1	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, mackerel.	May to Oct.	2nd " 22	
		Cod, conger	Oct. to Jan.	2nd " 23	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Nov.	2nd " 23	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable during the greater part of the year, but during the last four months it was unfavourable for hook and line fishing. Owing to rough weather and fog the small boats could not get out.	The fishing industry on the whole has been an average of former years, and had the weather been favourable the latter part of the year, there would have been a decided improvement. A larger quantity of mackerel, herrings, and sprats have been landed here during this year from boats belonging to other stations. The fish is sent in in small boats. Prices on the whole have been good.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Fair.	A quantity of cuttle have been landed during the year.
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	Below average.	"		
"	"	"	Good.	The mackerel and herring fishing has been practically a failure; the fish did not come into the bay.
Average	Average	"		
—	—	—		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Very good.	No oysters or scallops of note have been taken.
Above average.	Average	Average		
Below average.	Average	Average		
Above average.	"	"	Moderate.	Fishing improving.
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"	Fine weather most of the season.	Fishing well followed up from September to the end of March, and is improving.
Average	"	"		
Average	"	"	Fine weather most of the season.	Line fishing well followed up by most of the boats, and when good catches are obtained, fish are taken direct to Plymouth.
Average	"	"		
Average	"	"	Fine weather most of the season.	This fishing is well followed up by the whole of the boats, it is the best fishing at this station.
Average	"	"		
Average	"	"	Fine weather most of the season.	Octopoda were abundant, but are not reported to have interfered with the fishing.
Average	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PLYMOUTH ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Turbot, brill, soles, hake, cod, plaice, ling, &c., and shell fish.	All the year Feb. to March Mar. to Sept.	1st class, 100 1st " 152 1st class— Steam, 62 Sailing, 141	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing 74 2nd " 178 3rd " 60
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Nov., Dec., and Jan.	1st class, 90	
		Mackerel ..	Nov. to April	1st " 210	
		Pilchards ..	October	1st " 40	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, conger, skate, and ling.	All the year	2nd " 130 3rd " 30	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	June and July	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	Feb. to Aug.	3rd " 100	
PORTWIRKLE ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Pilchards ..	Aug. to Sept.	3rd class, 4	3rd class, 14 14 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, pollack, and conger.	Mar. to Nov.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs and lobsters.	Jan. to June	3rd " 6	
DOWNDERY ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd class, 2	3rd class, 13 13 unregd.
		Pilchards ..	1st Sept. to 30th Nov.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Conger and pollack.	1st Aug. to 31st Mar.	3rd " 8	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs..	1st Feb. to 31st Oct.	3rd " 9	
		Lobsters ..	1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	3rd " 9	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Generally favourable.	The condition of the fishing industry here during 1899 has been, upon the whole, on a par with last year, and the weather generally favourable, excepting the summer months, when the prevailing light winds and calms told very much against the local trawlers (sailing). Octopoda or cuttle-fish have not, as far as I can learn, been more prevalent than formerly. None of the boats belonging to this station engaged in the trawl fishery have this year been to the fishing grounds in the Bristol Channel, but some 40 steam trawlers landed catches from the Bay of Biscay. None went to Iceland.
"	"	"	Favourable.	
"	"	"	Generally favourable.	
"	"	"	Favourable.	
Below average.	"	Above average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"	Generally favourable.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Unfavourable, and fish very scarce.	
"	"	"	Unfavourable.	
Below average.	Below Average.	Below average.	Unsettled, which caused a heavy swell, preventing boats being launched	
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Very fine generally.	
"	Average	"	Fishing greatly improved.	
"	Above average.	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
LOOE ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	2nd class, 5 3rd " 15	1st class, 43 2nd " 23 3rd " 56 55 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	Feb. to Oct.	1st " 34	
		Pilchards ..	July to Feb.	1st " 42 2nd " 22	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, pollock, and conger.	March to Nov.	2nd " 5 3rd " 15	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	May to Aug.	3rd " 15	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs ..	} Feb. to Sept.	2nd " 3	
		Lobsters ..		3rd " 33	
POLPERRO ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	March to July	1st class, 1	2nd class, 37 3rd " 9 9 unregd.
		Pilchards ..	July to Jan.	1st " 1 2nd " 39	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	All kinds ..	All the year	2nd " 39 3rd " 9	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Aug.	3rd " 9	
FOWEY ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Plaice, soles, and turbot.	1st March to 30th June.	1st class, 2 2nd " 2	1st class, 2 2nd " 4 3rd " 6 6 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	Jan. to Sept.	1st " 1 2nd " 2	
		Pilchards ..	1st July to 31st Jan.	1st " 1 2nd " 2	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Conger ..	All the year	3rd " 3	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st March to 30th June.	3rd " 3	
MEVAGISSEY ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Dec. to 31st March.	2nd class, 50	1st class, 33 2nd " 40 3rd " 50 50 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	1st March to 1st Sept.	1st " 39 2nd " 15	
		Pilchards ..	1st July to 1st Feb.	1st " 27 2nd " 35	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, conger, pollack, whiting and bream.	All the year	2nd " 15 3rd " 60	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	1st May to 1st Sept.	3rd " 3	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Weather, except January and the latter part of December, favourable to all kinds of fishing. Mackerel drivers who fit out for Mounts Bay fishing report bad weather in that quarter during the season.	The 1st class boats engaged in mackerel driving do not land their catches at Looe, but at Plymouth or Penzance, but large quantities of small mackerel and herrings have been caught this year by the pilchard drivers. Dog fish have been plentiful and did considerable damage to pilchard nets, but I have not heard any complaints from fishermen as to octopoda being more plentiful than usual.
—	—	—		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
"	"	Average		
Average	Above average.	"		
Above average.	Average	"		
Below average.	"	"	Unfavourable.	Mackerel season unfavourable, boats could not go to sea. Owing to winds not able to work pots at intervals. Octopoda have not been more abundant than usual.
Below average.	Average	Average		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	Unfavourable.	Herrings were very plentiful in December, prices very low owing to market being glutted. Mackerel scarce for drift nets, but good catches close to shore by the seine boats; they appeared in shoals very early and left early. These seines caught more than for years past. Pilchards scarce first part of season, better catches latter part, prices low owing to several cwt. which had been taken in seines being brought from the west by the buyers. Fair catches of line fish except whiting and bream, which were very scarce this year. Octopoda have appeared in greater number than for years past.
Average	Average	Average	Unfavourable, very fine and fogs.	
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.	} Fine, fish scarce.	
"	"	Below average.		
Above average	Above average.	Above average.	} Favourable.	
Average	Average	Average		
Above average.	Above average.	Below average.	Favourable, very heavy catches.	Herrings were very plentiful in December, prices very low owing to market being glutted. Mackerel scarce for drift nets, but good catches close to shore by the seine boats; they appeared in shoals very early and left early. These seines caught more than for years past. Pilchards scarce first part of season, better catches latter part, prices low owing to several cwt. which had been taken in seines being brought from the west by the buyers. Fair catches of line fish except whiting and bream, which were very scarce this year. Octopoda have appeared in greater number than for years past.
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable, fish near the shore in shoals and left early.	
"	Below average.	"	Favourable, pilchards scarce.	
Average	Average	"	} Favourable.	
Above average.	Above average.	"		
Above average.	Above average.	"		

APPENDICES TO FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
GORRAN HAVEN	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st Dec. to 31st March.	3rd class, 12	3rd class, 39 30 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Pollack, conger, ling.	1st March to 31st Dec.	3rd .. 30	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mullet ..	21st Sept. to 21st Dec.	3rd .. 9	
		Mackerel ..	1st May to 30th Aug.		
		Pilchards ..	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.		
	<i>Stop nets</i>	Pollack ..	1st March to 30th Dec.	3rd .. 15	
	<i>Trammels and Pots.</i>	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	3rd .. 30	
PORTHLOE ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Pilchards ..	Aug. to Oct.	3rd class, 15	2nd class, 2 3rd .. 42 49 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, whiting, conger, mackerel, and pollack.	March to Nov.	3rd .. 43	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Whiting, cod, pollack, and crabs.	Jan. to Oct.	3rd .. 43	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Jan. to Sept.	3rd .. 43	
	<i>Seines</i>	Mackerel ..	April and May	3rd .. 3	
	<i>Spillers</i>	Plaice ..	July and Nov.	3rd .. 12	
	FAIR MOUTH ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Brill, soles, turbot, plaice, ray, hake, and whiting.	All the year		1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 3	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 3 2nd class, 13 3rd .. 50 60 unregd.
<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..		Mackerel ..	March to Oct.	1st class, 70 2nd .. 14	
		Pilchards ..	July to Nov.	1st .. 6 2nd .. 17	
<i>Line fishing</i> ..		Cod, ling, whiting, conger, pollack, bream, and mackerel.	All the year	2nd .. 12 3rd .. 22	
<i>Seines</i>		Pollack, shad, and pilchards.	July to Nov.	3rd .. 4	
<i>Trammels</i>		Pollack, ray wrasse, plaice, &c.	March to Sept.	3rd .. 14	
<i>Dredging</i>		Oysters ..	Oct. to April.	2nd .. 13 3rd .. 30	
<i>Pots</i>		Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to Oct.	3rd .. 20	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	On the whole most favourable.	The general condition of the fishing has been very good. No complaints of octopus at this station.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"	Fair	Pilchards more in quantity ¹ but small and no sale. Fair season. Fair for trammels fishing. Good for crabs and lobsters. Fair for mackerel but poor catches. Fair, but plaice scarce. Cuttle-fish more abundant than usual; they were gladly caught for bait. There has not been so much trawl fish landed this year on account of one steamer being employed on salvage operations in connection with s.s. "Mohegan" and "Paris." The greater part of pilchards caught off this port have been landed at Mevagissey. There has been an increase in 3rd class boats for oyster dredging. There was a falling off in the number of East Country boats last mackerel season. Fishing for the year taken all round has been good.
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
"	Average	Average		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
"	"	"	Good.	
Average	Average	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Fair.	
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Very good.	
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	Below average.	Good.	
"	Above average.	Average		
			Very good.	

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HELTFORD PAS-SAGE.	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Pollack, cod, bream, mackerel, conger, and ling.	All the year	2nd class, 10	2nd class, 10 3rd " 6 16 unregd.
	<i>Seines</i>	Mullet, bass, plaice, dabs, and mackerel.	June to Sept.	2nd " 10	
	<i>Stop nets</i>	Herrings, bass, mackerel, pollack, &c.	All the year	2nd " 10	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	Sept. to April	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Oct.	2nd 10	
	<i>Hand nets</i>	Shrimps, prawns.	June to Sept.	—	
	<i>By hand</i>	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	—	
COVERACK ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, pollack, conger.	All the year	2nd class, 5 3rd " 15	2nd class, 12 3rd " 34
	<i>Seines</i>	Plaice, soles, turbot.	May to Oct.	2nd " 1 3rd " 2	
	<i>Trammels</i>	Ray and skate	March to Oct.	2nd " 2 3rd " 12	
	<i>Pots and nets</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Nov.	2nd " 4 3rd " 13	
	<i>Stop net and seines.</i> ..	Mullet ..	June to Nov.	2nd " 4 3rd " 13	
CADGWITH ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	1st July to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 19	2nd class, 24 24 unregd.
		All kinds of fish.	All the year		
	<i>Seines</i>	Pilchards ..	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.	2nd " 5	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	1st March to 30th Sept.	2nd " 19	

Results as regards -			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Good	At beginning of season very wild, but at the middle and latter part good.	On the whole the fishing has been good during the year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	First part of year rather wild. Remainder on the whole favourable.	No alterations in the fishing business from last year. There have been more mullet caught at the end of the year than last year, but rather small. Cuttle fish were more numerous last year. They do not interfere with fishing.
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable. Boats could not put to sea.	Line fishing has not been good, owing to unfavourable weather. Pilchard fishing has been below average, owing to the fish keeping in deep water. Pot fishing, which is the principal fishing at this station, has been very good, and above average. Octopoda have been more abundant than usual in other years. Numbers have been caught in the pilchard seines.
"	"	Above average.	Favourable.	
Above average.	"	Average		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PORTHLEVEN AND GUNWALLOE.	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Turbot, soles, plaice.	1st May to 25th Nov.	2nd class, 10	1st class, 21 2nd " 86 3rd " 13 13 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	1st March to 30th June.	1st " 21 2nd " 19	
		Pilchards ..	1st July to 31st Oct.	2nd " 55	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, conger, hake, skate, rays, whiting, and pollack.	1st July to 30th April.	1st " 3 2nd " 34 3rd " 1	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	1st July to 30th Sept.	3rd " 7	
		Pilchards ..	1st Oct. to 30th Nov.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd " 18 3rd " 2	
PRUSSIA COVE ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Pilchards ..	5th Aug. to 6th Nov.	3rd class, 2	3rd class, 13 10 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, pollack, whiting.	Nov. to Jan.	3rd " 3	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	12th May to 20th Aug.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st Feb. to Oct.	3rd " 6	
PENZANCE ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	March to Sept.	1st class, 40	2nd class, 2 3rd " 12 13 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Plaice, ling, hake, and conger.	All the year	2nd " 6 3rd " 12	
		Cod and pollack.	Oct. to April	2nd " 6 3rd " 12	
NEWLYN ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles and all kinds of rough fish.	Jan. to Dec.	1st class— Steam. 2 Sailing. 20 2nd class, 10	1st class, 84 2nd " 50 3rd " 27
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	1st " 150 2nd " 20	
		Mackerel ..	March to Sept.	1st " 380 2nd " 120	
		Pilchards ..	July to Nov.	2nd " 120 3rd " 10	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Ling, hake, conger, pollack.	Aug. to Feb.	1st " 10 2nd " 20 3rd " 10	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	June to Sept.	3rd " 3	
		Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	Some boats employed to carry the fish to Newlyn from different parts of the Cornish coast.	
		Pilchards ..	Sept. to Nov.		

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Favourable, except January, which was very bad, boats not being able to go out on account of gales of wind.	A fair season throughout for all classes of fishing. Octopoda plentiful in October, but not more than is usual at that time of year.
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"	Favourable generally.	Fishing was up to the average on the whole, though mackerel was not so good as in previous years.
Below average.	Below average.	Average		
Good	Good	Good		
Below average.	Below average.	Average		
Good	Good	Good	Very bad beginning of season, good latter part. Fair.	Mackerel season would have been much above average but for the disaster to the fleet at the beginning of the season, which resulted in loss of lives, boats, and gear. No trawlers landed fish at this station.
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	Above average.		
"	"	"	Owing to the unsettled state of the weather during the latter part of the year, trawlers were unable to fish to any extent, and the line fishing has not come up to last year. The herring season has been fairly successful for drift fish, and very good for seine herrings. Drift pilchards were scarce also, owing to the weather, but seine pilchards were very plentiful, and realized good prices. Seine mackerel were scarce.	The disaster caused to the boats at Newlyn during the gale last April did not, to any great extent, interfere with the fishing industry of this port. All the boats (with one exception, which is in the course of building) have been replaced, making the approximate number of boats the same as 1898. Very few cuttle fish found.
Average	Average	Average		
Above average.	"	Above average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	"	Below average.		
"	"	"		
"	Below average.	Average		
Above average.	Average	Above average.		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MOUSEHOLE ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	March to June	1st class, 44 2nd " 20	1st class, 14 2nd " 78 3rd " 8
		Pilchards ..	June to Nov.	2nd " 64	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Ling, cod, hake, and conger.	All the year	2nd " 26	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Mackerel ..	June to Sept.	3rd " 8	
PENBERTH AND PORTHWARRA	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to June	2nd class, 15 3rd " 3	2nd class, 15 3rd " 3 3 unregd.
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Pilchards ..	Aug. to Nov.	—	
SENNEN COVE ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Pollack, conger.	Nov. and Dec.	2nd class, 29	2nd class, 29 3rd " 6
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Pilchards ..	27th Sept. to 10th Oct.	3rd " 6	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Grey mullet	Feb. to April	—	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Pollack, cod, and ling.	April to Aug.	2nd class, 29	
		Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	April to Sept.	2nd " 29	
ST. IVES ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Ground fish	Jan. to June	2nd class, 7	1st class, 80 2nd " 149 3rd " 190 180 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Jan.	2nd " 134 3rd " 67	
		Mackerel ..	March to June	1st " 80 2nd " 7	
		Pilchards ..	July to Oct.	2nd " 10 3rd " 12	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	All kinds ..	June to Aug.	1st " 4 2nd " 9	
			Oct. to Feb.	3rd " 15 3rd " 12	
	<i>Seines</i> ..	Pilchards ..	Oct. to Dec.	3rd " 12	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	May to Sept.	2nd " 15 3rd " 6	
PADSTOW ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and ling	1st March to June.	1st class, 3 2nd " 21 3rd " 10	1st class 3 2nd " 21 80 unregd.
		Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	2nd " 10 3rd " 20	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	3rd " 40	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Lobsters and crabs.	March ending Nov.	3rd " 9	
	<i>Raking</i> ..	Mussels and Cockles.	All the year	3rd " 4	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Heavy gale in April affected the fishing for a short time. Generally fine.	No herring season at this station, only a small quantity caught in October and November; nearly the whole of the 1st class boats go to the North Sea herring fishing from July to September, and to Plymouth for the remainder of the year. Some have herring nets and some have mackerel nets, others have both. Four boats were lost during the gale in April from Newlyn Harbour; and one boat was lost whilst returning home from the North Sea with her crew of five men.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Generally fine, unsettled at times	Octopoda have been more abundant than usual.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Rough, line fishing bad. Fair, pilchard fishing very light. Fair, fishing good.	Line fishing bad through rough weather. Seine fishing bad, only one catch of pilchards, several schools seen but fish passed too deep for working seines. Trammel fishing about the average of previous years. Pot fishing has been good, slightly above the average of previous seasons. Octopoda have not been more abundant than usual in this locality.
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"	Very favourable for fishing.	The herring fishing at St. Ives has beaten the record for several years past, the quality of the fish being very good and prices unusually high. During the herring season an unusual amount of mackerel was taken in the herring nets and they fetched good prices. There appeared to be large quantities of pilchards in St. Ives Bay on several occasions, but the seines failed to enclose them: there was only one successful shot, which enclosed about 2,000 hogheads, and they fetched good prices. Octopoda have not been more abundant than usual.
Average	Average	Average		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
"	Average	Average		
Average	Above average.	Above average.		
"	Average	Average	Very rough, greatly affected 3rd class boats, preventing them from proceeding to fishing grounds. Favourable latter part of season. Very favourable until latter part when it became rough and foggy. Beginning very bad, greatly affecting boats and preventing them from setting pots. Favourable.	Season very bad in consequence of weather. Very poor catches, both in weight and quality, only about 40 cwt. as compared with 290 cwt. in 1898. About half the quantity as compared with 1898. Weather greatly against fishing. Herrings have been very successful as compared with 1898 both in quantity and quality, about 2,848 cwt. as against 114 cwt. in 1898. Had the weather held up during the latter part of December the quantities would have been greater. Lobsters and crabs.—A slight increase over 1898. Mussels.—A slight increase both in weight and price. The L. & S.W.R. Co. are making arrangement for berthing Brixham and other trawlers in their Tidal Dock at Padstow, also building a fish platform for landing fish during the coming season.
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	"		
Average	Average	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PORT ISAAC ..	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	21st Sept. to 30th Dec.	2nd class, 40	2nd class, 66
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	June to Sept.	2nd. " 53	
		Cod and ling	1st Jan. to 31st March.	2nd. " 52	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs and lobsters.	15th April to 30th Sept.	2nd " 24	
CLOVELLY ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i>	Soles, plaice, gurnards, and ray.	March to Sept.	1st class, 5	1st class, 5 2nd " 22 3rd " 24 46 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. to middle of Jan.	2nd " 16 3rd " 20	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, conger, and whiting.	Oct. to April	2nd " 8 3rd " 20	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd " 5	
ILFRACOMBE ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, plaice, skate, turbot, hake.	Occasionally	1st class, 5 2nd " 1	2nd class, 12 3rd " 43 55 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, conger, whiting, skate.	All the year	2nd " 12 3rd " 43	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	4th Oct. to 5th Jan.	2nd " 8 3rd " 30	
CARDIFF	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, turbot, cod, ling, hake, conger, ray, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 5	1st class—Steam 5
	<i>Stake nets and swing nets.</i>	Sprats ..	Dec.	—	
	<i>Stake nets</i>	Shrimps ..	All the year	—	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Favourable.	The herring season has been an exceptionally good one, both in catches, quality, and price. Nearly £2,000 more having been paid for herrings than last year. Other fish has been a little below the average, which the fishermen put down to the fault of big trawlers fishing off the station. Crabs and lobsters appear to get much scarcer. Octopoda have never been known on these fishing grounds.
Below average	Average	"	Winds either too low or too rough, except for brief periods.	
"	"	"	Favourable, but fish scarcer.	
"		Average		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable, except latter end of March and April, when gales interfered with trawling.	The fishing on the whole has been prosperous, with the exception of plaice, cod, and ling. Herrings were late setting in along this coast, but the price has been much better than for several years past.
Average	"	Above average.	Favourable.	
Below average.	Below average.	Average	Not favourable on account of south-west gales.	
Average	Average	"	Favourable.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	The 1st class boats that occasionally call at this port belong to Brixham and Dartmouth. The 2nd class trawler is registered at Barnstaple.
About average.	"	"		
About average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
—	—	—	Favourable until end of year, then very rough, which did a lot of harm to the fishing.	The trawlers were not landing very big catches, fish being scarce; towards end of year it dropped off considerably. Sprat fishing was a failure.
—	—	—		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
SWANSEA.. ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Turbot, soles, plaice, cod, ling, conger, whiting, ray, gurnard, and pollack.	All the year, weather permitting.	2nd class, 5	2nd class, 5	
	<i>Stake nets</i> ..	Gurnard, cod, plaice, soles, sprats, herrings, turbot, ling.		—		
	<i>Hand nets</i> ..	Shrimps, prawns.		—		
MUMBLES.. ..	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting, conger, and cod.	Chiefly during the summer months.	2nd class, 24	2nd class, 28	
	<i>Stake nets</i> ..	Plaice, cod, whiting, soles.	All the year	—		
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Oysters ..	All the year, except the summer months.	2nd class, 28		
LLANELLY ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore and fixed nets.</i>	Soles, turbot, plaice, cod, gurnard, whiting, ray.	All the year	2nd class, 12	2nd class, 12 3rd " 5 17 unregd.	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	Aug., Sept., and Oct.	2nd " 7		
	<i>Baking</i> ..	Mussels ..	Jan. to May and Aug. to Dec.	3rd " 15		2nd class, 12 3rd " 5 17 unregd.
		Cockles ..	Feb. to Dec.			
		Periwinkles	Mar. to May	—		
	<i>Hand nets</i> ..	Shrimps ..	July, Aug., Sept.	—		

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below Average	Average	Average	Moderate.	The fish landed here during the past year have been chiefly caught in stake nets. Several cargoes—mostly mackerel and herrings—were brought here by the St Ives boats. The fishing boats belonging to this port go out whenever the weather permits. The fish are considered to be of good quality. Very few mussels were gathered here last year as they were scarce.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather on the whole fair, but the fish seem to keep away in deep water. Strong westerly and easterly winds kept the boats from going out.	The fish seem to keep away from the shore, in deep water. The fishermen say it is because there is so much steamer traffic in the bay. Oysters are increasing in the bay but seem to keep their price at £2 per thousand, but there is not much sale for them. Channel oysters on the average.
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable excepting during the mackerel season, the mackerel kept out too far for the boats of this station, which accounts for a smaller quantity being caught than in 1898.	Compared with year 1898, there has been a decrease of 33 cwt. in the quantity of fish landed during 1899, also, a slight decrease in the quantity of cockles and a considerable decrease in the quantity of mussels landed in 1899, as compared with 1898. The catch of periwinkles and shrimps continues small.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average.	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
TENBY . .	<i>Trawling—Deep sea—</i>	Soles, turbot, cod, ling, gurnard, plaice, ray, hake, and other rough fish.	All the year ; principally May to Sept.	1st class, 50 2nd " 9	1st class, 16 2nd " 14 3rd " 17
	<i>Inshore</i> ..	Soles, ray, hake, plaice, &c.	All the year ; principally Oct. to May.	1st " 15 2nd " 9	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Bass, mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd " 20	
		Cod	Oct. to Dec.		
	<i>Seines</i>	Bass, mackerel	June to Aug.	3rd " 4	
		Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.		
		Plaice, &c. ..	All the year		
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	Sept. to Apr.	2nd " 3	
NETLAND ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea—</i>	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice, soles, turbot, hake, &c.	All the year	—	2nd class, 30 3rd " 45 76 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i>	Mackerel ..	Mar. to July	Carriers— Steam, 12	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	Jan. to Apr. and Sept to Dec.	2nd class, 30 3rd " 45	
	<i>Pots</i>	Lobsters and crabs.	June and July	Carriers— Sailing, 5	
		Herrings ..	May to Dec.	Carriers— Steam, 3	
MILFORD .. .	<i>Trawling and line fishing—Deep sea</i> ..	Hake, soles, cod, ling, &c.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 69 Sailing, 210	1st class— Steam, 58 Sailing, 3 2nd class, 12 3rd " 10 10 unregd.
	<i>Line Fishing</i> ..	Ling, conger, and rays.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing, 12 2nd class, 2	
	<i>Pots</i>	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	2nd class, 15 3rd " 10	
NEWQUAY ..	<i>Drift and set net fishing.</i>	Herrings ..	24th Sept. to 28th Nov.	2nd class, 13 3rd " 15	2nd class, 13 3rd " 21 18 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel and gurnard.	8th June to 28th Nov.	2nd class, 9 3rd " 4	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	<p>Jan. and Feb. very boisterous, March and April calm and foggy, which was greatly against the whole fishing industry. Remainder of year favourable.</p>	<p>Oysters seem to have disappeared from the locality. Crabs and lobsters show a slight increase on last year. Herrings about the same. Cod, mackerel and soles greatly fallen off in quantity, likewise plaice. Other kinds well up to average.</p>
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
—	—	—	<p>Various, as usual.</p> <p>Fine and favourable.</p> <p>Various.</p> <p>Fine and favourable.</p> <p>Favourable.</p>	<p>Stationary.</p> <p>Progressing.</p> <p>Stationary.</p> <p>Stationary.</p> <p>In addition to the regular carriers, the G.W.R. steamers landed mackerel, herrings and trawl fish from Ireland.</p>
Average	Average	Average		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above Average	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	<p>During first two and last months of year weather unfavourable and affected the supply. Favourable during remainder of year.</p>	<p>The fisheries throughout year 1899 have been very satisfactory in all respects. In months March, April, May and beginning of June, about 200 trips were made to Bay of Biscay, but, owing to great distance, in some cases the fish when landed, although marketable was not in prime condition.</p>
—	—	—		
—	—	—		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Very favourable for small boats.	<p>The average was taken by drift nets in deep water. The largest quantity of mackerel was taken in deep water; a few were taken in shallow water.</p> <p>Very good fishing ground off Newquay for trawling, distance 3 to 5 miles, at present trawled by Hoylake and Aberystwith trawlers, and occasionally by steam trawlers.</p>
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Favourable for all boats. Fish scarce.	

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ABERAYRON AND ABERYSTWITH.	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Soles, turbot, brill, plaice, gurnard, and skate.	March to Nov.	1st class, 5 2nd " 3	1st class, 6 2nd " 44 3rd " 3
	Inshore ..	Whiting ..	Aug. to Feb.	2nd " 6 3rd " 6	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Sept. to Dec.	2nd " 25 3rd " 9	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	June to Oct.	1st " 2 2nd " 27 3rd " 12	
BORTH AND ABERDOVEY.	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Soles, turbot, brill, plaice, gurnard, and skate.	March to Nov.	2nd class, 5	2nd class, 10 3rd " 4
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Sept. to Dec.	2nd " 19 3rd " 5	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel and codling.	June to Oct.	2nd " 10 3rd " 6	
	<i>Dredging</i> ..	Mussels ..	Sept. to March	2nd " 10 3rd " 10	
PWLLEHLI ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Soles, plaice, brill, haddock, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 20 2nd " 20	1st class, 6 2nd " 20 5 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Sept. to Dec.	2nd " 20	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Mackerel ..	Aug. to Sept.	2nd " 10	
CARNARVON ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Cod, plaice, soles, turbot, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 5 2nd " 1	1st class, 4 2nd " 1 3rd " 4 4 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Small cod and pollack.	All the year	3rd " 6	
HOLYHEAD ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Soles, plaice, and other flat fish.	Fish are landed at Holyhead throughout the year.	1st class, 85	2nd class, 30 30 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings and mackerel.	Oct. to Dec.	2nd " 15	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Whiting and cod.	All the year at intervals.	2nd " 15	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Flat fish pollack, and bream.	All the year at intervals.	2nd " 5	
		Crabs and lobsters.	Apr. to Sept.	2nd " 10	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Fine weather dur- ing most part of the year, with little wind, just enough to keep regular way on the boats.	The quality and prices were average.
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Fine weather dur- ing most part of the year, with little wind, just enough to keep regular way on boats.	The quality and prices were average.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	On the whole fa- vourable.	The general fishing has been below the average.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	Very favourable ex- cept during her- ring season.	The herring fishery during the past season has been a complete failure, owing chiefly to absence of easterly winds during October and November. Fewer trawlers have called here to land fish.
Below average.	"	Above average.		
Above average.	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BEAUMARIS ..	<i>Trawling—Inshore</i> ..	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd class, 8	2nd class, 8 3rd " 14 28 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and plaice	All the year	3rd " 14	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	Oct. and Dec.	—	
	<i>Weirs</i>	Cod and plaice	All the year	—	
BANGOR, including MENAI, ABER, and LLANFAIR-FECHAN.	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, cod, plaice, skate.	All the year	1st class, 12 2nd " 2	2nd class, 28 3rd " 10 36 unregd.
	<i>Set net</i>	Herrings ..	Oct. to Dec.	—	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd " 30 3rd " 10	
	<i>Weirs</i>	Cod, plaice ..	All the year	—	
	<i>Dredging</i>	Oysters ..	Summer months.	—	
	<i>Raking</i>	Cockles ..	All the year	—	
BRYL	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	15th Sept. to 20th Nov.	3rd class, 2	3rd class, 7 7 unregd.
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and ray	1st Oct. to 31st Jan.	3rd " 2	
	<i>Stake nets</i>	Herrings ..	15th Sept. to 20th Nov.	—	
	<i>Hand nets</i>	Shrimps ..	All the year	—	
HOYLAKE.. ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Soles, turbot, cod, plaice, haddock, whiting, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 34	1st class, 30 2nd " 5 3rd " 6 6 unregd.
	<i>Inshore</i> ..	Soles, plaice, cod, haddock, whiting, ray, &c.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd " 30	
	<i>Stake nets</i>	Herrings ..	15th Oct. to 15th Dec.	—	
	<i>Trawling and push nets.</i>	Shrimps ..	30th Sept. to 1st May.	2nd " 30	
	<i>Raking</i>	Cockles ..	All the year	3rd " 6	

Results as regards —			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average. — — —	Average — — —	Average — — —	On the whole very favourable at sea and in the Menai Straits.	The fishermen state that on the whole fishing has been good during the past year ; much better than last year. No boats engaged in herring fishing.
Above average. — — —	Average — — —	Average — — —		
Above average. — — —	Average — — —	Average — — —		
Below average. " Average Above average.	Average " " " "	Above average. Average " "	On the whole very favourable at sea and in the Menai Straits.	The fishermen state that on the whole fishing has been good during the past year ; much better than last year. The set net boats have ceased working.
Below average.	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average		
Below average. " " Average	Average " " "	Average Above average. " "	The weather, taking the year through, has been very favourable for trawling, and some very good catches have been made by the deep sea trawlers.	The condition of the fisheries for the year 1890 has been good, with the exception of herrings in drift nets and stake nets.
Average	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average		
Above average. Below average. " " Average	Above average. Average " " "	Above average. Average Above average. " "	The state of the fisheries during 1890 has been very good for deep sea trawlers, but only fair for inshore fishing, the fish being very scarce inshore.	The state of the fisheries during 1890 has been very good for deep sea trawlers, but only fair for inshore fishing, the fish being very scarce inshore.
Average	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
LIVERPOOL ..	Trawling—Deep sea ..	Cod, skate, soles, flukes, gurnard, haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 22 Sailing, 40	1st class—Steam, 10 Sailing, 5 2nd class, 80 3rd " 10 10 unregd.
	Line fishing ..	Cod, skate, plaice, haddock.	Oct. to March	1st class, 5	
	Trawling ..	Shrimps ..	All the year	2nd " 130 3rd " 10	
	Raking ..	Cockles ..	All the year	—	
SOUTHPORT ..	Trawling—Inshore ..	Soles, plaice, and haddock.	All the year	2nd class, 31	2nd class, 74
	Line fishing ..	Cod ..	Nov to Feb.	2nd " 2	
		Mackerel ..	June to Aug.	2nd " 20	
	Stake nets ..	Mackerel ..	June to Aug.	—	
	Trawl or shank nets.	Shrimps ..	All the year	2nd class, 41	
	Raking ..	Cockles ..	All the year	—	
LYTHAM ..	Trawling—Inshore ..	Plaice, ray, codling, a few soles, and haddock.	July to Jan.	2nd class, 35	2nd class, 38 3rd " 14 14 unregd.
		White flukes	Oct. to Jan.	2nd " 35	
	Shank nets ..	Shrimps ..	All the year	2nd " 37	
	Raking ..	Mussels ..	Aug. to end of Sept.	3rd " 6	
		Cockles ..	March to Nov.	3rd " 12	
	Jumbo ..	Cockles ..	Dec. to Feb.	3rd " 12	
FLEETWOOD ..	Trawling—Deep sea ..	Soles, brill, turbot, plaice, cod, haddock, whiting, ray, hake.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 8 Sailing, 45	1st class—Steam, 8 Sailing, 45 2nd class, 40
	Line fishing ..	Cod and halibut.	Feb. to Apr.	—	
	Trawling ..	Oysters ..	Aug. to June	—	
	Raking ..	Mussels ..	Sept. to May	—	
	Trawling ..	Prawns ..	April to Oct.	2nd class, 40	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	In early part of year not favourable, but on the whole fishing has been good, especially deep sea fishing.	The deep sea fishing has been very good but not so inshore, fish not being very plentiful during 1880.
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	Above average.		
Average	"	Average	Unfavourable during the first and last part of the year.	Haddock about the average. Soles about the same. Cod and plaice below average. No mackerel caught by the boats, and nothing of any weight by the stake nets.
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
—	—	—		
—	—	—		
Average	Average	Average	On the whole good, but January and December heavy gales and frost.	Shrimps about the average. Cockles have not been up to the average, owing to the shifting of the beds making it more difficult for the carts to get to them. Trawling has not been so good as in past years, although there never were more young cockles of a size suitable for food for plaice on the banks. There was good trawling for a while on and about the bar at Liverpool, yet it is a long way to go in small boats. Shrimps have been plentiful, but have been small, except at the beginning and end of year. Prices very low. Mussels on a scar below St. Anne's pier were good, and in great quantity. When the men had worked on them for a short time, a storm rolled the whole bed away, and the mussels were strewn along high water mark for a length of four miles. The mussels were estimated at a value of £1,000. Mussels accumulate mud, and when the mud has reached a depth of 18 inches to two feet, the byssal, or cables, are weakened, and the heavy seas easily wash them away. Cockles have been good and fairly plentiful all the year, and from their large size prices have been high. Young cockles cover every bank in the estuary, the greatest spat that has been seen during many years. Flounders or white flukes have been above the average this back end. Two fishermen have been drowned. Three 2nd class boats have been sold and gone out of fishing, and none added to the fleet. During the year 34 steamers and four steam carriers have gone to fish out of Hull. The carriers take the fish direct from North Sea to London. It is understood they were not able to make fleet pay on this coast. There are five more steamers building to be registered here, and they are expected within the next three months. There is also one first class sailer almost ready for launching. The supply of fish was below average, on account of the withdrawal of the above 34 steamers.
Below average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
Above average.	Above average.	"	Shrimping not much affected, as the boats work principally in the channels. Musselling and cockling not affected, since the men go to the banks when they are bare, and the channels, which are comparatively smooth, and they return before the banks are covered.	
Much above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.		
"	"	"	Fairly good, with exception of January, February, and September, which months were very wild.	
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MORECAMBE ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Inshore ..	Flukes ..	Oct. to Feb.	2nd class, 30	2nd class, 70 3rd " 100 100 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	June to Aug.	2nd " 20	
	<i>Raking</i>	Mussels ..	Aug. to May	3rd " 50	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd " 70	
WHITEHAVEN ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Cod, soles, plaice, skate.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 13 2nd " 18	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 11 2nd " 42 3rd " 6 7 unregd.
		Haddock ..	All the year	1st " 17 2nd " 20	
		Herrings ..	May to Aug.	2nd " 40 3rd " 5	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	May to Aug.	2nd " 40 3rd " 5	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Oysters ..	Sept. to April	—	
PARTON	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	May to Aug.	2nd class, 6 3rd " 7	2nd class, 5 3rd " 7 8 unregd.
MARYPORT ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Inshore ..	Skate.. . .	All the year	2nd class, 43	2nd class, 43 3rd " 3 3 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	16th May to 22nd Aug.	2nd " 53 3rd " 3	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod and codling.	All the year	2nd " 43	
	<i>Trawling</i>	Prawns ..	All the year	2nd " 40	
DOUGLAS	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Haddock, cod, plaice, &c., and a few turbot, soles, and brill.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 10	1st class— Steam, 5 Sailing, 21 2nd class, 18 3rd " 4 4 unregd.
		Herrings ..	Aug. to Oct.	1st class, 30	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, conger .	Jan. to April	2nd " 12 3rd " 4	
		Mackerel ..	May to Sept.	2nd " 6 3rd " 4	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Above average.	Average	Fair for shrimping and musseling.	Flukes have been very scarce, only a few river flukes in December, no plaice. Mussels are fairly good on a few beds for quantity. Two or three beds have been covered with sand during the summer months. Shrimps have been very plentiful during the months of September, October and November, but of a poor quality.
"	Average	Above average.		
Average	Below average	Below average.		
Above average.	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Weather favourable. Older fishermen attribute failure of herring fishing to this circumstance, it being supposed that a spell of wild weather in the late spring, drives fish to this neighbourhood.	The addition of a steam trawler to the number of vessels fishing from the port caused a considerable increase in the supply of fish, especially in cod and haddock. The latter, however, ran very small, and the quality and price were below average. Soles, plaice and skate, about same as last year. Oysters: quantity slightly increased; prices, &c average. The herring season was again a failure, the return not paying the men for fitting out their boats. A considerable quantity were landed having previously been landed in the Isle of Man; these obtained good prices owing to the scarcity of "Parton" herrings.
"	Below average.	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	—	This has been a very good year for fishing all through. Prawns have been found for the first time this year, and sold at a fair price.
Above average.	Average	Average	Very good.	
"	Above average.	Above average.		
"	"	"		
—	—	—	Favourable.	The fishing season during 1890 has been fairly remunerative; the steamers, of course, have a superior advantage.
Average	Average	Average		
—	—	—		
—	—	—		

Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CASTLETOWN ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	All kinds ..	All the year	1st class, 3	<div> <div>1st class, 17</div> <div>2nd " 4</div> <div>3rd " 26</div> <div>28 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	July and Aug.	1st " 6	
		Mackerel ..	End of June to Sept.	2nd " 2	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Ling, conger	Summer months.	2nd " 2	
		Pollack, cod	All the year	3rd " 11	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Feb. to Oct.	3rd " 11	
PORT ST. MARY ..	<i>Trawling—Deep sea</i> ..	Hake, ray, maids, &c., and a few soles.	All the year	1st class, 5	<div> <div>1st class, 92</div> <div>2nd " 5</div> <div>3rd " 12</div> <div>19 unregd.</div> </div>
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	June to Oct.	1st " 20	
				2nd " 3	
		Mackerel ..	July and Aug.	3rd " 5	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, skate, whiting, &c.	All the year	3rd " 5	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	A variety of small fish.	All the year	3rd " 2	
	<i>Trotting</i> ..	Whelks ..	During cod season.	3rd " 5	
PORT ERIN ..	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs ..	All the year	3rd " 5	<div> <div>2nd class, 2</div> <div>3rd " 20</div> <div>20 unregd.</div> </div>
		Lobsters ..			
	<i>Trawling</i> ..	Hake, ray, maids, skate, &c.	All the year	1st class, 5	
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	1st June to 1st Oct.	1st " 6	
				2nd " 2	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod ..	Nov. to April	2nd " 12	
	<i>Trammels</i> ..	Cod, and variety of small fish.	Summer	3rd " 2	
	<i>Pots</i> ..	Crabs and lobsters.	All the year	3rd " 6	

Results as regards —			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.	
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.			
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
—	—	—	—	The fishing on the whole has been good among the 3rd class boats. The shell fish also showed a steady increase on previous years.	
Below average.	Good	Average	Good		
"	"	Above average.	} Favourable.		
Average	"	Average			
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Favourable part season.	The total amount of money received for all kinds of fish was slightly below last year's; this has been principally on trawling and line fishing. Herrings, which have not appeared in great bodies for many years past, again showed in strong shoals and of a good quality, but the few boats fishing were not fitted with good suitable gear, and our larger boats were at Shetland at the time.	
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	} Favourable.		
Below average.	Average	Below average.			
"	Below average.	"	} Unfavourable.		
"	Average	Average			
"	"	"	} Fairly good.		
Above average.	"	"			
"	Below average.	Below average.			
Above average.	Average	Average	} Fairly good from April to October. October to end of year unfavourable, and fish scarce.		The sum received for all kinds of fish has been above the previous year, this has been from herrings and trawl fish. Herrings, which had appeared to have left these waters to a very great extent, have appeared again in considerable bodies, and of much better quality. But the fishing was not prosecuted with spirit as the few boats fishing were not well prepared with gear. Our larger boats were at Ireland and Shetland fishing. The demand and prices received were miserable.
"	Above average.	Above average.			
Below average.	"	"			
Average.	Average.	Average.			
Below Average.	Average	Above Average.			

Parts or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught by each Method.	Dates of Fishing Seasons.	Approximate Number of Boats engaged in Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats belonging to the Station, showing Number Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5.	6.
PEEL	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Ray, haddock, maida, witches, conger, whiting, and plaice.	All the year	1st class, 6 2nd " 3	1st class, 108 2nd " 36 3rd " 12 18 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	12th May to 20th Sept.	1st " 129 2nd " 27	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, ling, and conger.	All the year	1st " 2 2nd " 5 3rd " 12	
RAMSAY ..	<i>Trawling—</i> Deep sea ..	Soles, plaice, turbot, skate.	All the year	1st class, 6 2nd " 2	1st class, 6 2nd " 44 3rd " 4 3 unregd.
	<i>Drift net fishing</i> ..	Herrings ..	End of March to Sept.	1st " 1 2nd " 2	
		Mackerel ..	July to Sept.	2nd " 24	
	<i>Line fishing</i> ..	Cod, haddock	All the year	2nd " 11	
	<i>Pots</i>	Whelks ..	All the year	2nd " 11	
		Crabs, lobsters	June to Aug.	3rd " 4	

Results as regards—			Weather.	GENERAL REMARKS by the Collector.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Very stormy weather during December, which prevented boats from going to sea.	Very good.
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Very stormy. Fish a long way off.	Boats could not work regularly
"	Above average.	Average.	Fair.	Herrings failed to come on our usual ground.
"	"	Above average.	Very stormy at times.	Mackerel kept near the land.
"	Average	"	Fair.	Cod did not come on the usual ground.
Average	"	—	Only caught for bait.	These 11 boats are the cod and haddock boats.
Below average.	"	Average.	Fair.	Crabs very scarce.

APPENDIX O.

LIST OF SPECIAL REPORTS BY THE INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The following is a list of the various special printed Reports (other than Annual Reports) by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales) on Inquiries relating to Sea Fisheries.

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
1	21 Dec. 1874.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an inquiry into the affairs of the Herne Bay Oyster Fishery Company .	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 17 (1) 1875.
2	9 Aug. 1875.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, on the Fisheries of Norfolk , especially Crabs, Lobsters, Herrings, and the Broad.	Printed in House of Commons Paper. No. 428, 1875.
3	8 Feb. 1876.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole on an Inquiry held by him at Herne Bay, by Order of the Board of Trade, under the Provisions of the Sea Fisheries Acts, to inquire into the manner in which the Herne Bay, Hampton and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company are cultivating the Oyster Grounds within the limits of the Fishery granted to them by the Herne Bay Fishery Act, 1864.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 65, 1876. <i>See also</i> No. 10 (<i>infra</i>).
4	1 March 1877.	Reports by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Crab and Lobster Fisheries of England and Wales, and (in conjunction with Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries) of Scotland.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1695.] 1877.
5	17 July 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the use of dynamite for killing fish.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1819.] 1877.
6	1 March 1878.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries, in conjunction with Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the Herring Fisheries of Scotland .	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1979.] 1878.
7	1 Sept. 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Sea Fisheries of England and Wales .	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2449.] 1879.
8	1 Dec. 1879.	Report by Mr. F. Buckland and Mr. S. Walpole, the Inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade to hold an Inquiry respecting an Application made under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, for an Order restricting the taking of Crabs and Lobsters on a Portion of the Coast of Norfolk.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 70, 1880. <i>See also</i> No. 11 (<i>infra</i>).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
9	31 Dec. 1880.	Report of Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on the destruction of Fish at Billingsgate in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper No. 335, 1881.
10	24 Aug. 1881.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole on an Inquiry held by him at Herne Bay, by Order of the Board of Trade, under the Provisions of the Sea Fisheries Acts, to inquire into the Manner in which the Herne Bay, Hampton and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company are cultivating the Oyster Grounds within the Limits of that Portion of the Fishery granted to them by the Herne Bay Fishery Act, 1864, which remained vested in them in July 1881.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 4, 1882. <i>See also</i> No. 3 (<i>supra</i>).
11	25 Jan. 1883.	Report by Mr. T. H. Huxley, the Inspector appointed by the Board of Trade to hold an inquiry respecting an Application made under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, for the Renewal of an Order restricting the taking of Crabs and Lobsters on a Portion of the Coast of Norfolk.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 44, 1883. <i>See also</i> No. 8 (<i>supra</i>).
12	13 May 1887.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, respecting the Lobster Fisheries of Bognor and Selsey.	Reprinted in 2nd Annual Report of Inspector (p. 29).
13	21 Dec. 1887.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, respecting the Sea Fisheries of South Wales.	Ditto. (p. 31)
14	17 April 1888.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on the Injury alleged to be caused to the Fisheries by the Deposit of Rubbish in the Estuary of the River Thames.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 5394.] 1888.
15	22 June 1888.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on the Trawl Fishing carried on by Irish Vessels, with reference to the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887.	Reprinted in 3rd Annual Report of Inspector (p. 37).
16	30 Nov. 1888.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on the alleged Illtreatment of Scotch Fishermen at Lowestoft.	Ditto. (p. 43).
17	25 June 1889.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Herrings imported from Norway and Sweden.	Reprinted in 4th Annual Report of Inspector (p. 116).
18	23 Jan. 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the Oyster and Mussel Fishery comprised in the Ramsholt Fishery Order, 1884.	Reprinted in 5th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 53).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
19	30 April 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the Oyster and Mussel Fishery under the Bosham Fishery Order , 1873.	Reprinted in 5th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 55).
20	5 May 1890	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the Oyster and Mussel Fishery comprised in the Emsworth Channel Fishery Order , 1871.	Ditto. (p. 61).
21	23 June 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into the Byelaws made by the Southampton Harbour Board regulating certain Methods of Fishing within the Port of Southampton .	Ditto. (p. 45).
22	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into Objections to the Draft Order for the creation of the Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District .	Ditto. (p. 64).
23	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into Certain Proposed Alterations of the Draft Order for the creation of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District .	Ditto. (p. 49).
24	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an Objection to the Draft Order for the creation of the North-Eastern Sea Fisheries District .	Ditto. (p. 51).
25	16 March 1891.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the Oyster and Mussel Fishery under the Swansea Fishery Order , 1871, as amended by the Swansea Fishery Order , 1883.	Ditto. (p. 66).
26	14 March 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Northumberland Local Fisheries Committee prohibiting Trawling .	Reprinted in 6th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 49).
27	22 May 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into certain Byelaws made by the Lancashire Local Fisheries Committee .	Ditto (p. 51).
28	30 May 1891	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries with respect to the "Blackwater (Essex) Oyster Fishery Order, 1868," and the "Tollesbury and Mersea (Blackwater) Fishery Order, 1878" ; and to certain Byelaws made by the Tollesbury and Mersea Oyster Fishery Company, Limited .	Ditto. (p. 55).
29	8 July 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into a Byelaw made by the North-Eastern Local Fisheries Committee prohibiting Trawling .	Ditto. (p. 61).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
30	11 July 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Tees Salmon Conservators under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888.	Reprinted in 6th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 65).
31	7 March 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an Objection to the Draft Order for the creation of the Milford Haven Sea Fisheries District.	Ditto. (p. 67).
32	8 March 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to a proposed Order amending the Swansea Fishery Order, 1871.	Ditto. (p. 69).
33	12 March 1892.	Report by Mr. A. D. Berrington, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into Objections to the Draft Order for the creation of a Sea Fisheries District on the Coasts of Devon and Dorset.	Ditto. (p. 70).
34	25 June 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Investigation into the working of certain Byelaws in the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.	Reprinted in 7th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 38).
35	13 October 1892.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into Objections to the Draft Order for the creation of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District.	Ditto. (p. 44).
36	2 March 1893	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Devon Local Fisheries Committee.	Reprinted in 8th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 30).
37	30 June 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Lancashire Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 34).
38	28 October 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into Objections to the Draft Order for the creation of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District.	Ditto. (p. 38.)
39	12 May 1894.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an Objection to the Draft Order for the variation of the Order creating the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.	Reprinted in 9th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 30).
40	13 October 1894.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to certain Byelaws made by the Eastern Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 31).
41	6 April 1895.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District, under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act.	Reprinted in 10th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 30).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
42	18 May 1895.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an inquiry with respect to the working of the Western Sea Fisheries District .	Reprinted in 10th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 32).
43	24 May 1895.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an inquiry with respect to certain Byelaws made by the Lancashire Local Fisheries Committee .	Ditto. (p. 36).
44	27 Aug. 1895.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Devon Local Fisheries Committee .	Ditto. (p. 45).
45	23 Dec. 1895.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Glamorgan Local Fisheries Committee .	Ditto. (p. 48).
46	22 Dec. 1895.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Milford Haven Local Fisheries Committee .	Reprinted in 11th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 41).
47	28 May 1896.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Cumberland Local Fisheries Committee .	Ditto. (p. 45).
48	31 Aug. 1896.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts.	Ditto. (p. 48).
49	12 Dec. 1896.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to a proposed Order amending the Boston Deep's Fishery Order, 1870 .	Ditto. (p. 52).
50	13 March 1897.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries with respect to the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries comprised in the Poole Fishery Order, 1885 , and the Poole (Wareham Channel) Fishery Order, 1887 .	Ditto. (p. 53).
51	8 June 1897.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Northumberland Local Fisheries Committee with respect to the taking of Berried Lobsters .	Reprinted in 12th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 47).
52	23 May 1898	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into Byelaws made by the Devon Local Fisheries Committee , (1) for regulating the use of certain kinds of nets within the District, and (2) for prohibiting the removal of lobsters under a certain size.	Reprinted in 13th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 26).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
53	7 Jan. 1899.	Report by Mr. W. E. Archer and Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspectors of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into Byelaws made by the Northumberland Local Fisheries Committee with respect to Crabs and Lobsters .	Reprinted in 13th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 29).
54	7 Jan. 1899.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made for the Backwater at Weymouth by the Board of Conservators of the Frome Fishery District .	Ditto. (p. 33).
55	25 Nov. 1899.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Lancashire Local Fisheries Committee for regulating the use of Shrimp nets in part of the District.	Reprinted in 14th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 23).
56	12 Jan. 1900.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into Objections to the Draft Order for uniting the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Districts .	Ditto. (p. 29).
57	28 Feb. 1900.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Southern Local Fisheries Committee with respect to Lobsters, Crabs, and Periwinkles .	Ditto. (p. 34).
58	16 April 1900.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on a Conference with the Committee for the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District on the question of Sea Fish Hatching .	Ditto. (p. 36).

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1900.

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND
FOR
1899.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) ACT, 1842.

5 AND 6 VIC., CAP. 106, SEC. 112.



DUBLIN:

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

13th June, 1900.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1899.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary,

To the Inspectors of Fisheries.

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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND
FOR 1899.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G., K.P., P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

¶ We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1899, being the 31st since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland were placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,690 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1899, as compared with 6,707 in 1898. This shows a decrease of 17. There were decreases of 27 in the 1st class, and 71 in the 3rd, and an increase of 81 in the 2nd class boats.

There were 25,388 men and 919 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous year of 182 men, and a decrease of 50 boys. Of the vessels 366 were first class, 3,021 second class, and 3,303 third class.

Beam trawling was carried on by 2 steam and 202 sailing boats. Otter trawling was carried on by 3 steam and 292 sailing boats. There were 1,781 men and 72 boys engaged. Of these trawlers 339 were under 10 tons, 42 between 10 and 20 tons, 44 between 20 and 30 tons, 18 between 30 and 40 tons, 44 between 40 and 50 tons, and 10 over 50 tons.

Fishing by long lines was carried on by 6,806 men and 154 boys in 55 first-class, 942 second-class, and 805 third-class boats.

About 1,030 persons were engaged gathering oysters off the public beds.

About 3,846 persons were engaged at the lobster, and 937 at the crab fisheries.

About 450 were engaged picking mussels, 240 picking cockles, and 3,850 in gathering periwinkles.

Details are given in Appendices Nos. 8-16.

For the number of boats engaged in the mackerel fisheries see pages 8 and 9.

There were 57 first class, 554 second class, and 485 third class boats that did not fish during the year. The reasons given are similar to those of previous years, namely:—"No crew"; "laid up"; "owner employed otherwise"; "used for pleasure"; "not in repair"; "in carrying trade"; "tender to lightship"; "broken up, registers cancelled during year"; "gave up fishing"; "no gear"; "crew in other boats."

Six first and one second class boats from Arklow, and twenty-five second class boats from Cloghy, attended the Scotch Herring Fishery.

The Isle of Man boats which attend the Irish Spring Mackerel Fishery are, to a considerable extent, manned by Irish fishermen. They join the boats at the Isle of Man, and assist at fitting them out.

Loans.

We received during the year 119 applications from 138 persons for loans amounting to £2,680 12s. 6d. Of these we recommended 99 to 117 persons, to the amount of £1,886 10s. 0d. The sum actually issued during the year by the Board of Works was £1,962 10s. 0d., which of course included some loans recommended during the previous year.

Of the £20,000 reserved by the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us in non-congested districts, the sum of £22,947 18s. 4d. was advanced up to the 31st December, 1899. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £24,781 4s. 2d. The repayments were £16,350 0s. 0d.; the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity, £8,142 9s. 10d. The arrears on the £24,781 4s. 2d. consisted of £288 14s. 4d., of which £91 1s. 0d. is considered irrecoverable. It will be thus seen that the bad debts are only about 7s. 4d. per £100.

On 31st December, 1899, the Fund stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Government Stock,	14,000	0	0
Cash,	3,947	9	7
Outstanding Promissory Notes not yet arrived at maturity,	8,142	9	10
Arrears (excluding £91 1s. 0d., considered irrecoverable),	197	13	4

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix, No. 18, pages 98-101.

Piers and Harbours.

In our Report for the year 1894 we gave a return relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895. In 1899-1900 the salaries of the Engineering Staff amounted to £313.

Quantity of Fish Landed.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total value of the sea fish (including shell-fish, but excluding salmon), landed in Ireland in 1899, was £460,368, as compared with £392,587 in 1898—an increase of £67,781.

We have not statistics of the total amount of salmon captured in Ireland; but the quantity reported to us as having been exported to nine of the principal English markets, computed at the Liverpool price (£9 per box of 150 lbs.), would be worth £492,084.

Of the pollen caught in Lough Neagh that exported is estimated to value £3,224.

For our review of the Statistics of Sea Fish see page 10.

The Spring Mackerel Fishery.

The first month of the spring mackerel season in 1899 was very stormy, there being but few nights in April when fishing was possible; nevertheless, the general result was that the total capture for the season, viz., 20,230 tons, was the largest on record. This represented a money value of £110,185 paid for the fish to the fishermen. Of this 20,230 tons the largest portion of the fish were despatched in ice to the English markets by direct steamers where possible, and from the more remote ports by rail to Dublin, thence by the London and North-Western boats to Holyhead. The remainder of the fish, except a small quantity sold in Irish towns, was packed in 18,584 barrels, and despatched as pickled mackerel to America. Never before was such a large quantity of the spring mackerel cured for the American market, and the effect of this new development was to cause the prices to keep up to a much later date than usual. This caused the large boats to continue fishing longer, and thus contributed to make the total output of the fishery reach the above high figures. The takes of individual boats were in some instances abnormal—shots of 16,000 to 20,000 fish per night being recorded.

At Castletown-Bere the take was again the highest, nine chartered steamers being employed to run the fish to England. Valentia showed the next best fishing. The mackerel from this port, except the 1,200 barrels cured for America, was all sent by the Great Southern and Western Railway, *via* the North Wall, to the English markets. On the Galway coast the stations

opened by the Congested Districts Board have gone on improving, and a station was opened by that Board for the first time last spring on the Mayo coast, whence the fish was despatched by the Midland Great Western Railway from Achill Sound to the North Wall.

The figures given above do not include the many thousands of pounds which were paid to the members of fishermen's families employed in the pickling and packing of the fish.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats engaged in the Spring mackerel fishery, in 1899 :—

Irish, 1st Class,	.	.	.	207
„ 2nd „	.	.	.	273
„ 3rd „	.	.	.	934
„ unregistered,	.	.	.	1

The following are the approximate number of boats belonging to other nationalities engaged :—

English,	.	.	.	34
Scotch,	.	.	.	23
Manx,	.	.	.	164
French,	.	.	.	67

See also Appendix No 3, page 44.

Autumn Mackerel Fishery.

The autumn mackerel fishing for 1899 shows a very remarkable advance on previous year. 66,167 barrels were cured for export to America, compared with 43,287 barrels in 1898. The amount actually landed, including that which was sold fresh as well as what was cured, was 11,020 tons—representing a money value to the fishermen of £91,898.

Along the north coast of the Berhaven peninsula are a number of small creeks, from which the fishing is carried on by row boats. This proved the most important centre of the trade, and the fishermen in this one locality earned between them £21,137.

The whole of the west coast is rapidly coming under the influence of this trade; but a new departure was made this year on the east coast, 150 barrels of mackerel having been cured by one enterprising firm at Howth. During the autumn fishing a large American fishing schooner crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of joining in the fishing in the Berhaven District. Her crew cured 353 barrels, with which she sailed to Liverpool, whence her cargo was dispatched by steamer to the United States. On her return to the Irish coast the captain was prosecuted for fishing in territorial waters; but while proceedings were pending his schooner was totally lost on the rocks off Derrynane. From American advices received the success of the fishing was not such as to induce a repetition of the venture.

The American prices continue to be remunerative, and although the local American mackerel fishing showed a considerable increase in 1899, and the imports from Ireland were greater than ever, the prices ruled strong, which augurs well for the continuance of a trade of such immense importance to this country.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats attending this fishery in 1899 :—

Irish, 1st Class,	.	.	.	.	149
„ 2nd „	.	.	.	.	576
„ 3rd „	.	.	.	.	1,425
„ unregistered,	.	.	.	.	18

The following are the approximate numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities engaged :—

English,	.	.	.	.	70
Manx,	.	.	.	.	25

See also Appendix No. 4, page 48.

Herring Fisheries.

The herring fishing of the year 1899 was prosecuted at Kinsale in the spring by a number of boats from the east coast of Scotland, and in the summer and autumn by local boats on various portions of the coast. The amount captured did not differ very much from that of 1898; but the value shows a considerable improvement—viz., £97,096 for 1899, as compared with £69,536 for 1898. The autumn fishing in Waterford Harbour was carried on by all kinds of boats on an extensive scale, but the most remarkable development was the herring fishing in Trawenagh Bay on the Donegal coast. In this shallow bay chiefly, and in two or three other creeks, all in the district of which Burton Port is the centre, about 6,311 tons of herrings were landed, worth to the fishermen £24,123. This fishing was prosecuted by row boats, the crews in some cases sharing over £100 per man for three months' fishing. A large portion of the take at Trawenagh was carted and despatched fresh from the railway station at Fintown. Some were kippered by an English curer at Burton Port, and the balance were salted down and sent off by steamers to Glasgow and Liverpool.

Complaints were made of drift net fishing in daylight, by boats in Waterford Harbour. A number of fishermen were in consequence prosecuted at the local Petty Sessions Court, and fined. In this case the statute law imposes a condition which the fishermen say presses severely on the industry, because, as most of the steamers plying from Waterford arrive and leave at night, it is much safer for them to fish at the daytime.

Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell fish) captured in 1899 was 1,209,729 cwts., valued at £404,142. In 1898 the corresponding figures were 1,190,623 cwts., and £343,036. The former, therefore, shows increases of 19,106 cwts. and £61,106.

The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the two years:—

—		Cwts.	Value.
			£
North Coast,	1899,	160,070	35,941
„	1898,	72,260	16,637
East Coast,	1899,	130,847	71,003
„	1898,	177,157	69,281
South Coast,	1899,	528,758	168,857
„	1898,	610,013	134,018
West Coast,	1899,	390,054	133,341
„	1898,	331,193	123,100

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 6s. 8d., as compared with 5s. 9d. in the previous year.

Including shell-fish, the total value for 1899 was £460,368, and for 1898 £392,587.

Turbot.—The total capture of turbot in 1899 was 1,486 cwts., valued at £5,380, as compared with 1,958 cwts., value £7,160, in 1898.

The average price in 1899 was about £3 12s. 5d. per cwt., and in 1898 £3 12s. 1½d. per cwt.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1899 was 3,317 cwts., valued at £12,800, as compared with 3,202 cwts., valued at £10,920, in 1898.

The average price in 1899 was about £3 17s. 2d. per cwt., and in 1898 £3 8s. 2½d. per cwt.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1899 was 427,382 cwts., valued at £97,096.

In the previous year the total capture was 464,318 cwts., and the total value £69,537.

The average price in 1899 was about 4s. 6½d. per cwt., and in 1898 about 3s. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1899 was 33,842 cwts., valued at £17,493, as compared with 52,121 cwts., valued at £19,963, in 1898.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 10s. 4d., and in 1898 about 7s. 8d.

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1899 was 16,557 cwts., valued at £8,402, as compared with 17,977 cwts., valued at £7,766, in 1898.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 10s. 2d., and in 1898 about 8s. 7½d.

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1899 was 16,305 cwts., valued at £14,152.

In the previous year the total capture was 23,517 cwts., and the total value £13,630.

The average price in 1899 was about 17s. 4d. per cwt., and in 1898 about 11s. 7d.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1899 was 12,982 cwts., valued at £8,220, as compared with 10,824 cwts., valued at £5,669, in 1898.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 12s. 8d., and in 1898 about 10s. 5½d.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1899 was 2,882 cwts., valued at £431.

In the previous year the total capture was 1,627 cwts., valued at £184.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 3s., and in 1898 about 2s. 3d.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1899 was 624,999 cwts., valued at £202,085.

In the previous year the total capture was 528,001 cwts., valued at £164,491.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 6s. 5½d., and in 1898 about 6s. 3d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1899 was 15,877 cwts., valued at £8,007, as compared with 25,636 cwts., valued at £10,974, in 1898.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 10s. 1d., and in 1898 about 8s. 7d.

Other kinds (not shell fish).—The total capture in 1899 was 54,100 cwts., valued at £30,076, as compared with 61,442 cwts., valued at £32,742, in 1898.

The average price per cwt. in 1899 was about 11s. 1½d., and in 1898 about 10s. 8d.

Shell Fish.

Oysters.—We estimate that about 38,659 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1899, and that the value thereof was £6,804. The figures for the previous year were 19,819 hundreds and £3,559.

From the private beds, so far as we have been able to obtain returns, about 25,349 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £3,927. The figures for the previous year were 32,042 hundreds and £4,966.

See also Appendices No. 13, p. 89, and No. 22, p. 130.

Lobsters.—We estimate that about 101,480 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1899, and that their value was £32,664. The figures for the previous year were 89,340 dozens and £29,177.

See also Appendix No. 10, p. 80.

Crabs.—We estimate that about 24,640 dozens of crabs were taken in 1899, and that their value was about £1,841. The figures for the previous year were 28,959 dozens and £2,152.

See also Appendix No. 11, p. 84.

Mussels.—We estimate that the weight of the mussels taken this year was about 665 tons, and that the value thereof was about £958. The previous year's figures were 879 tons and £1,103. See also Appendix No. 14, p. 92.

Cockles.—We estimate that about 60,302 gallons of cockles were picked in 1899, and that their value was about £1,762. The figures for the previous year were 61,725 gallons and £1,687. See also Appendix No. 15, p. 93.

Periwinkles.—We estimate that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was somewhere about 2,068 tons, and that the value thereof was £7,457. The figures for the previous year were 1,945 tons and £6,779. See also Appendix No. 16, p. 94.

Shrimps.—Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The cases mentioned in Appendix No. 12, page 88, are the only ones in which we have reports that shrimps have been taken. We estimate the value at about £813. The figure for the previous year was £128.

The total value of the shell fish as furnished in the returns for 1899 is estimated at £56,226, as against £49,551 in 1898.

See Appendix No. 1, p. 38.

Casualties.

The number of fishermen who lost their lives while actually in pursuit of their calling was thirty-one, as compared with fourteen in the previous year. The number who lost their lives while conveying sea-weed, provisions, materials, &c., and when engaged in other work not immediately connected with fishing, was eight, as compared with three in the previous year.

Three first, seven second, and two third-class boats were lost this year while engaged in fishing, as compared with five second and three third-class, respectively, in the previous year. Four first and three second-class boats were seriously damaged. One second, and one third-class boats were lost while engaged in pursuits other than fishing.

The following are the particulars of the Casualties as furnished by the Coast Guard Officers at the various Stations:—

From Ringsend Station.—Two first-class sailing trawlers collided off Kingstown on the 9th February, 1899. One vessel was damaged. A collision also occurred in the River Liffey on the 12th August, last, between a steamship and a first-class sailing trawler, whereby the latter was damaged.

From Upper Cove (Kinsale) Station.—On 14th October, 1898, a yawl, with a crew of four men, was lost in a gale which sprung up suddenly from the south-east. The boat was afterwards discovered a total wreck on the rocks near Old Head.

From Castletownsend Station.—A first-class fishing boat was run down by a steamship off Castletownsend, on the 3rd June, 1899. The crew were saved.

From Baltimore Station.—One fisherman was drowned at the end of Baltimore Pier while endeavouring to get into a boat on the 16th November, 1898. During the gale of the 3rd April, 1899, a first-class fishing vessel dragged her anchor, and became a total wreck on the rocks under the Coast Guard Station; and a first-class fishing vessel was also damaged by collision during the same gale. One fisherman was also washed overboard from a fishing vessel on the 30th May, 1899, and drowned.

From Schull Station.—A second-class boat was capsized in Dunmanus Bay on the 22nd September, 1899, and her crew of six men were drowned. The boat was lost.

From Ballycrovane Station.—One fisherman was knocked overboard from a second-class boat and drowned, on the 29th June, 1899.

From Ballydonegan Station.—On the 18th October, 1898, a second-class fishing boat was overtaken by a heavy sea which swamped her. Another boat came to her rescue, and saved five out of her crew of six men.

From Portmagee Station.—Two fishermen fell overboard from a boat crossing from Portmagee to Corobeg, on Valentia Island, on the 26th December, 1898, and were drowned.

From Knightstown Station.—Four fishermen were drowned on the night of the 12th April, 1899. Their boat was picked up off Dohilla (Valentia Island), with the mackerel nets still attached. Their bodies were not recovered.

From Smerwick Station.—On 26th April, 1899, a canoe laden with mackerel was capsized by a heavy sea when trying to enter Brandon Creek; two of her crew were drowned, a third escaped by swimming to shore. It is supposed that the canoe was overladen. On the 16th May another canoe was capsized off Ballydavid Head. Her crew of three were drowned. The canoe, with nets attached, and the body of one of her crew, were afterwards picked up on the Clare coast.

From Kilcredane Station.—A first-class fishing vessel was driven against the New Quay at Carrigaholt by the gale of the 6th April, 1899, and was seriously damaged.

From Ballyvaughan Station.—On 23rd November, 1898, a fisherman, while casting his dredge on the Kilcolgan (Galway Bay) oyster beds, fell overboard, and was drowned.

From Spiddal Station.—On the 3rd October, 1898, a fisherman belonging to a sailing trawler at anchor off Galway, observed that the small boat was adrift. He endeavoured to regain it by swimming, but was drowned in the attempt before assistance could reach him.

From Costello Bay Station.—In the Spring a fisherman of Shark Island was drowned, owing to his canoe, which was heavily laden with sea-weed, having been caught in a squall. The canoe was lost.

From North Arran Station.—A first-class fishing vessel dragged her anchor in Killeany Bay during a gale on 27th December, 1898, and became a total wreck off Black Head, Co. Clare. None of her crew was on board at the time.

From Clifden Station.—A fisherman was drowned at Inishturk, on 31st December, 1898, while endeavouring to save a plank of wood. His body was not recovered.

From Blacksod Point Station.—A second-class boat was lost at Achill Quay in May, 1899, having been fouled by a hooker which dragged her anchor during a gale.

From Inniscrone Station.—Owing to the sinking of a small boat in which he was returning from Barter's Island, a fisherman was drowned in the River Moy on the 16th March, 1899.

From Portnoo Station.—On 12th November, 1898, a third-class yawl was driven by a gale on the rocks at Carrickfad Point, and became a total wreck.

From Burtonport Station.—On the 10th April, 1899, two fishermen were drowned, owing to their boat having been capsized in a squall when returning from Arranmore Island (where they had landed a passenger) to Burtonport. The boat, a second-class one, was subsequently recovered, and repaired.

From Mulroy Station.—A fisherman was knocked overboard while lowering the mainsail of his boat on the 11th November, 1898, and was drowned.

From Moville Station.—A second-class boat was totally wrecked at her moorings in a gale on 27th December, 1898. None of her crew was on board at the time.

From Greencastle Station.—On the 23rd November, 1898, a second-class fishing boat capsized off Inishowen Lighthouse. Three of her crew were drowned. The boat was damaged and has not been used since.

From Portrush Station.—A second-class fishing boat foundered near the Tuns Bank on the 19th May, 1899. Her crew were saved. During a gale in September, 1899, a second-class boat carried away her moorings in Portrush Harbour, and became a total wreck.

From Port Ballintoy Station.—A second-class boat, while at anchor in the harbour, was broken up by a storm on the 18th September, 1899.

From Cushendall Station.—A second-class boat broke from her moorings during a gale on the 17th October, 1898, drove ashore, and was badly damaged.

From Portaferry Station.—A second-class boat was run into and sunk during a dense fog on the 6th July, 1899. One of her crew was drowned, and another died shortly afterwards from the effects of injuries received in the collision.

From Greenore Station.—A fisherman was drowned on the 7th August, 1899, by the upsetting of a punt in which he was coming ashore from a fishing vessel.

SALMON FISHERIES.

General Observations.

The total capture of salmon during the year 1899 was greater than that of the preceding year.

The reports from the local Boards of Conservators (see Appendix No. 31) show an improved condition of things in ten of the districts. The state of the fisheries therein is shortly described as follows:—

Bantry and Killarney, "improving in 1899"; Galway, "not good—slightly improving"; Connemara, "good in Screeb and Lower Costelloe; fair in Goula and Upper Costelloe; bad on other rivers"; Ballinakill, "better than last year"; Ballina, "improvement on preceding year"; Letterkenny, "fairly good—slight improvement"; Londonderry, "fair—improving"; Coleraine, "slight improvement on last year"; Ballycastle, "considerable improvement on previous year."

From the remaining fourteen districts the reports are as follows:—

Dublin, "not good — declining"; Wexford, "declining"; Waterford, "not satisfactory — declining"; Lismore, "poor capture below average, declining"; Cork, "fair, declining"; Bandon, "declining"; Skibbereen, "declining very much"; Kenmare, "fair, declining"; Limerick, "unsatisfactory, below the average"; Sligo, "declining"; Ballyshannon, "very little change, not improving"; Dundalk, "netting not so good as previous year"; Drogheda, "declining." In the Bangor district the state of the fisheries was described as "fair, nearly as good as previous year."

Offences against the fishery laws appear to be still generally on the decrease; although in the Kenmare district the Roughy river was poisoned five times with the weed known as "spurge"; and the Sheen and Sneem rivers once each by the same means. In the Killarney district the Brown Flesk was, on three occasions, poisoned with lime. There was one case of poisoning by spurge in the Bandon District, and one in the Cork district; but it is reported by the Clerks to the respective Boards that very little damage was done.

Great injury to the salmon and trout fisheries of Ireland is caused by poisoning. We have already on more than one occasion suggested legislation to deal with this offence; and we can only reiterate what we have said, viz., that this entire question of poisoning in its different branches calls urgently for legislation.

Artificial propagation has been extensively carried on, as will be seen by the reports furnished to us which we publish herein.

An interesting experiment was made at Waterville during the past winter, which is of importance as showing that the milt of salmon can be easily transmitted from place to place for the purpose of crossing the breeds, if such be found desirable. A male fish was taken on the Upper Commeragh, but no female could be got. The milt was taken from the male and carefully bottled

for a week, when a female was captured. The reserved milt was then used on the ova, and the young fish are now out and well.

There is practically no salmon disease in Ireland. In the River Bush, in the County of Antrim, where it has existed for some years, it is reported as having almost died out.

The number of rod licences issued was 2,427, compared with 2,715 in 1895. As to engines used in the tidal waters by fishermen who fish on common law rights, the number of draft net licences issued was 790, a decrease of 22 on the previous year; and drift nets, 362, also showing a decrease of 42.

The total amount received by Boards of Conservators for licences in 1899 was £9,821 15s. The total ten per cent. rate collected on the poor law valuations of fisheries was £958 3s. Fines, and the sale of forfeited engines, produced £670 0s. 1d., and subscriptions came to £1,102 6s. 2d. The grand total was £12,552 4s. 3d., as compared with £13,011 12s. 10d. in 1898.

Abstracts of Accounts of monies received and disbursed by Boards of Conservators will be found in Appendix No. 30, page 177; the substance of Salmon Fishery By-Laws at present in force in Appendix No. 23, page 136; and the dates of the existing Close Seasons in Appendix No. 24, page 160.

Artificial Propagation.—Reports.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Hatcheries at work during the season of 1899 :—

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

" Newtownbarry,

" February 14, 1900.

" DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry relative to the salmon hatchery here, I beg to state that during the close season of 1899-1900 200,000 salmon ova were put in the hatchery, a considerable number of which are already hatched out, and the remainder are in a forward state of incubation.

" So far the present is the most successful season which we have had, the proportion already hatched out being about 98 per cent. of the ova put in.

" I am, Sir,

" Yours obediently,

" JOHN SIM.

" M. P. Dowling, Esq."

B

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

" Woodstock Estate's Office, Inistioge,
 " Co. Kilkenny,
 " February 21, 1900.

" *Woodstock Hatchery.*

" DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of 10th February, there was a great falling off in the number of fish obtained for spawning purposes during the close season of 1899–1900, probably owing to the heavy floods which rendered it difficult to catch the fish in the streams.

" Up to this we have only been able to fill six boxes as against eight for the previous year.

" The fish caught also were very small, the average weight of twenty-seven fish being only $7\frac{2}{3}$ pounds.

" As an experiment a large number of fry were kept in the hatchery stream up to the 26th December, when we placed them in the shallow part of the river, as a number of trout had got into the stream.

" They were seen afterwards going down the river apparently very healthy.

" Yours faithfully,

" EDWARD C. HAMILTON.

" To the Secretary,
 " Inspector of Irish Fisheries."

LISMORE DISTRICT.

" Blackwater Fishery
 " Lismore,
 " February 12, 1900.

" To M. P. Dowling, Esq.,
 " Office of Irish Fisheries,
 " Dublin Castle.

" SIR,—In reply to yours of 10th inst., we beg to refer you to our previous report of March 6, 1899, and to state that since then we have not carried on any artificial propagation operations.

" Yours faithfully,

" R. and E. FOLEY."

CORK (BANDON) DISTRICT.

Mr. Moreton Frewen's Hatchery, Lower Bandon River.

" In connection with this hatchery 25,330 fish were reared to the yearling stage during the past season, made up as follows:—Rainbow trout, 10,500; Loch Levens, 8,150; salmon, 7,680. With the exception of 1,200 Rainbow (which are retained in the stock ponds for breeding purposes), these fish were liberated in the Bandon and its tributaries in October, 1899.

" The late spawning season has not been a favourable one for obtaining salmon ova on this portion of the river. Heavy floods occurred at the commencement which took most of the fish away to the head waters.

"The total number of eggs obtained during the season was 20,000 salmon, and 37,000 white trout. These have all been hatched successfully, the losses being under 2 per cent.

"In addition to the above we have obtained 15,000 ova of Rainbow trout from the United States Fish Commission, 10,000 Rainbow, and 10,000 Fario from Germany. The total of ova hatched and in course of incubation during the present season being 92,000.

"The rearing space being limited, we cannot turn out more than 30,000 yearlings. The remainder of the fry will be liberated in the tributary streams during April.

"FRED. C. STENNING,
"Fish Culturist."

"Government House, Ottawa,

"March 18th, 1900.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to the work done this hatching season at my station on the Bandon River at Innoshannon, I am not able at this distance to give you full details. Spawning fish were very difficult to secure (salmon I refer to), and especially was this the case with regard to male fish. I do not think that we were able to provide more than fifty thousand eggs, instead of, as I had hoped, a quarter of a million. My keeper writes me that what eggs we had have hatched out well.

"The U.S. Fishery Commission kindly supplied me with a second consignment of rainbow trout eggs from Wythville, Virginia (some twenty thousand), and, in addition, I had about an equal number of white trout eggs and a large number of Fario and Levenensis ova.

"It occurs to me to mention that the 'plants' of 'steel head' salmon from the Pacific Coast rivers, made during the past few years in the rivers of the Atlantic Coast, have been remarkably productive. These salmon rise better than the Salar to a fly, and the anglers' clubs on the east coast are becoming most enthusiastic about them. Mr. Bowers, the Commissioner, promises me a consignment of their ova next season.

"Believe me,

"Yours faithfully,

"MORETON FREWEN.

"The Commissioners
"of Irish Fisheries."

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

"Conservators of Fisheries, Skibbereen District,
"Skibbereen, 13th February, 1900.

"M. P. Dowling, Esq., Secretary,
"Office of Irish Fisheries,
"The Castle, Dublin.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of 10th inst., asking me for a report relative to the Artificial Propagation of Salmon.

"Through the kindness of Captain Morgan, of Bunalun, who gave a free site on his land, and also the use of a mill stream, my Board have, within the past month, erected a small hatchery, 11 by 14 ft.,

but large enough to hold four troughs, containing fourteen grilles, which will receive the 35,000 eyed ova ordered from Jaffé, of Osna-bruck, Hanover, and which I hope to receive by end of next week.

"This hatchery and fittings have cost close on £25, ova will cost £10, which leaves but a small balance on hands—so small, that my Board cannot afford to keep a man to look after the ova while hatching.

"This hatchery has been erected very economically. Captain Morgan gave some timber and labour, and our Chairman helped in other ways. Only for this I could not have got the house built; but I am satisfied with what has been done, and there is a splendid supply of pure water.

"I will give as much time as I can to look after the hatching; but we should have a man on the spot, and for that reason we are badly in need of some small addition to the funds.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. L. CAREY."

KENMARE DISTRICT.

"Estates Office,

"Glenhazel, Kenmare,

"Kerry, 14th March, 1900.

"Artificial Propagation.—Kerry Blackwater.

"This season, as usual, we have hatched between 90,000 and 100,000 salmon ova—50,000 of which are foreign—and with our usual success.

"It is very striking to observe the degree of perfection arrived at in Germany in the matter of packing ova for long journeys. I find the losses on the entire are less in number than 200.

"R. M'CLURE."

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

"Waterville Salmon Hatchery.—Season 1899–1900.

"Waterville,

"Co. Kerry,

"20th February, 1900.

"The first lot of white trout ova was put down on 16th November and came out 14th January, 1900. We spawned some fifty pair of white trout—about 50,000 ova. We also mixed the ova of white trout with the milt of a salmon, and the ova of a salmon with the milt of a white trout. All are doing well. We have ordered, and hope shortly to lay down, some 20,000 rainbow trout ova.

"Some 80,000 salmon ova has been laid down—the first lot on 9th December, and came out 26th January.

"We took the milt of a large cock salmon (taken in a river some twelve miles away), put it in a bottle, and fertilized the ova of a pea salmon with it eight days after. This ova is now out and doing well.

"We were unfortunate this year in losing 17 or 18 of our spawning salmon. They escaped out of a tank during an extraordinary heavy flood in December. But for this misfortune we would have laid down some 50,000 or 60,000 more ova. We use boxes and gravel in the hatchery, as fully reported on last year.

"J. E. BUTLER."

"Fishery Office,
"Killorglin,

"21st February, 1900.

"DEAR SIR,—I regret I could not reply to your letter of 10th inst., with reference to the artificial propagation of salmon, at an earlier date.

"There are four hatcheries at work in this district, viz. :—one at Muckcross, one at Killorglin, one at Carah Lake, and one at Waterville. The numbers of ova which have been placed down are as follows :—

Muckcross, . . .	20,000 salmon.	--
Killorglin, . . .	170,000 "	--
Carah, . . .	15,000 "	and 20,000 trout.
Waterville, . . .	80,000 "	" 50,000 "
<hr/>		
Total, . . .	285,000 "	" 70,000 "

"The greater part of the above are already hatched out, and doing splendidly. No account has been kept of the mortality during the hatching period, but I should say it is well under 10 per cent.

"The great difficulty felt is in the procuring of ripe fish for stripping purposes. To in a small way meet this, the Board had a small retaining pond erected at Killorglin in August last at a cost not exceeding £16. During the month of September 35 fish were placed in the pond through which a strong stream passed, and when the time came the salmon were netted out and found to have done splendidly.

"Some experiments were made at Waterville during the past winter. A male fish was taken on the Upper Commeragh, but no female could be got. The milt was taken from the male and carefully preserved for a week, when a female was captured. The preserved milt was then used on the ova, and the young fish are now out and well. Also white trout milt has been used with salmon ova and *vice versa* with very good results.

"Lord Ardilaun, who is now the owner of Muckcross, has given some help to carry on the hatchery there.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant

"J. HENSEY,

"M. P. Dowling, Esq.,

"Secretary."

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

"Adare, April 30th, 1900.

"DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter to Lord Dunraven *re* the result of artificial fish-breeding here, I have much pleasure in annexing a short report thereon.

"In April last (1899) I turned into the river about 2,000 trout of four to six inches in length; these were bred from Scotch ova. There is now not the least doubt that these trout are showing in large numbers in the river. The reason I can confidently state this is, that in previous years only large trout from 1½ lbs. and upwards were caught or seen rising; on the contrary, this year there are large numbers of trout from 1 lb. downwards rising, and even at this early date in the season a good many have been caught of this size.

"In the winter of 1898–1899 I laid down about 150,000 ova in the hatchery, 50,000 of which were from Scotland, and these latter I turned out in the fry stages into a tributary of the river, and therefore cannot yet say what the result is. The remaining 100,000 ova were taken from native trout, none of which were much under 2 lbs. in weight. From these I now have in the ponds about 15,000 yearling fish from four to seven inches in length. These I intend shortly turning into the river.

"I have also in the ponds about 400 two-year-old fish, which I kept over from the Scotch ova first mentioned; they are now weighing from ¾ to 1½ lbs.

"This season, 1899–1900, I only laid down about 50,000 ova, as the ponds in which I had my native breeding-fish were flooded owing to an exceptionally high flood, and a number of the trout escaped. I also laid down a few boxes of ova from the above-mentioned two-year-old fish, but I do not anticipate very good results from these, as the fish were too young to breed from. I have also one box of salmon which hatched exceptionally well, the percentage being something over 90 per cent., and the fry are very strong and healthy.

"I had intended having more salmon, but I was unable to get the ripe fish owing to floods.

"I shall be glad to give you any further information, should you require it.

"I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"R. R. BALLINGAL.

"To Secretary, Irish Fishery Commissioners, Dublin."

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

"Kilmurry House, Kilworth,

"Co. Cork,

"February 16, 1900.

"Costello Hatchery.

"DEAR SIR,—The spawning beds on above fishery were better stocked with salmon and sea trout than since I first began rearing fish. We were enabled to fill our boxes in one night. I calculated we have about 120,000 sea trout in the boxes. We saw far more salmon than usual on the beds of a small size, which I am glad to see, as I have netted off in August all the large fish who don't take and upset the others spawning. I have such a good stock of salmon that it is

useless to breed more, the pools always have as many salmon as they can hold during the summer. All my attention is paid to sea trout. Last year was much better than the preceding year in spite of the drought, which stopped angling for weeks.

"Living at the mouth of my river, and observing the habits of the salmon, I have come to the conclusion that the fish don't come up the river nearly every year. I have seen them come to the midway for weeks and never run, even with good waters and I think a good year or two comes from a conjunction of favourable conditions to draw them up—that is why one bad year may be followed at once by a very good one.

"Faithfully yours,

"H. R. LAING."

BALLINAKILL DISTRICT.

"Kylemore Salmon Hatchery."

"Kylemore Castle, Galway,

"February 13, 1900.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry of the 10th inst. re hatching operations here, I have pleasure in stating that they are being carried on as usual, and with satisfactory results; but the quantity of ova taken this year is small, owing to excessive floods which made it impossible to catch more than a few parent fish, but, on the whole, it is an improvement upon last year, some 13,000 salmon and 4,000 trout ova being taken as against some 5,000 salmon last year.

"We have hitherto only reared salmon, but this year have added a few trout, and with satisfactory results. We have also substituted grass grilles in the hatching boxes for the ordinary gravel, and consider them a decided improvement. Most of the trout are now hatched out, and the first batch of salmon are in an advanced stage, and promise well; the mortality as usual with us is but fractional.

"Yours faithfully,

"MITCHELL HENRY.

"The Secretary,

"Office of Irish Fisheries,

"Dublin Castle."

SLIGO DISTRICT.

"Markree Castle, Collooney,

"26th February, 1900.

"Ballisodare Salmon Hatchery."

"DEAR SIR,—It is rather too early in the season to give a very full report on the result of the operations for the artificial propagation of salmon at the Ballisodare Hatchery; but I regret to say that I have again failed to obtain sufficient ova to fully stock the hatchery.

"I estimate that I can accommodate about 160,000 ova, but I have only succeeded in securing 30,000 from this river, 20,000 from Ballyshannon, which, with 40,000 from the Weser River in Germany, is very little more than half the number of eggs I require.

"There were two causes which prevented my manager from getting a full supply. Owing to the heavy rains and constant floods in the rivers it was almost impossible to catch salmon, and when caught, there were from three to four male fish to one female. This disproportion of the sexes was first noticed last year, and as it has occurred again, I am afraid it may reduce the supply of fry.

"Owing, however, to the floods, there has been very little poaching, and the kelts safely reached the sea, to return, I hope, in good condition later on.

"We always expect a late run of spawning fish in the month of January, but none occurred last month, though my manager was watching very closely in the hope of securing a further supply of ova for my hatchery.

"I have the honour to be,

"Dear sir,

"Yours very faithfully,

"EDWARD H. COOPER.

"The Secretary,

"Office of Irish Fisheries,

"Dublin Castle."

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

"*Salmon Hatchery at Cliff, near Belleek.*

"22nd February, 1900.

"Four hundred and forty-nine thousand ova were placed in this hatchery this season, taken from 64 female salmon. About 15,000 are now hatched out with not more than 5 per cent. loss in the eggs.

"R. L. MOORE."

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

"Dungloe, Co. Donegal,

"13th February, 1900.

"*Rosses, Crolly, and Loughanure Fishery.*

"SIR,—I beg to state that we trapped about 70 sea trout and a few salmon, from which we had about 70,000 eggs, all of which are successfully hatched out and doing well. We lost about 5 per cent. in bad eggs; but the young fry we have out are very healthy looking and getting on well.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"SAML. HANLON, *Manager.*

"To

"M. P. Dowling, Esq."

" Estate Office,
" Glenties, Co. Donegal,
" February 12, 1900.

" Glenties Hatchery.

" DEAR SIR,—We spawned 50 fish at the hatchery here last December, and we have about 280,000 to 300,000 ova. I do not know that I have anything of interest to report further than that last autumn several salmon were caught in Dungloe Lake, where they never were caught before, being undoubtedly the produce of ova which were taken from this hatchery and placed in small streams running down into Dungloe Lake.

" I remain,
" Your obedient servant,
" JOHN A. POMEROY.

" The Secretary,
" Office of Irish Fisheries,
" Dublin Castle."

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

" Foyle and Bann Fisheries,
" Londonderry,
" 22nd February, 1900.

" Artificial Salmon Hatchery at Newtownstewart.

" First salmon was stripped this season on 8th November, 1899, and altogether 134 female salmon have been stripped, yielding a total of 674,000 ova. The hatch has been very successful, and the loss in eggs not more than 7 per cent.

" R. L. MOORE."

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

" 22nd February, 1900.

" Artificial Salmon Hatchery at Portna, near Kilrea.

" First salmon was stripped this season on 21st November, 1899, and last on 14th February, 1900. Altogether 77 female salmon were stripped which yielded 400,000 ova. It is difficult and expensive to procure salmon for this hatchery, as there is no place convenient to hatchery where they can be captured.

" The hatch up till now has been very good.

" R. L. MOORE."

Fishery Investigation.

The cost of the investigations into the life history of salmon in the sea and of certain sea fish, being partly borne by the Government and partly by the Royal Dublin Society, it was arranged that the Inspectors should receive from the Society such information as could be obtained through the Society's Naturalist on certain points which might be referred to him.

The alleged destruction of salmon and white trout by mackerel nets was definitely referred to him, and the following notes set forth the observations he was able to make up to date on the subject:—

PRELIMINARY REPORT on the Destruction of Salmon and White Trout by Mackerel Boats on the West Coast of Ireland.

“To H. M. Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

“Royal Dublin Society's Marine Laboratory,
“Ballynakill, 15th February, 1900.

“GENTLEMEN,—Having been instructed by the Fisheries Committee of the Royal Dublin Society to investigate and report to you upon the alleged destruction of salmon and white trout by mackerel boats on the West Coast, I have the honour to submit the information acquired up to the present date.

“My personal observations have been confined to the fishing grounds covered by the mackerel fleets of Cleggan and Inishbofin, during the season of 1899. As the inquiry will be resumed during the present year I propose to confine my remarks to the briefest possible compass.

“The Cleggan fleet consisted during the spring fishing of 1899 of two ketches, one nicky, ten nobbies, and one hooker, averaging about thirty available nets apiece. Towards the end of the season, the fleet was augmented by two zulus of about the same effective net capacity, and during the whole of the season a number of small boats, glothogues, pookawns, &c., from Rissadillisk, landed their catch at Cleggan. The grounds covered extend from north-west of Inisturk to west of Slyne Head; but the boats did not very often go south of High Island. The large boats were usually outside the islands; but seldom, I think, more than ten miles off any of them.

“Fishing did not commence until the middle of April, and from that time up to the 27th May, either I myself, or another member of the Laboratory staff visited Cleggan every day that fish were landed there. During this period we saw two white trout landed from the large boats, and obtained six others, which may have been caught either by Cleggan or Inishbofin boats. I do not suppose that the total number caught by Cleggan boats exceeded ten, and certainly no salmon were caught, or we should have heard of it. On the 27th May, the Laboratory was moved to Inishbofin, and thereafter I had to depend for my information on occasional visits to Cleggan, and on the reports of the fishermen and fish buyers. So far as I could judge none of the fishermen made any sort of attempt to conceal the capture of trout or salmon, and although they expected, from the experience of previous years, to get a good many about the end of May, they got very few at any time during 1899. On the 9th June I saw the remains of two grilse of about 5 lbs., and was told that white trout had been comparatively rather abundant during the past week. The owner of a nobby, an intelligent and thoroughly reliable person, reported that he only caught two ‘trout’ (one of which I judged to have been a salmon) during the whole season. Another nobby appears to have had only one, a white trout. I should say that fifty white trout and ten salmon would be a most liberal estimate for the catch of the whole Cleggan fleet for the spring season.

"It came to my knowledge that on two occasions a number of white trout, and probably some salmon, were seined in the neighbourhood of Cleggan. These hauls were very successful, and the fish seem to have been hawked about the country as having been taken by mackerel boats.

"The autumn fishing at Cleggan may be dismissed with the remark that it does not appear to have entailed the destruction of a single trout or salmon.

"The mackerel fishing of Inishbofin is carried on by a large number of small boats—glothogues, pookawns and currachs, belonging to that island and Inishark. These boats have only small trains of nets, and many of them use autumn nets during the spring season, whereas the large Cleggan boats all use spring nets. The difference in the size of the mesh is, however, insufficient to greatly affect the capture of white trout and salmon.

"These boats all land their fish at Cleggan until curing is commenced at Inishbofin, which occurred in 1899, in the first half of May. Up to the 27th May I saw four white trout landed at Cleggan by Bofin boats, and heard of a salmon of 19 lbs. similarly obtained. On the 14th May Mr. A. F. Townshend, a member of the laboratory staff, went to Inishbofin, and was informed that a good many "trout" were being taken. On the 27th May when the laboratory arrived at Bofin, the greatest catch of the season was made, twenty "trout" according to my information being landed on that day by the whole fleet. From that date I am able to give account of every white trout or salmon caught. The fish are of no value to the captors, and I was able, with very few exceptions, to buy them at the rate of a 1s. for a salmon and 6d. for a trout.

"From the 31st May to the 16th June the *aggregate catch of salmon amounted to thirteen*, of which one was little more than a smolt. This fish got caught by being entangled in the cork ropes of a net, six miles north-west of the Ship Sound. The remainder were grilse from about 2 to 6½ lbs. One was taken towards Slyne Head, another twelve miles west of Shark Head, and the rest at short distances, estimated from one to four miles, from the outer sides of Inishbofin and Inishark.

"During the same period the *aggregate catch of white trout was forty-six*. One was taken two miles west of Slyne Head, the remainder off the outer sides of Inishbofin and Inishark, the estimated distances being from one to four miles.

"I can form no estimate of the total number of salmon and white trout caught by Inishbofin boats during the whole spring fishery; but I believe that it was probably less than double the number which occurred after our arrival at the island.

"It is evident that the small Inishbofin boats are more destructive than the fleet of large boats from Cleggan, in spite of the much greater spread of nets worked by the latter. The reason appears to be that the small boats work closer inshore, being able to fish much nearer to the rocks than the large boats, and being in fact unable to venture far out to sea except in very settled weather. Their most convenient fishing grounds are, therefore, along the outer sides of the islands,

around which white trout and probably salmon were much in evidence during June, 1899.

"During the autumn fishery of 1899 the Inishbofin and Cleggan boats were all working in Cleggan Bay. So far as I could ascertain no white trout or salmon were taken.

"A mackerel fleet of two ketches and three nobbies was working during the spring fishery of 1899 from Blacksod Bay, covering the coast from the Black Rock, Co. Mayo, to off Clare Island, and thus continuing the line of the Cleggan fleet northwards. Mr. Thomas Shimmin, who was in charge of this fishery on behalf of the Congested Districts Board, informs me that it produced three "white trout or salmon."

"I regret that I am unable to offer any information derived from personal observation in other districts where the mackerel fishery is prosecuted.

"Any further information which I may acquire will be at your service on a future occasion.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"ERNEST W. L. HOLT,

"*Marine Naturalist to the Royal Dublin Society.*"

POLLEN FISHERIES.

General Observations.

There was a decrease in the amount of pollen captured in Lough Neagh during 1899, as compared with the previous year. Over 95 per cent. of the take is exported. There were 201½ tons so dealt with, as against 406½ in 1898. At an average price of £16 a ton, the value of the export would be £3,224.

Pollen were small and scarce this year, and the men gave up this fishing and turned to that for eels, in which they were very successful. The clerk of the district is of opinion that the falling-off in the capture of pollen was not so great as the railway returns indicate.

Licences were issued in 1899 for 90 trammel and 138 draft nets for pollen, producing £297. It would require about 456 men to work these engines.

In our last Report we gave details showing the results of examinations of pollen made with the object of ascertaining the

condition of fish under and about the minimum legal size (8 inches).

We continue these details in respect of the examinations made during the close season 1899-1900.

EXAMINATION OF POLLEN during the Close Season of 1899-1900.

"Toomebridge, 26th January, 1900.

"SIR,—In accordance with your letter of instructions, and the order enclosed therewith from the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, I made the following examinations of Pollen during the Close Season, 1899-1900:—

"November 21st, I seized 22 trammel nets which were set in the deep part of Lough Neagh, and got 22 pollen in them.

"The pollen were 13 females and 9 males. The females measured 9 inches, and were all ripe for spawning. The males were also ripe. Most of the pollen are on the shore for spawning at this time.

"November 22nd, I examined 122 pollen of 7½ and 8 inches in length, 83 females and 39 males. The females were full of ova and will spawn this season; but ova is so small that I doubt if it will come to perfection. The milt in the male fish seems ripe. I also examined 39 pollen of 9 inches in length, 10 males and 29 females. All the females were ripe for spawning, and will spawn within a week. I examined 1 pollen 14 inches, a female, which was full of ova, and will spawn in a few days.

"November 24th, I examined 34 pollen of 8 inches, 15 females and 19 males. I found the ova in the females ripe for spawning. The milt in the males was also ripe. I also examined 4 pollen under 7 inches, 3 females and 1 male. In these there was no spawn, or only enough to distinguish the sex. Although the ova is ripe it is very small.

"November 25th, I seized 4 trammel nets on Lough Neagh. In these I got 9 pollen, 7 females and 2 males. Four of these were 9 inches in length, and five 8½ inches, and all were ripe for spawning.

"November 27th, I examined 90 pollen about 7 inches in length, 51 females and 39 males. In these there was only spawn enough to distinguish the sex.

"January 6th, 1900, I examined 181 pollen, all about 7 inches in length, 84 females and 97 males. In these there was only spawn enough to distinguish the sex. I also examined 45 pollen, about 9 inches in length, 18 males and 27 females. These had spawned, and were in a soft, bad condition. Pollen under 8 inches are very plentiful. The weather has been very stormy during close season, and further examination could not be made.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"ANDREW KING,

"Fishery Inspector,

"Toomebridge.

"Thomas J. English, Esq.,
Lisburn."

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Examination of Pollen of 8 inches in length and under that size during Close Season, 1899-1900.

Date of Examination.	No. of Pollen examined.	Length in inches.	Sex.	Condition of Ova.	Remarks.
1899.					
November 21,	13	9 inches, . . .	Female, .	Ripe for spawning.	
" "	9	Do., . . .	Male, .	Do.	
" 22,	83	7½ to 8 inches, . .	Female,	Ova small, but not likely to come to perfection.	
" "	39	Do., . . .	Male,	Milt ripe.	
" "	10	9 inches, . . .	Do.,	Milt ripe and ready to spawn.	
" "	29	Do., . . .	Female,	Do.	
" "	1	14 inches, . . .	Do.,	Ova ripe.	
" 24,	15	8 inches, . . .	Do.,	Do.	
" "	19	Do., . . .	Male,	Milt ripe.	
" "	3	7 inches, . . .	Female,	Only sufficient ova to distinguish the sex.	
" "	1	Do., . . .	Male,	Do.	
" 25,	4	9 inches, . . .	Female,	Ova ripe.	
" "	3	8½ inches, . . .	Female,	Do.	
" "	2	Do., . . .	Male,	Milt ripe.	
" 27,	51	7 inches, . . .	Female,	{ Ova small and just sufficient to distinguish the sex.	
" "	39	Do., . . .	Male,		
1900.					
January 6,	34	Do., . . .	Female,	}	Do.
" "	97	Do., . . .	Male,		
" "	18	9 inches, . . .	Do.,	Spawned.	
" "	27	Do., . . .	Female,	Do.	

T. J. ENGLISH,
Clerk, Conservators.
31 : 1 : 1900.

INQUIRIES.

Mr Green and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Parsonstown on the 27th January, 1899, into the desirability of granting exemptions under Section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th Section of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106), of erecting gratings at the mills belonging to Mr. Archibald T. Cuolahan, at Springfield and Bunrevan, on the Camcor and Little Brosna rivers, respectively.

We granted exemptions for the head races of both mills at all times, and for the tail races at all times, save from 15th October to 30th November (both days inclusive) in each year.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Giles Quay on 2nd February, 1899, into an application for permission to use trammel nets in Dundalk Bay, between sunrise and sunset, from March to August in each year.

As a result, the following By-law was submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council. It is now in force:—

“We hereby authorize the use, between sunrise and sunset from the 14th day of March to the 14th day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, of trammel nets for the capture of sea fish in any part of the Bay of Dundalk, within or to the westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line from Dunany Point to Ballaghan Point (both in the County of Louth).”

Mr. Hornsby held an inquiry at Dundalk on the 4th February, 1899, with the view of ascertaining whether or not it was necessary to further prohibit trawling off the east coast, especially off the coast of the County of Louth.

As a result, we submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council the following By-law, which, however, was not approved of:—

“We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the “Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act, 1889,” do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited and it is hereby prohibited, to use from any steamer or steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in the area defined by the following lines, that is to say:—(1) The shore line along the east coast of Ireland between the Nose of Howth and St. John's Point, in the County of Down; (2) a straight line from the said St. John's Point to the most eastern point of Lambay Island; (3) a straight line from the most southerly point of the said Lambay Island to the Nose of Howth.”

Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche held inquiries at Listowel and Abbeyfeale on the 16th and 18th February, 1899, into applications for the limitation of the length of nets used on the tidal portion of the River Cashen to 400 feet, and for the enlargement of the size of the mesh of nets from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and also for the prohibition of all net fishing on the River Feale, above high water mark.

As a result the following By-laws were submitted for approval to the Lord Lieutenant in Council. They are now in force:—

- "1. We do hereby repeal the By-Law of the 12th day of February, 1886 (which permitted the use in the said River Cashen, of nets for the capture of salmon and trout with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot), and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.
- "2. And we do also hereby prohibit the use in the said River Cashen and its tributaries (inside the defined mouth of the said River Cashen), of all draft nets of greater length than one hundred and fifty yards."

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held inquiries at Antrim, Toomebridge, and Stewartstown on the 22nd, 24th, and 27th February, 1899, into the desirability of limiting the length of trammel nets for the capture of pollan in Lough Neagh. We did not feel in a position to take any steps.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held inquiries at Enniscorthy on the 7th and 11th March, and at Wexford on the 9th March, into the following applications, namely:—

No. 1. An application for a By-law extending to the waters of the River Slaney, below or seawards of Enniscorthy Bridge, the By-law dated 13th December, 1888, which is as follows:—

"Now, we, the said Inspectors, acting under the powers and authorities given to us, do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the sources of the said River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River Slaney or its tributaries."

No. 2. An application for a By-Law prohibiting all rough net fishing at all periods of the year above Wexford Bridge.

No. 3. An application for an inquiry into the use of drift nets within the Wexford Fishery District, and to prohibit same in the waters of the River Slaney, where seine nets are used.

As a result the following By-laws were submitted to the Lord Lieutenant in Council for approval. They are now in force :—

- “ 1. It is hereby prohibited, to use any drift net in the said River Slaney and its tributaries inside the defined mouth thereof.
- “ 2. The By-law dated 25th March, 1854 (prohibiting the use of nets of any kind in the River Slaney between Ferry Carrig Bridge and the town of Enniscorthy, during the close season for salmon), is hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof it is hereby prohibited to use any net for the capture of any kind of fish in the said River Slaney and its tributaries above Wexford Bridge, during the annual close season for the capture of salmon and trout by nets in said part of said river and tributaries.
3. It is hereby prohibited to beat the waters of the River Slaney and its tributaries below or seawards of Enniscorthy Bridge, with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.”

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Baltinglass, on the 14th March, 1899, into the desirability of granting an exemption under Section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106), of erecting gratings at the mills belonging to Mr. Bernard Smyth, at Rathvilly, on the River Slaney. We granted an exemption with respect to the head race at all times save during the months of February, March, April, and May in each year.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Skibbereen, on the 21st March, 1899, into the advisability of limiting or prohibiting the use of nets in the tidal portion of the River Ilen, and all angling, for one or more years. The evidence did not justify us in making any change.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Waterford, on the 29th March, 1899, into the desirability of granting an exemption under Section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106), of erecting gratings at the mills belonging to the Mayfield Spinning Company, at Portlaw, in the county of Waterford. We granted an exemption with respect to both head and tail races, subject to the condition that the gratings in front of the three mill wheels be allowed to stand.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held inquiries at Antrim, Cookstown, Coleraine, and Ballymena, on the 20th, 22nd, 24th, and 26th April, 1899, into the desirability of making By-laws prohibiting to beat the fresh waters of the rivers in the Coleraine District with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or

other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof, and also to prohibit the practice of catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing) in any portion of the fresh waters of said rivers in said district. As a result we submitted By-laws of the nature indicated, which are now in force.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Ballymena on the 27th April, 1899, into the desirability of granting an exemption under Section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106), of erecting gratings at the mills belonging to Mr. Francis Dinsmore, at Templemoyle, in the Co. Antrim, and to the Lisnafillan Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing Company, at Lisnafillan, in the county of Antrim. We granted exemptions subject to certain conditions—in the first case with respect to the tail race only, and in the second with respect to both the head and tail races.

Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Cushendall on the 29th April, 1899, with the view of ascertaining whether or not it was necessary to prohibit steam trawling in Red Bay, Cushendun Bay, and neighbouring waters off the county of Antrim. The evidence did not justify such a prohibition.

Mr. Green and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Limerick on the 6th May, 1899, into an application for a By-law prohibiting the use of night lines in the river Mulcaire and its tributaries. As a result we made a By-law of the nature indicated, which has been approved of and is now in force.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Achill Sound on the 15th May into an application made by Mr. Neal Lynchehan, farmer, of Pulranny, Achill Sound, in the county of Mayo, for permission to form periwinkle beds above low water mark, on the shores adjacent to Pulranny Lynchehan, off the townland of Pulranny Lychehan, in the parish of Achill, barony of Burris-hoole North, and county of Mayo. The applicant not being prepared with proofs of title the case was dismissed without prejudice.

A further inquiry was held by Mr. Green and Mr. Roche on the 23rd October, but we have been unable to grant a licence, as the applicant up to the present time has failed to satisfy us that he possesses the title which is necessary to the granting of such a licence.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Cork, on the 23rd June, 1899, into the propriety and necessity of altering the season during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for or take oysters in Cork Harbour and the estuaries of the rivers flowing into the same.

As a result we submitted, for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, the following By-laws, which are now in force :—

“It is hereby permitted to use for the taking of oysters in Cork Harbour and the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, the instrument commonly called and known as the dredge during the following period—namely, from the 1st day of May to the 14th day of June (both days inclusive), in each year.

“It is hereby prohibited to use for the taking of oysters in the said Cork Harbour and the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, the instrument commonly called and known as the dredge, during the following period—namely, from the 1st day of September to the 14th day of October (both days inclusive), in each year.”

Mr. Green and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Rosapenna, Co. Donegal, on the 7th September, into complaints made of the injurious effects of trawling in Sheephaven Bay. The evidence given would not justify a By-law limiting the action of the two small sailing trawlers which occasionally work in the bay.

Mr. Green and Mr. Roche held inquiries at Letterkenny, Ramelton, and Ardara, on the 11th, 13th, and 16th September, 1899, into the following matters, namely :—

“1. The necessity for a By-law prohibiting to have in possession, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries in the Letterkenny District, or on mill dams or weirs on said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for salmon legally with rod and line).

“2. The necessity for a By-law prohibiting to beat the upper or fresh waters of the rivers in the Letterkenny District with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof; and also to prohibit the practice of catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing) in any portion of the upper or fresh waters of all rivers in said district.”

We made the following By-laws, which are now in force :—

“1. It is hereby prohibited to beat the fresh-waters of any river in the No. 14, or Letterkenny District with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring or chasing fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.

"2. It is hereby prohibited in the fresh-waters of any river in the said No. 14, or Letterkenny District, to catch, or attempt to catch fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing).

"3. It is hereby prohibited to have in possession between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, at any season of the year, in or on the banks of the upper or fresh-water portions of all rivers and their tributaries, in the said No. 14, or Letterkenny District, or on mill dams or weirs on the said portions of said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for salmon legally with rod and line).

"4. We hereby repeal the By-law dated 30th November, 1881, which prohibited to have in possession between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year, on the banks of the Buncrana river and its tributaries within the said district any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line)."

Mr. Green and Mr. Roche held inquiries at Waterford, New Ross, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, on 30th October, and 1st, 3rd, and 6th November, into the causes of the alleged decline in the salmon fisheries of the Rivers Barrow, Nore, and Suir. The evidence disclosed the prevalence of illegal practices in the district and the deficiency in protection of the rivers, to which we specially drew the attention of the Conservators.

Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche held an inquiry at Wexford on the 24th November, into an application for a By-law prohibiting all net fishing at the mouth of the River Slaney as being injurious to the free passage of salmon.

As a result we made the following By-law, which has not yet been approved of:—

"It is hereby prohibited to use any net at or near that part of the mouth of the River Slaney comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from the Coastguard Watch-house on the townland of Rosslarefort to Bullock Bank; from Bullock Bank to Raven Point; from Raven Point to Molly's Buoy; from Molly's Buoy to M'Guire's Buoy; thence to Cull Buoy; and thence to the Wharf on the aforesaid townland of Rosslarefort."

Legislation.

Under the provisions of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, our powers and duties are vested in the Department created by that Act, as from April 1st, 1900.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and of the help given to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Warrant Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to Your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY.	}	<i>The Inspectors</i>
WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,		<i>of</i>
CECIL R. ROCHE.		<i>Irish Fisheries.</i>

M. P. DOWLING *Secretary.*

Dublin Castle,
31st March, 1900.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	Owts.	Owts.	£	£	Owts.	Owts.	£	£
Turbot,	50	182	168	430	638	651	1,007	1,600
Soles,	64	36	370	174	1,312	1,322	5,183	2,577
Total Prime Fish,	114	218	438	604	1,890	1,973	6,790	5,406
Herrings,	145,008	51,742	20,646	9,392	66,781	102,145	19,103	21,715
Cod	9,326	14,685	2,765	4,086	15,416	17,303	10,317	9,447
Ling,	51	114	21	46	8,978	8,168	5,302	3,652
Haddock,	906	1,072	552	613	12,374	17,645	10,303	9,504
Whiting,	46	68	14	20	6,017	4,715	4,283	3,147
Sprats, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mackerel,	1,261	497	595	155	2,132	2,123	864	1,154
Hake, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,780	2,697	1,549	2,451
All other, except Shell Fish,	2,063	2,383	1,920	1,771	15,669	20,423	10,752	12,645
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	160,070	72,260	35,541	16,537	130,847	177,157	71,003	69,261
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2,287,800	191,225	2,763	307
Do. (additional information),	161,500	.	787	.	604,000	.	1,042	.
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics),	46,155	22,178	1,173	604	47,322	43,590	2,103	1,531
Do. (additional information),	51,281	.	1,611	.	80,902	.	2,637	.
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics),	51,334	33,000	259	154	75,226	123,602	243	272
Do. (additional information),	98,968	.	742	.	34,162	.	375	.
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics),	212	2,223	60	125	5,200	5,321	1,086	926
Do. (additional information),	2,080	.	426	.	5,172	.	1,085	.
Total of Shell Fish (as returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	.	.	1,697	1,062	.	.	7,237	2,228
Total value of all Fish landed (as supplied by Collectors), . . . . .	.	.	37,423	17,670	.	.	73,240	72,580
Additional information, re Shell Fish, as above, . . . . .	.	.	2,857	.	.	.	5,540	.
Grand Total, . . . . .	.	.	40,975	.	.	.	83,780	.

No. 1.

landed on the Irish Coasts during the Year 1899, as compared with during 1898.

South Coast.				West Coast.				TOTAL.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
38	37	135	139	760	1,083	3,490	5,002	1,486	1,958	5,320	7,100
430	381	1,322	1,322	1,611	1,563	5,825	5,547	3,317	3,208	12,800	10,920
468	418	1,657	1,461	2,371	2,651	9,315	10,549	4,808	5,160	18,180	18,080
179,490	258,364	37,306	25,073	36,106	52,147	11,141	13,357	427,383	464,318	97,006	69,637
1,644	2,536	902	1,008	7,156	17,616	3,009	4,873	33,843	52,121	17,493	19,963
4,902	4,968	1,961	2,647	3,226	5,407	1,118	1,421	16,557	17,977	8,402	7,766
297	421	234	306	2,826	4,379	2,563	3,023	16,305	23,517	14,152	13,630
327	323	106	110	6,602	5,718	3,167	2,392	12,962	10,324	8,220	5,669
2,282	967	431	134	.	640	.	50	2,282	1,637	431	124
320,032	318,462	111,873	92,082	301,674	203,859	82,753	71,100	694,999	593,001	202,065	164,491
9,665	14,341	4,572	5,307	4,423	8,598	1,786	3,206	15,877	25,636	8,007	10,974
9,651	2,953	4,915	5,201	25,717	27,178	12,489	13,125	54,100	61,442	30,076	32,742
522,758	610,013	163,857	134,018	390,054	331,193	133,341	123,100	1,209,729	1,190,623	404,142	343,086
No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
187,900	85,100	234	251	.	12,200	.	7	2,475,400	239,625	4,087	655
59,200	.	224	.	3,100,724	.	4,621	.	3,925,424	4,396,475	6,644	7,870
163,982	162,624	4,341	4,117	54,141	72,412	1,297	1,772	311,490	306,813	8,919	8,114
21,774	.	611	.	752,163	.	12,296	.	906,270	765,267	22,745	21,003
15,474	11,843	121	79	1,916	3,067	5	15	144,562	170,972	728	621
15,980	.	91	.	7,006	.	3	.	151,098	176,540	1,112	1,261
Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
2,578	3,005	318	490	2,674	10,067	1,571	1,752	17,724	20,736	2,227	3,205
2,205	.	1,276	.	31,139	.	4,405	.	41,546	41,401	7,708	6,232
.	.	5,114	4,937	.	.	2,173	3,546	.	.	17,021	12,755
.	.	163,971	138,955	.	.	126,514	126,646	.	.	421,163	355,791
.	.	2,202	.	.	.	27,926	.	.	.	39,205	26,796
.	.	171,173	.	.	.	164,440	.	.	.	490,368	392,587

APPENDIX

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBERS of VESSELS,

TABLE No. 1—REGISTERED and UNREGISTERED VESSELS

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown, .	W. S. King, Comm., R.N.,	48	230	46	29	86	4	16	64	9
2	Wicklow, .	T. Neligan, Acting Divisional Officer.	38	281	24	80	310	20	16	27	8
3	Wexford, .	S. T. Dean-Pitt, Comm., R.N.	2	11	-	13	45	-	-	-	-
4	Waterford, .	H. E. Kellett, Lieut., R.N.,	2	8	-	66	233	19	28	68	10
5	Youghal, .	H. B. Dillon, Lieut., R.N.,	2	16	-	28	168	-	9	58	-
6	Queenstown,	Chas. S. Needham, Comm., R.N.	7	36	-	51	174	-	17	54	-
7	Kinsale, .	H. W. Steele, Comm., R.N.	34	213	32	6	19	1	6	21	3
8	Skibbereen, .	J. M. Stokes, Comm., R.N.,	68	609	18	21	106	-	12	54	1
9	Castletown Bere.	William Allen, Divisional Officer.	3	14	2	6	26	-	58	180	1
10	Valentia, .	F. H. Eagles, Lieut., R.N.,	1	3	-	9	30	1	7	27	-
11	Dingle, .	W. H. Rogers, Divisional Officer.	18	72	-	12	46	-	270	854	-
12	Ballyheige, .	J. G. Fletcher, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Seafeld, .	G. S. Shuckburgh, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	1	4	-	148	421	-
14	Galway, .	T. F. O. Dundas, Lieut., R.N.	29	109	29	66	245	6	25	82	-
15	Clifden, .	A. H. Shirley, Comm., R.N.	4	24	-	12	64	-	-	-	-
16	Keel, .	Ralph Ley, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Belmullet, .	Wm. J. V. Hudson, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	3	45	-	-	-	-
18	Ballycastle, .	G. A. Buckland, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Killala, .	Wm. Sherlock, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	6	19	-	13	24	-
20	Pullendiva, .	F. G. O. Plumer, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	24	96	2	18	73	-
21	Sligo, .	J. Gunn, Divisional Officer.	2	8	-	72	404	4	21	112	1
22	Killybegs, .	Wm. Butler, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Guidore, .	W. E. Elliot, Lieut., R.N.,	3	9	-	13	48	3	8	16	-
24	Rathmullen, .	F. R. Gransmore, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	84	311	-	-	-	-
25	Moville, .	A. E. Stewart, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	56	106	1	1	2	-
26	Ballycastle, .	Jas. Ouddy, Comm., R.N.,	-	-	-	12	32	-	1	2	-
27	Antrim, .	W. H. Taylor, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	65	203	2	3	5	1
28	Carrickfergus, .	J. J. McCullen, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	17	34	-	1	2	-
29	Donaghadee, .	R. G. H. Bloomfield, Lieut., R.N.	4	12	4	38	123	-	9	18	-
30	Strangford, .	R. L. H. Armstrong, Lieut., R.N.	2	10	2	23	127	8	-	-	-
31	Dundalk, .	Ian B. Grant, Comm., R.N.,	17	116	18	7	17	-	2	2	2
	Malahide, .										
		Totals for 1899,	234	1,670	175	828	3,068	71	663	2,146	36
		Do. 1898,	272	1,507	164	874	2,131	98	633	1,923	24

No. 2.
 BOATS, and CREWS, engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1899.
 that fished during the Year 1899.

Partially engaged in Fishing.										TOTALS.			No.
First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.							
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
-	-	-	32	90	4	9	23	1	124	482	64	1	
-	-	-	12	56	4	16	59	4	162	733	60	2	
-	-	-	81	266	-	4	24	-	100	346	-	3	
2	8	-	51	140	11	32	68	16	184	525	56	4	
-	-	-	20	77	-	20	58	1	79	377	1	5	
-	-	-	22	63	3	36	97	15	133	424	18	6	
4	20	-	106	461	10	64	275	9	220	1,009	55	7	
32	210	25	226	825	72	85	348	23	444	2,062	139	8	
2	12	1	95	426	1	158	701	76	316	1,339	81	9	
-	-	-	64	262	-	389	1,972	27	470	2,394	28	10	
-	-	-	2	10	-	50	184	-	362	1,165	-	11	
5	26	4	4	9	-	53	173	6	62	298	10	12	
-	-	-	9	29	-	78	234	-	236	688	-	13	
12	81	5	279	843	69	382	1,002	32	798	2,362	141	14	
9	49	2	141	496	-	455	1,740	-	631	2,372	2	15	
-	-	-	-	-	-	179	701	67	179	701	67	16	
-	-	-	-	-	-	153	474	8	166	489	8	17	
-	-	-	12	94	-	126	750	-	128	844	-	18	
-	-	-	7	30	6	33	162	12	59	226	18	19	
2	22	-	29	148	1	43	233	-	116	563	3	20	
-	-	-	52	257	1	52	256	2	199	1,037	8	21	
-	-	-	233	996	31	27	87	3	360	1,062	34	22	
4	23	-	147	573	7	44	84	-	319	768	10	23	
-	-	-	135	644	-	-	-	-	319	955	-	24	
-	-	-	60	145	1	17	28	1	134	281	3	25	
-	-	-	56	107	9	28	36	6	97	177	16	26	
2	14	1	90	225	9	11	9	1	171	455	14	27	
-	-	-	42	77	16	6	9	3	66	122	18	28	
8	43	8	77	274	20	2	5	-	128	479	32	29	
-	-	-	95	382	-	66	160	-	191	679	10	30	
-	-	-	14	28	4	2	4	-	42	105	24	31	
32	608	46	2,123	8,061	278	2,630	9,945	313	6,690	25,388	919		
121	771	74	2,066	7,686	292	2,761	10,239	322	6,707	25,206	969		

APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*

TABLE NO. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Total.
1 Kingstown,	5	13	10	28
2 Wicklow,	2	45	19	66
3 Wexford,	1	16	-	17
4 Waterford,	-	10	5	15
5 Youghal,	-	11	4	15
6 Queensstown,	1	10	1	12
7 Kinsale,	6	19	42	67
8 Skibbereen,	9	31	21	61
9 Castletown Bere,	1	22	5	28
10 Valentia,	-	3	38	41
11 Dingle,	2	-	3	5
12 Ballyheige,	1	8	11	20
13 Seafield,	2	4	15	21
14 Galway,	7	6	5	18
15 Clifden,	1	5	32	38
16 Keel,	-	3	79	82
17 Belmullet,	-	-	20	20
18 Ballycastle, Killala,	-	-	17	17
19 Pullencliva,	-	2	16	18
20 Sligo,	1	7	20	28
21 Killybegs,	2	7	42	51
22 Glidore,	-	40	37	77
23 Rathmullen,	-	16	4	20
24 Moville,	-	51	2	53
25 Ballycastle, Antrim,	2	55	-	57
26 Carrickfergus,	-	19	1	20
27 Donaghadee,	3	35	6	44
28 Strangford,	2	30	2	34
29 Newcastle,	2	44	11	57
30 Dundalk,	1	36	6	43
31 Malahide,	6	6	2	14
Total,	57	554	485	1,096

APPENDIX No. 3.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHING, 1899.

APPENDIX
SPRING MACKEREL

Places where Fish are landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured, calculated to nearest Cwt.	Total approximate Value, calculated to nearest £1.	AVERAGE PRICES		
						March.	April.	
Dunmore East.	Dunmore East.	18th April.	27th June.	Cwts. 246	£ 159	-	-	
Dungarvan and Ballinagaul.	Helviek Head.	18th April.	17th June.	509	125	-	8s.	
Ballycotton.	Ballycotton.	6th May.	23rd June.	651	100	-	-	
Queenstown.	Queenstown.	3rd May.	30th May.	154	43	-	-	
Kinsale.	Upper Cove.	30th March.	30th June.	25,438	7,311	15s. 6d.	15s.	
Union Hall and Glandore.	Union Hall.	24th March.	30th June.	6,120	1,198	-	£1	
Castletownsend.	Castletownsend.	30th March.	30th June.	2,495	665	£2 10s.	£1 6s.	
Baltimore.	Baltimore.	4th April.	15th July.	46,368	12,078	-	£1 15s.	
Schull and Cape Clear.	Schull.	20th April.	19th June.	410	82	-	8s.	
Crookhaven.	Crookhaven.	16th April.	16th June.	14,808	4,377	-	£1 7s. 1d.	
Castletownbere.	Castletownbere.	10th April.	24th June.	95,870	26,500	-	£1 18s.	
Ballydonegan, Tranferia and Fogher.	Ballydonegan.	1st April.	12th May.	2,533	1,062	-	£2	
Garinish, Dursey, and Firkeel.	Garinish and Dursey.	1st April.	19th May.	1,148	1,142	-		
Ballycrovane.	Ballycrovane.	11th April.	10th May.	5,966	2,962	-	£1 18s.	
Urhan and Travarra.	Do.	11th April.	10th May.	1,358	740	-		
West Rath, Derrynane, and Beenin.	Waterville.	15th April.	1st June.	1,000	750	-	£1 10s.	
Ballinakelligs, Boolakeel, and Renard Point.	Ballinakelligs.	1st April.	28th June.	730	230	-	15s.	
Portmagee.	Portmagee.	13th March.	23rd June.	4,468	686	4s. 6d.	-	
Knightstown and Renard Point.	Knightstown.	13th April.	7th July.	62,694	14,757	-	£1 10s.	
Dohilla.	Do.	13th April.	30th June.	1,300	300	-		
Cahirciveen, Cooscroom, Ooonana and Renard Point.	Caherciveen.	15th March.	15th June.	813	400	£2 8s.	17s. 2d.	
Kells.	Kells.	April.	April.	20	10	-	£1	
Dingle and Ballymore.	Dingle.	17th April.	19th July.	9,888	2,286	-	£1 6s.	

No. 3.

FISHING, 1899

PER HUNDRED.		Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hulks.	Number of Tons of Ice imported.	No. of Barrels of Fish cured for Exportation.	Rate of Harbour Dues, &c.	Observations.
May.	June.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taken in Herring nets. Taken in Herring nets.
6s.	6s.	-	-	-	-	-	
4s. 6d.	8s. 4d.	-	-	-	-	1s. per boat, paid at the end of the year.	
11s. 3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11	1	463	331	10s.; paid during the season.	Includes 16 cwts. taken in January at Ballydonegan.
10s.	8s.	-	-	-	350	None.	
7s.	7s. 9d.	-	-	-	498	10s.; paid yearly.	
10s.	10s.	5	5	2,095	920	Boats of 15 tons and upwards, 7s. 6d. Harbour dues, 8s. 6d. Light dues; paid during season.	
8s.	8s.	-	-	-	94	-	
10s. 9d.	8s. 3d.	3	3	1,360	-	None.	
12s.	10s.	9	5	2,700	541	do.	
10s.	-	-	-	-	286	do.	
12s.	-	-	-	-	40	do.	
-	-	-	-	-	41	-	
10s.	5s.	-	-	-	-	None.	
6s. 10d.	6s.	-	-	-	944	do.	
10s.	7s.	-	6	1,300	900	do.	
9s. 8d.	5s. 9d.	-	-	-	300	-	
-	-	-	-	-	80	-	
7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	-	-	-	5,584	None.	No fish landed in April.

APPENDIX
SPRING MACKEREL

Places where Fish are landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured, calculated to nearest Cwt.	Total approximate Value, calculated to nearest £1.	AVERAGE PRICES	
						March.	April.
Dunquin and Ventry.	Ventry, .	14th April, .	30th June, .	Owts. 7,590	£ 2,000	-	16s.
Ologher, Ferriter's Cove, Smerwick, Gortadoo (Ballynagall Pier), Glashabeg, and Ballydavid.	Smerwick, .	30th March, .	27th June, .	7,000	1,800	£1 5s.	12s.
Brandon Creek.	Brandon Creek, .	14th March, .	17th June, .	4,498	1,096	£1 7s. 1d.	14s. 4d.
Brandon Bay, .	Brandon Bay, .	1st March, .	8th June, .	2,231	512	£2	£1 10s.
Fenit, . . .	Fenit, . . .	30th March, .	8th June, .	56,547	17,145	£2	£1 10s.
Ross and Kilbaha.	Ross and Kilbaha, .	18th April, .	17th June, .	874	218	-	£1 15s.
Goleen, . . .	Moveen, . . .	3rd April, .	7th June, .	104	27	-	£1 15s.
Kilkee, . . .	Kilkee, . . .	2nd March, .	17th June, .	608	112	10s.	15s.
Oosheen, . . .	Oosheen, . . .	26th May, .	17th June, .	210	48	-	-
Liscannor, . . .	Liscannor, . . .	31st May, .	9th June, .	22	6	-	-
Kilronan, Kilmurvy, and Bengowla.	North Arran, .	12th April, .	30th June, .	16,464	3,224	-	15s. 6d.
Galway, . . .	Galway, . . .	6th May, .	17th June, .	100	24	-	-
Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone, . . .	13th April, .	3rd July, .	1,500	375	-	14s.
Bunowen, . . .	Bunowen, . . .	1st May, .	17th June, .	125	35	-	-
Dunloughan and Clifden.	Clifden, . . .	10th April, .	11th July, .	1,800	550	-	£1 2s. 6d.
Oleggan, . . .	Oleggan, . . .	26th March, .	24th June, .	11,953	3,305	£2	£1 5s.
Inishbofin and Inishark.	Do., . . .	26th March, .	24th June, .	2,733	646		
Westport and Carrowkeeran.	Olew Bay, . . .	May, .	16th June, .	223	57	-	-
Keel, . . .	Keel, . . .	1st May, .	2nd June, .	10	3	-	-
Blacksod, . . .	Blacksod Point, . . .	17th April, .	30th June, .	4,400	1,100	£1	17s.
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . . .	16th March, .	2nd June, .	98	15	10s.	-
Belderrig, Porturlin, and Portacloy.	Belderrig, . . .	May, .	30th June, .	800	100	-	-
Rathlacken, . . .	Rathlacken, . . .	June, .	June, .	23	18	-	-
Teelin, . . .	Teelin, . . .	3rd May, .	3rd May, .	4	1	-	-
Total, .				404,591	110,185		

No. 3—continued.

FISHING, 1899—continued.

PER HUNDRED.		Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hulks.	Number of Tons of Ice Imported.	No. of Barrels of Fish cured for Exportation.	Rate of Harbour Dues, &c.	Observations.
May.	June.						
9s.	8s.	-	-	-	-	-	
9s.	7s. 6d.	-	-	-	218	2s. per boat, per annum; not paid.	Includes 46 cwts landed in January and February.
6s. 8d.	8s. 6d.	-	-	-	1,300	-	Includes 36 cwts landed in January.
8s.	6s.	-	-	-	300	2d. in £ on sale price of fish; not paid.	Includes 45 cwts landed in January and February.
9s.	9s.	8	5	1,500	463	10s. paid at the end of the season.	
12s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	-	-	-	169	-	
12s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	-	-	-	38	-	
10s.	8s.	-	-	-	39	-	Includes 17 cwts taken in January.
10s.	8s.	-	-	-	30	-	Includes 12 cwts taken in January.
10s.	7s. 6d.	-	-	-	-	None.	
7s.	5s.	1	2	700	1,263	do.	
12s.	4s. 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	
10s.	6s.	-	-	-	245	None.	
15s.	9s.	-	-	-	-	do.	
8s. 9d.	5s.	1	-	125	190	do.	
10s.	5s. 6d.	-	1	300	{ 1,457 657 }	do. . . .	Includes 14 cwts taken in January.
10s.	10s.	-	-	-	-	do.	
10s.	10s.	-	-	-	-	do.	
8s. 9d.	9s.	-	1	150	222	-	
6s.	10s.	-	-	-	-	-	No fish landed in April.
5s.	5s.	-	-	-	-	None.	
-	£1 5s. 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	
10s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					18,584		

APPENDIX No. 5.

HERRING FISHING—SPRING, 1899.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Kilmichael, .	1st February.	1st March.	-	-	-
Courtown, . . .	22nd June.	29th July.	-	-	-
Dunmore East, . .	18th April.	30th June.	-	-	6
Ballinacourty, . .	26th May.	30th June.	-	-	-
Helvick Head, . . .	20th April.	1st August.	-	-	-
Youghal,	20th May.	25th July.	-	-	-
Ballycotton, . . .	1st May.	31st July.	-	-	-
Kinsale,	30th March.	17th June.	-	-	31
Tarbert,	January.	May.	-	-	-
Kilcredane, . . .	11th January.	30th June.	-	-	-
Liscannor,	25th January.	26th January.	-	-	-
Spiddal,	11th January.	10th March.	-	-	-
Oostello Bay, . . .	15th January.	20th March.	-	-	-
South Arran, . . .	24th January.	16th March.	-	-	-
Roundstone	April.	July.	-	-	-
Clifden,	25th April.	30th June.	-	-	-
Raghley,	5th January.	11th January.	-	-	-
Ballyshannon, . .	10th January.	27th February.	-	-	-
Teelin,	31st January.	19th May.	-	-	-
Malinmore,	1st February.	1st April.	-	-	-
Downies Bay, . . .	31st January.	4th February.	-	-	-
Portmuck,	June.	July.	-	-	-
Carrickfergus, . .	May.	July.	-	-	-
Burr Point,	22nd May.	1st September.	-	-	-
Ardglass,	26th May.	15th September.	4	4	23
Killough,	20th June.	10th September.	-	-	-

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was "Autumn and Winter Season"

NOTE.—Ten 3rd Class Ventry boats tried for

No. 5.

SPRING, 1899.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	Arklow.
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	Courtown.
1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	Dunmore East.
8	6	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	Dungarvan.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Do.
-	8	9	-	-	-	-	6	9	Youghal, Ardmore, and Ballycotton.
-	9	1	-	-	-	-	9	1	Ballycotton.
-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	Kinsale.
1	4	3	-	-	-	1	4	3	Ballylongford and Glin.
-	2	34	-	-	-	-	2	34	Kilrush and Carrigaholt.
-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	Liscannor.
-	104	34	-	-	-	-	104	34	Galway.
4	63	13	-	-	-	4	63	13	Arran, Oleggan, and Galway.
-	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	11	South Arran Island.
6	6	3	-	-	-	6	4	3	Roundstone, Bunowen, North Arran, and Oleggan.
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	Dunloughan.
-	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	7	Raghley.
-	7	12	-	-	-	-	7	9	Bundoran, Bunatreehan, and Kildoucy.
-	26	10	-	-	-	-	26	10	Teelin and Claduageragh.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	Malinbeg and Malinmore.
-	6	8	-	-	-	-	6	8	Downies Pier.
-	17	7	-	-	-	-	17	7	Larne and Portmuck.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Scotch Quarter Pier and Carrickfergus.
-	18	1	-	-	-	-	18	1	Portavogie, Ardglass and Kircubbin.
36	16	-	4	4	22	36	16	-	Ardglass.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Do.

carried on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the commenced and ended at other places.
Herrings between 1st and 20th June, but failed to capture any.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1899,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Howth, . . .	18th June.	31st August.	16	1	4
Wicklow, . . .	1st November.	4th January, 1900.	-	-	-
Arklow, . . .	10th October.	27th December.	-	-	-
Ballymoney, . . .	18th November.	7th December.	-	-	-
Courtown, . . .	20th October.	26th December.	-	-	-
Cahore, . . .	8th October.	20th December.	-	-	-
Curracloe, . . .	23rd October.	11th December.	-	-	-
Rosslare, . . .	27th September.	18th December.	-	-	-
Ballygeary, . . .	October.	November.	-	-	-
Kilmore, . . .	7th October.	1st December.	-	-	-
Bannow, . . .	August.	December.	-	-	-
Fethard, . . .	September.	December.	-	-	-
Arthurstown, . . .	23rd September.	18th December.	-	-	-
Dunmore E., . . .	27th July.	15th December.	-	-	1
Ballinacourty, . . .	16th September.	31st October.	-	-	-
Helvick Head, . . .	10th September.	November.	-	-	-
Ardmore, . . .	August.	December.	-	-	-
Youghal, . . .	30th August.	13th October.	-	-	-
Knockadoon, . . .	15th September.	30th November.	-	-	-
Ballycotton, . . .	30th August.	27th December.	-	-	-
Oyster Haven, . . .	5th September.	9th December.	-	-	-
Upper Cove, . . .	15th July.	30th November.	-	-	-
Courtmacsherry, . . .	September.	October.	-	-	-
Castletown Bere, . . .	4th August.	20th December.	-	-	-
Lawrence Cove, . . .	1st September.	30th September.	-	-	-
Lacken Point, . . .	1st September.	15th November.	-	-	-
Ballinakelligs, . . .	7th September.	23rd November.	-	-	-
Portmagee, . . .	6th October.	6th October.	-	-	-

NOTE.—Five Second Class Boats from Kingstown and one

No. 6.

AND WINTER, 1899-1900.

during the Season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
7	-	-	16	1	4	5	-	-	Howth.
-	8	7	-	-	-	-	5	4	Wicklow.
-	15	4	-	-	-	-	15	4	Arklow.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballymoney.
-	7	6	-	-	-	-	7	6	Courtown Harbour.
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	Cahore.
-	12	4	-	-	-	-	7	2	Curragloe, Ballyconigar, Ballynalo, and Red Gap.
-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	Rosslare and Ballygeary.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Ballygeary.
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	Waterford.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Bannow and Waterford.
-	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	Duncannon and Waterford.
70	60	46	-	-	-	60	50	36	Duncannon, Passage East Cheekpoint, Ballyhack, Waterford, and New Ross.
36	21	-	-	-	1	36	21	-	Dunmore E., and Waterford.
8	6	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	Dungarvan.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Waterford and Dunmore E.
-	4	6	-	-	-	-	4	2	Ardmore and Youghal.
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	Youghal, Ardmore, and Ballycottin.
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	Knockadoon and Youghal.
-	12	1	-	-	-	-	12	1	Ballycottin.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Oyster Haven.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Kinsale.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Courtmacsherry.
-	30	15	-	-	-	-	12	8	Castletown Bere and Bantry
-	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	Castletown.
-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	50	Rossmore, Rosedohan, Blackross, Kenmare, Sneem, and Blackwater.
-	2	16	-	-	-	-	2	9	Ballinskelligs, Portmagee and Valentia Island.
-	26	30	-	-	-	-	26	30	Renard Point.

from Greystones, tried for Herrings, but made no capture.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1899,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.
Kella,	1st October.	30th November.	-	-	-
Cromane Point . .	October.	12th December.	-	-	-
Minard,	18th October.	30th November.	-	-	-
Fenit,	23rd September.	8th December.	-	-	-
Cashen River, . .	1st July.	16th November.	-	-	-
Tarbert,	July.	October.	-	-	-
Cappagh,	16th June.	30th November.	-	-	-
Kiloredane, . . .	1st July.	31st December.	-	-	-
Liscannor,	16th October.	21st October.	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan, . .	16th October.	10th December.	-	-	-
North Arran Island, .	16th July.	30th October.	-	-	-
Spiddle,	29th August.	14th December.	-	-	-
Costello Bay, . . .	16th August.	December.	-	-	-
Roundstone, . . .	August.	October.	-	-	-
Cleggan,	1st October.	30th November.	-	-	-
Resmoney,	26th September.	31st December.	-	-	-
Achillbeg,	23th August.	27th October.	-	-	-
Keel,	16th September.	30th October.	-	-	-
Doochooma,	August.	October.	-	-	-
Blacksod Point, . .	16th August.	16th November.	-	-	-
Ballyglass,	16th November.	22nd December.	-	-	-
Balmullet,	14th November	2nd December.	-	-	-
Ballycastle (Killala), .	1st September.	20th December.	-	-	-
Kilcummin,	September.	20th November.	-	-	-
Ross,	14th September.	26th November.	-	-	-
Innisrone,	12th September.	27th October.	-	-	-
Pullocheery, . . .	September.	November.	-	-	-
Pullendiva,	4th October.	21st December.	-	-	-
Derkmore,	4th October.	22nd December.	-	-	-

NOTE 1.—Herrings were taken in mackerel nets during Autumn

NOTE 2.—Ten Third Class boats from

No. 6.—continued.

AND WINTER, 1899-1900—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herring generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	Kella, Rosbeigh, and Gleesk.
-	9	28	-	-	-	-	7	30	Oromane, Lack, Glasha, and Callanaferry.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Anniscaul.
-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	14	Fenit.
-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	Beale and Ashdee.
1	4	3	-	-	-	1	4	3	Ballylongford and Glin.
-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	Cappagh, Kilrush, Querrin, Scattery Island, Kilkerrin, and Knock.
-	2	34	-	-	-	-	2	24	Kilrush Carrigaholt, and Kilbaha.
-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	8	Liscannor.
-	33	34	-	-	-	-	33	34	Along the coast from Glenina West to Arran Quay East.
2	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	Kilronan and Galway.
-	104	24	-	-	-	-	104	34	Galway.
4	63	13	-	-	-	4	63	13	Arran, Galway, and Round- stone.
6	6	3	-	-	-	4	4	2	Roundstone, Bunowen, North Arran, and Cleggan.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	18	Letterfrack.
-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	20	Lecanvey, Mulranny, West- port, Newport, Carrow- keeran, Kilmeena, and Burrischoole.
-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	12	Curraun and Achillbeg.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	Keel.
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	Tullaghan.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Blackgod Point.
-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	35	Broadhaven, Blindharbour and Tip.
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	Belmullet.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Belderrig and Lacken.
-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	20	Kilcummin, Lackan, Dook, Rathfran, and Ballina.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Killala Quay, Moyne, and Carrowkelly.
-	1	22	-	-	-	-	1	15	Inniscrone.
-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	Inniscrone and Pullocheeny.
-	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	4	Aughris Pier and Ballymena.
-	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	Derkmore.

mackerel fishery at Cahersiveen, Dingle, Ballycrovane, and Knightstown. Ventry tried for herrings, but made no capture.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1899,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Roscoe Point, . . .	September.	29th December.	-	-	-	
Raghey, . . .	5th October.	28th December.	-	-	-	
Ballyshannon, . . .	21st September.	23rd December.	-	-	-	
Ball Hill, Donegal, . . .	21st September.	23rd December.	-	-	-	
Tribana, . . .	1st September.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Malinmore, . . .	10th September.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Portnoco, . . .	10th October.	18th December.	-	-	-	
Burtonport, . . .	26th September.	2nd January, 1900.	-	-	-	
Bunbeg, . . .	21st September.	5th January, 1900.	-	-	-	
Sheephaven, . . .	20th August.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Mulroy, . . .	July.	December.	-	-	-	
Knockalla, . . .	24th July.	6th October.	-	-	-	
Bathmullen, . . .	June.	October.	-	-	-	
Port Kinnagoe, . . .	2nd November.	28th December.	-	-	-	
Moyle, . . .	24th July.	31st December.	-	-	-	
Whitehead, . . .	16th July.	31st August.	-	-	-	
Strangford, . . .	1st July.	10th October.	-	-	-	
Newcastle, . . .	20th September.	23rd September.	-	-	-	
Annalong, . . .	1st September.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Kilkeel and Leestown, . . .	16th May.	6th December.	-	-	-	
Cranfield, . . .	1st August.	20th September.	-	-	-	
Omeath, . . .	September.	November.	-	-	-	
Carlingford, . . .	7th July.	5th October.	-	-	-	
Giles' Quay, . . .	17th September.	20th November.	-	-	-	
Soldiers Point, . . .	September.	28th October.	-	-	-	
Dunany Point, . . .	20th September.	20th November.	-	-	-	
Ologher Head, . . .	20th September.	22nd December.	-	-	-	
Balbriggan, . . .	28th October.	6th December.	-	1	-	
Skerries, . . .	20th October.	10th December.	-	4	-	
Loughshinny, . . .	October.	December.	-	-	-	
Rush, . . .	20th October.	23rd November.	-	-	-	

NOTE.—At Cushendall herrings were

No. 6—continued.

AND WINTER, 1899-1900—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	11	12	-	-	-	-	8	9	Rosess Point and Sligo.
-	9	21	-	-	-	-	6	18	Ragley.
-	11	17	-	-	-	-	11	14	Bundoran, Bunastrochan, Kildorney, Innisfad, Malin- asole, and Donegal.
-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	Donegal.
-	20	4	-	-	-	-	15	2	Inver and Cassin Cove.
-	8	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	Malinmore and Malinbeg.
-	24	14	-	-	-	-	24	14	Portnoo, Rosbeg, Dawros, and Ardara.
-	100	22	-	-	-	-	100	10	Burtonport, Rutland, Innis- cove Islands, Gortnasate Edinish Island Trawenagh &c.
-	32	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Bunbeg, Magheragallan, and Gola Island.
-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	18	Portinablahy and Dunfa- naghy.
4	27	56	-	-	-	4	22	47	Downies Bay Pier.
-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	Knockalla, Portsalon, and Newbridge.
-	25	1	-	-	-	-	12	1	Newbridge, Rathmullen, Raybridge, Manorcunning- ham, Inch, and Burt.
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Port Kinnagoe.
-	62	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	Redcastle, Movilla, Magill- gan, Quigley's Point, White- castle, Culmore, and Fure.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	Whitehead.
-	20	1	-	-	-	-	16	1	Strangford and Ballydoran.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Newcastle.
1	11	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	Kilkeel.
8	62	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	Kilkeel, Leestown, and Bal- lymartin.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Kilkeel, Giles' Quay, and Carlingford.
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	Greer's Quay.
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	Carlingford.
-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	Giles' Quay.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Blackrook.
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	Annagassan, Ologher Head and Giles' Quay.
-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	Ologher Head.
-	8	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	Balbriggan.
-	8	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	Skerries, Balbriggan, and Loughshinny.
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	Loughshinny.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Rush.

taken in Draft Nets with rough fish.

APPENDIX No. 7.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1899.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
NORTH COAST:—	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Portnoo,	4,625	539 17 6
Burtonport, Bunbeg, Tra- wenagh Bay, &c.	126,320	24,123 0 0
Sheephaven,	718	104 0 0
Dunfanaghy,	2,367	281 7 0
Mulroy,	9,097	2,682 4 6
Knockalla,	261	195 16 0
Bathmullen,	150	60 0 0
Buncrana,	165	38 15 0
Moyle,	1,300	721 0 0
	145,003	29,646 0 0
EAST COAST:—		
Unshendall,	7	2 10 0
Larne Harbour,	125	31 5 0
Portmuck,	22	12 16 0
Whitehead,	10	3 0 0
Carrickfergus,	69	28 0 0
Burr Point,	3,900	730 0 0
Gloghy,	13,750	4,000 0 0
Strangford,	1,446	361 10 0
Ardglass,	15,519	5,743 14 6
Newcastle,	71	2 14 0
Annalong,	22	12 0 0
Kilkeel,	4,155	1,653 15 0
Omeath,	337	94 0 0
Carlingford,	43	15 15 0
Greenore,	173	43 0 0
Giles Quay,	10,000	2,100 0 0
Soldiers Point,	75	15 0 0
Dunany Point,	120	41 5 0
Glogher Head,	3,071	674 2 6
Balbriggan,	204	34 1 5
Skerries,	85	17 0 0
Loughshinny,	995	213 9 0
Bush,	1274	31 4 0

APPENDIX No. 7.—*continued.*
HERRINGS LANDED IN 1899—*continued.*

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
EAST COAST—(continued):	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Howth,	462½	508 16 0
Kingstown,	67½	87 8 0
Wicklow,	822½	183 14 0
Arklow,	2,288	562 16 9
Ballymoney,	285	48 0 0
Courtown,	2,019	612 12 0
Cahore,	163½	45 15 0
Curracloe,	10	2 10 0
Wexford,	5,000	1,000 0 0
Rosslare and Ballygeary,	495	125 7 0
Ballygeary,	18½	23 2 6
	66,781	19,108 2 8
SOUTH COAST:—		
Kilmore,	147½	36 18 0
Bannow,	65	12 10 0
Fethard,	26½	7 0 0
Arthurstown,	22,828	5,700 0 0
*Waterford,	23,714	6,054 15 0
Dunmore, East	100,171	12,145 18 4
Ballinacourty,	687½	146 11 0
Halvick Head,	569	280 19 0
Ardmore,	189	49 7 6
Youghal,	300	39 19 6
Knockadoon,	238	94 10 0
Ballycotton,	341	123 16 0
Queenstown,	197½	58 11 0
Oyster Haven,	406½	92 15 6
Upper Cove,	20,145½	4,778 1 0
Courtmacsherry,	17½	9 17 0
Union Hall,	104	30 14 0
Baltimore,	175	35 0 0
Crookhaven,	9	6 4 0

* For three months to 31st December, 1899, only.

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1899—continued.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
SOUTH COAST—(continued):		
	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Bantry,	538½	218 8 10
Castletownbere,	1,253½	223 13 6
Garinish and Dursey, . .	210	20 11 0
Ballycrovane,	175	25 0 0
	173,490½	37,208 5 2
WEST COAST:—		
Lackeen Point,	19	11 8 0
Ballinakelligs,	98	29 8 0
Portmagee,	98	44 15 0
Knightstown,	1,512	739 13 0
Cahirciveen,	35	19 16 0
Kells,	30	17 10 0
Cromane Point,	2,330½	1,332 4 0
Minard,	60	28 0 0
Dingle,	1,962	735 0 0
Smurwick,	15½	7 10 0
Fenit,	107½	52 14 8
Caheen River,	160	55 0 0
Tarbert,	157	58 0 0
Cappagh,	1,220	375 0 0
Kilcredane, Ross, and Moveen	300	500 0 0
Seafeld,	25	22 0 4
Liscannor,	45½	15 0 0
Ballyvaughan,	150	40 0 0
South Arran,	22½	9 10 6
North Arran,	22½	31 0 0
Galway,	10,154½	2,516 10 0
Costello Bay,	40	22 0 0
Roundstone,	20	10 0 0
Cleggan,	250	172 0 0
Clew Bay,	2,338	793 5 0
Achillbeg,	632½	250 0 0
Keel,	6½	2 5 6
Doochoma,	90	27 0 0

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.
HERRINGS LANDED IN 1899—continued.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
WEST COAST—(continued):	Owts.	£ s. d.
Belmullet,	480	130 0 0
Blackrod Point,	472	94 0 0
Ballyglass,	250	60 0 0
Ballycastle (Killala),	78	47 0 0
Rathlacken,	1,158	135 0 0
Ross,	158	60 0 0
Inniscrone,	1,783	508 0 0
Pullocheney,	247½	85 12 6
Pullendiva,	80	27 1 0
Darkmore,	1,094½	245 11 6
Roscoe Point,	2,677	680 0 0
Raghey,	1,868	448 0 0
Ballyshannon,	400	110 0 0
Ball Hill (Donegal),	287½	98 7 6
Inver,	140	37 10 0
Killybegs,	37½	9 6 6
Teelin,	1,072½	215 15 0
Malinmore,	200	74 10 0
	36,108½	11,141 4 0
NORTH,	145,003	29,646 0 0
EAST,	66,781	19,108 3 8
SOUTH,	179,490½	37,306 5 2
WEST,	36,108½	11,141 4 0
TOTAL,	427,383½	97,006 11 10

APPENDIX

BEAM AND OTTER

(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Station.	Was trawling carried on off your Station? If so, where? Was it by Sailing Vessels or Steamers?
(1)		
1	Howth, .	Yes; between Ireland's Eye and the mainland; sailing vessels,
2	Ringsend, .	Yes; outside Kish Light Ship; sailing vessels and steamers,
3	Kingstown, .	In the Irish Channel; sailing vessels,
4	Arklow, .	From Porter's Rocks to Arklow Rock; sailing vessels,
5	Courtown, .	Yes; from Cahore Point to Kilmichael Point; sailing vessels,
6	Wexford Harbour, .	Yes; in North and South Bays; sailing vessels,
7	Fethard, .	Yes; between Slade and Baginbun; sailing vessels,
8	Arthurstown, .	Yes; from Cheek Point to Dunmore East; sailing vessels,
9	Dunmore, .	Yes; from Coningbeg Light-ship to Mine Head, and from Hook Point to Waterford Bar; sailing vessels,
10	Helvick Head, .	Yes; between Helvick Head and Mine Head; sailing vessels,
11	Ardmore, .	Yes; by sailing vessels,
12	Ballycottin, .	Yes; by sailing vessels,
13	East Ferry, .	Yes; between the Station and Long Point, inside the Harbour; sailing vessels,
14	Upper Cove, .	Yes; off the Station; by sailing vessels,
15	Courtmacherry, .	Yes; between Old Head and Dunwarly; sailing vessels,
16	Union Hall, .	Yes; off Union Hall; sailing vessels,
17	Castletownsend, .	Yes; from two to six miles off the Station; sailing vessels,
18	Baltimore, .	Yes; between Cape Clear and the Stags; sailing vessels,
19	Schull, .	Yes; between Sheep's Head and Cape Clear; sailing vessels,
20	Castletown, .	Yes; in Bantry Bay; steamers and sailing vessels,
21	Ballycrovane, .	Yes; in the Kenmare River; sailing vessels,
22	Lackeen Point, .	Yes; from Templeoe (East) to West Cove; sailing vessels,
23	Dingle, .	Yes; in Dingle Bay; by sailing vessels,
24	Spiddle, .	Yes; in Galway Bay; sailing vessels,
25	Costello Bay, .	Do, sailing vessels,
26	North Arran, .	Yes; off the Islands and in the Sounds; sailing vessels,
27	Roundstone, .	Yes; off Roundstone; sailing vessels,
28	Rosmoney, .	Yes; in Clew Bay; sailing vessels,
29	Kilcummin, .	Yes; off Kilcummin; sailing vessels,
30	Innisrone, .	Yes; in Killala Bay; sailing vessels,
31	Raghley, .	Yes; from Raghley to Pool Doy; sailing vessels,
32	Mullaghmore, .	Yes; off Mullaghmore and Bunduff; sailing vessels,
33	Ballyshannon, .	Yes; off Bunnaturohan and Bundoran, and in Donegal Bay within the three miles limit; sailing vessels,
34	Ball Hill, .	Yes; in Donegal Bay, within the three miles limit; sailing vessels,
35	Mulroy, .	Yes; off Mulroy; sailing vessels,
36	Buncrana, .	Yes; Lough Swilly; sailing vessels,
37	Greencastle, .	Yes; off Greencastle; sailing vessels,
38	Moville, .	Yes; off Moville; sailing vessels,
39	Portrush, .	Yes; from Lough Foyle to Giant's Head; sailing vessels,
40	Port Ballintoy, .	Yes; between Bengore Head and Sheep Island; sailing vessels,
41	Glenarm, .	Yes; Carnlough Bay; both,
42	Larne Harbour, .	Yes; Larne Lough; sailing vessels,
43	Carrickfergus, .	Yes; off the Station within the three mile limit; sailing vessels,
44	Marino, .	Yes; from Rockport to Holywood; sailing vessels,
45	Bangor, .	Yes; between Gray Point and Brigg's Reef; sailing vessels,
46	Burr Point, .	Yes; in Ballyhalbert Bay; sailing vessels,
47	Cloghy, .	Yes; off Cloghy; sailing vessels,
48	Balbriggan, .	Yes; to North and South of the Station; both,

No. 8.

TRAWLING, 1899.

COAST GUARD.)

Where did the boats hail from ? (2)	How many men from your Station were engaged in the trawling industry ? (3)	How many boats were regularly engaged in beam trawling from Ports within your Station ? (4)		Number.
		Steam.	Sailing.	
Howth, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Milford, Aberdeen, and London, Kingstown,	8 127 men & 29 boys. 3 men and 1 boy.	-	3 40 1	1 2 3
Arklow,	26	-	8	4
Courtown,	77	-	13	5
Wexford,	82	-	10	6
Fethard and Slade, Duncannon, Ballyhack, Passage East, and Cheek Point, Dummore East,	78 44 men & 9 boys. 16	-	20 4	7 8 9
Ballinagaul,	122	-	-	10
Ardmore,	16	-	-	11
Ballycottin,	26	-	-	12
Rathcoursey,	38	-	9	13
Cork,	6	-	2	14
Courtmacsherry and Rathcoursey,	6 men and 1 boy.	-	-	15
Union Hall, Glandore, and Myross, Castletownsend and Union Hall, Collatrum, Skeames, and Baltimore,	106 21 28	-	- 6	16 17 18
Schull, Castle Island, and St. Keams Island, Bantry, Kilmakilloge,	23 15 men and 2 boys. 4	- 2	6 1	19 20 21
Kenmare and Derryquin,	9	-	3	22
Dingle,	72	-	18	23
Galway, Dublin, and Dartmouth,	100 men & 29 boys.	-	29	24
Galway,	6	-	1	25
Galway and Arran,	24	-	6	26
Boundstone, Cashel, and Inishnee,	18	-	-	27
Rosmoney,	35	-	6	28
Innisserone and Kilcummin,	4	-	-	29
Innisserone,	43	-	-	30
Ragley,	31	-	-	31
Mullaghmore,	50	-	-	32
Bunnatrohan and Bundoran,	38	-	-	33
Donegal,	22	-	-	34
Downies,	13	-	-	35
Buncrana,	12	-	-	36
Greencastle, Moville, and Portrush,	30	-	-	37
Moville and Londonderry,	145	-	-	38
Portrush, Portstewart, and Port Ballintrae,	39	-	-	39
Ballintoy,	8	-	-	40
Carnlough,	6 men and 1 boy.	-	-	41
Islandmagee and Larne Harbour,	12	-	-	42
Carrickfergus,	18	-	-	43
Marino,	2	-	1	44
Bangor and Groomsport,	49	-	-	45
Portavogie,	4	-	-	46
Portavogie,	24	-	-	47
Balbriggan,	35	-	7	48
Totals,	1,781 men & 72 boys.	2	202	

APPENDIX
BEAM AND OTTER
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Station.	How many boats were regularly engaged in Otter trawling from Ports within your Station? (5)		What was the tonnage of the boats? If only a few boats, give their actual tonnages. (6)					
		Steam.	Sailing.	Under 10 tons.	Between 10 and 20 tons, inclusive.	Between 20 and 30 tons, inclusive.	Between 30 and 40 tons, inclusive.	Between 40 and 50 tons, inclusive.	Over 50 tons.
1	Howth, . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7
2	Ringsend, . .	2	-	9	1	-	-	25	-
3	Kingstown, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Arklow, . . .	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
5	Courtown, . .	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-
6	Wexford Harbour	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-
7	Fethard, . . .	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
8	Arthurstown, .	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dunmore, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
10	Helvick Head, .	-	19	17	2	-	-	-	-
11	Ardmore, . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ballycottin, . .	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
13	East Ferry, . .	-	5	9	-	5	-	-	-
14	Upper Cove, . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
15	Courtmacsherry, .	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
16	Union Hall, . .	-	17	9	1	5	2	-	-
17	Castletownsend, .	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
18	Baltimore, . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
19	Schull,	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-
20	Castletown, . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
21	Ballycrovane, . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	Lackeen Point, .	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
23	Dingle,	-	-	-	1	11	4	2	-
24	Spiddle,	-	-	-	-	5	8	14	2
25	Costello Bay, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
26	North Arran, . .	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-
27	Boundstone, . .	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
28	Rosmoney, . . .	-	21	27	-	-	-	-	-
29	Killeummin, . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
30	Inniscrone, . . .	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
31	Ragley,	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
32	Mullaghmore, . .	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
33	Ballyshannon, .	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
34	Ball Hill, . . .	-	2	7	2	-	-	-	-
35	Mulroy,	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
36	Buncrana, . . .	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
37	Greencastle, . .	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
38	Moville,	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-
39	Portrush, . . .	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-
40	Portballintoy, .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
41	Glenarm,	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
42	Larne Harbour, .	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
43	Carrickfergus, .	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
44	Marino,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	Bangor,	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
46	Burr Point, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
47	Ologhy,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
48	Balbriggan, . . .	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
		3	*292	229	42	44	18	44	10

* Two of these Boats were also engaged in Beam Trawling.

No. 8—continued.

TRAWLING, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

During what months did these boats fish?	Do the trawlers referred to follow that class of fishing throughout the year, or do they fit out for other fishings?	Number.
(7)	(8)	
September and October,	No; they act as pleasure boats the best part of the year.	1
First-class boats all the year; second-class boats from August till April.	Trawling only.	2
All the year,	do.	3
Greater part of year,	They fit out for other fishing.	4
March to November,	They fit out for oyster dredging and herring fishing.	5
All the year,	Trawling only.	6
All the year, except February and March.	They fit out for other fishing.	7
June to December,	do.	8
All the year,	Two boats fish all the year, and two boats are partly engaged in carrying herrings.	9
March to October,	They fit out for long line, trammel net, and seine net fishing.	10
May to October,	They follow other kinds of fishing.	11
All the year,	They fit out for hand and long line fishing.	12
do.,	Trawling only.	13
One all the year, the other during November and December.	One fishes for spring mackerel.	14
March to December,	Trawling only.	15
January to April, and October to December.	They follow other fishing in same vessels.	16
January to March,	One only; the others fit out for mackerel fishing.	17
March, July, August, and December,	They fit out for the mackerel fishing.	18
From April to December,	Three trawl all the year, and three fit out for mackerel fishing.	19
All the year,	Trawling only.	20
do.,	do.	21
February to October,	do.	22
January to September,	They fit out for the autumn mackerel fishing.	23
All the year,	Trawling only.	24
do.,	do.	25
All the year, except during the mackerel seasons.	They fit out for mackerel fishing.	26
January and February, and November and December.	They fit out for long line, hand line, and lobster fishing.	27
April to September,	They fit out for mackerel and herring fishing.	28
May to August,	They fit out for other fishing.	29
April to September,	Trawling only.	30
April to October,	do.	31
May to October,	They fit out for other fishing.	32
March to November,	Yes.	33
All the year,	Trawling only.	34
July to September,	They fit out for other fishing.	35
All the year,	Trawling only.	36
April and May, and August and September.	They fit out for long line fishing.	37
All the year,	Trawling only.	38
March to November,	do.	39
August and September,	They fit out for hand line fishing.	40
January and February, and October to December.	One fits out for crab and lobster fishing, and another plies for pleasure parties.	41
October to December,	Trawling only.	42
All the year,	Some fit out for oyster fishing.	43
September to November, and March and April.	Trawling only.	44
March to July, and September and October.	They fit out for other fishing.	45
January to May, and November and December.	do., do.	46
January to March, and November and December.	They fit out for herring fishing.	47
All the year,	Trawling only.	48

and are included also in the total for Beam Trawling.

APPENDIX
BEAM AND OTTER
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Station.	Where was the fish from the trawlers referred to in Queries Nos. 4 and 5 landed?
		(9)
1	Howth, . . .	Howth, . . .
2	Ringsend, . . .	Kingstown, Ringsend, Howth, Dublin, and Skerries, . . .
3	Kingstown, . . .	Kingstown, . . .
4	Arklow, . . .	Arklow, . . .
5	Courtown, . . .	Courtown, . . .
6	Wexford Harbour, . . .	Wexford, . . .
7	Fethard, . . .	Fethard and Slade, . . .
8	Arthurstown, . . .	Duncannon, Ballyhack, Passage East, Cheek Point, and Glasshouse, . . .
9	Dunmore, . . .	Dunmore East, . . .
10	Helvick Head, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .
11	Ardmore, . . .	Ardmore, . . .
12	Ballycottin, . . .	Ballycottin, . . .
13	East Ferry, . . .	Queenstown, . . .
14	Upper Cove, . . .	Kinsale, . . .
15	Courtmacsherry, . . .	Courtmacsherry, . . .
16	Union Hall, . . .	Union Hall, Glendore, and Myross, . . .
17	Castletownsend, . . .	Castletownsend, . . .
18	Baltimore, . . .	Glendore, Union Hall, Castletownsend, Schull, Baltimore, and Ballydehob, . . .
19	Schull, . . .	Schull, . . .
20	Castletown, . . .	Bantry, . . .
21	Ballycrovane, . . .	Kilmakilloge, . . .
22	Lackeen Point, . . .	Kilmakilloge, . . .
23	Dingle, . . .	Dingle, . . .
24	Spiddle, . . .	Galway, . . .
25	Costello Bay, . . .	Carna, . . .
26	North Arran, . . .	North Arran and Galway, . . .
27	Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone and Cashel, . . .
28	Roosmoney, . . .	Leekavny, Murriak, and Westport, . . .
29	Kilcummin, . . .	Killala, . . .
30	Innisrone, . . .	Innisrone, . . .
31	Raghey, . . .	Raghey, . . .
32	Mullaghmore, . . .	Mullaghmore, . . .
33	Ballyshannon, . . .	Bundoran, Bunnatoochan, and Malinasole, . . .
34	Ball Hill, . . .	Donegal-quay, . . .
35	Mulroy, . . .	Sheephaven and Downies Pier, . . .
36	Buncrana, . . .	Buncrana, . . .
37	Greencastle, . . .	Portrush, Magilligan, and Moville, . . .
38	Moville, . . .	Moville, Redcastle, Whitecastle, Magilligan, and Myroe, . . .
39	Portrush, . . .	Portrush and Portstewart, . . .
40	Portballintoy, . . .	Port Ballintoy, . . .
41	Glenarm, . . .	Oarnlough, . . .
42	Larne Harbour, . . .	Larne Harbour, . . .
43	Carriekfergus, . . .	Carriekfergus, . . .
44	Marine, . . .	Hollywood, . . .
45	Bangor, . . .	Belfast, Bangor, and Groomsport, . . .
46	Burr Point, . . .	Portavogie and Ardglass, . . .
47	Ologhy, . . .	Portavogie, . . .
48	Balbriggan, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .

No. 8—continued.

TRAWLING, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

Where was it sold ?	How was it conveyed to market ?	Number.
(10)	(11)	
Dublin,	By carts,	1
do,	By cart and rail,	2
Chiefly in Dublin ; some locally,	By carts,	3
Arklow,	—	4
Sometimes sold locally, and sometimes sent to market,	By cart and rail,	5
Wexford,	—	6
Some locally, remainder at Waterford,	By cart and steamer,	7
Waterford, and some sold locally,	By cart, boat, and steamer,	8
Waterford ; small catches sold locally,	By carts,	9
Dungarvan,	By carts,	10
Locally,	—	11
Ballycotton,	By carts,	12
Queenstown,	—	13
Kinsale,	By rail,	14
Locally, and at Cork,	By rail,	15
Skibbereen, Cork, and Manchester,	By cart and rail,	16
Locally, and at Skibbereen,	By cart,	17
To local buyers,	By rail,	18
Cork,	By rail,	19
Dublin and Cork,	By rail,	20
Kenmare,	By carts,	21
Killarney and Dublin,	By cart and rail,	22
Dublin and inland towns,	By rail,	23
Dublin,	By rail,	24
Dublin,	By road and rail,	25
Locally,	By steamer to Galway and thence by rail,	26
Leckanvy, Murriak, and Westport,	By boat and cart,	27
Ballina and Dublin,	By cart and rail,	28
Inniscone,	By carts,	29
Sold to buyers at Raghley,	By carts to Sligo,	30
Mullaghmore,	By cart and rail,	31
Ballyshannon, Bundoran, and Donegal,	By cart,	32
Donegal, Dublin, and Londonderry,	By cart and rail,	33
Locally and at Dublin,	By cart and rail,	34
Locally and Londonderry,	By cart and rail, in boxes,	35
Portrush, Magilligan, and Moville,	By rail and steamer,	36
Sold locally to dealers,	By steamer to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Fleetwood,	37
Locally ; and part sent to the English markets,	By rail and steamer,	38
Port Ballintoy,	By cart,	39
Locally and at Belfast,	By cart and rail,	40
Larne and Belfast,	By cart and rail,	41
Liverpool,	By rail and steamer,	42
Holywood and Liverpool,	By rail and steamer,	43
Bangor and Belfast,	By cart and rail,	44
Belfast and Liverpool,	By cart and steamer,	45
Belfast and Liverpool,	By cart and steamer,	46
Dublin,	By rail,	47
		48

APPENDIX
BEAM AND OTTER
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Station.	Were the fish caught by the trawlers of a fair size, having regard to the ordinary length of each kind of fish? (12.)	Is the size of the fish captured noticed to be smaller than it formerly was? If so, in regard to what kinds? (12.)
1	Howth, . . .	Average size, . . .	No, . . .
2	Ringsend, . . .	Yes, . . .	Usual size, . . .
3	Kingstown, . . .	Yes, . . .	About the same, . . .
4	Arklow, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
5	Courtown, . . .	Sole small; other kinds of a fair size, . . .	Yes, as regards sole, . . .
6	Wexford Harbour, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
7	Fethard, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
8	Arthurstown, . . .	No; they were small, . . .	Smaller, particularly soles, . . .
9	Dunmore, . . .	Yes, . . .	Yes; except plaice, all are smaller than in former years, . . .
10	Helwick Head, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
11	Ardmore, . . .	Very small, . . .	No large fish taken, . . .
12	Ballycotton, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
13	East Ferry, . . .	Fair size, . . .	No, . . .
14	Upper Cove, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
15	Courtmacsherry, . . .	Yes, . . .	All kinds smaller, except soles, which are about the usual size, . . .
16	Union Hall, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
17	Castletownsend, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
18	Baltimore, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
19	Schull, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
20	Castletown, . . .	Yes, . . .	Generally fair-sized fish, . . .
21	Ballycrovane, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
22	Lackeen Point, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
23	Dingle, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
24	Spiddle, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
25	Costello Bay, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
26	North Arran, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
27	Roundstone, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
28	Rosmoney, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
29	Kilcummin, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
30	Innisrone, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
31	Ragley, . . .	Yes, . . .	Plaice rather smaller than formerly, . . .
32	Mullaghmore, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
33	Ballyhannon, . . .	Yes, . . .	Turbot, soles, and plaice smaller than formerly, . . .
34	Ball Hill, . . .	Fair; but smaller than last year, . . .	Plaice, turbot, and soles smaller than formerly, . . .
35	Mulroy, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
36	Buncrana, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
37	Greencastle, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
38	Movilla, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
39	Portrush, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
40	Portballintoy, . . .	Yes, . . .	Yes: plaice, sole, and turbot, . . .
41	Glenarm, . . .	Yes, . . .	Plaice not so large as formerly, . . .
42	Larne Harbour, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
43	Carriekfergus, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
44	Marino, . . .	Yes, . . .	Flat fish are smaller, . . .
45	Bangor, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
46	Burr Point, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
47	Ologhy, . . .	Yes, . . .	No, . . .
48	Balbriggan, . . .	Yes, . . .	Plaice are smaller than formerly, . . .

No. 8—continued.

TRAWLING, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

Have disputes taken place between the trawlers and other fishermen?	Has any new trawling ground been worked?	Number.
(14.)	(15.)	
No.	No.	1
No.	No.	2
No.	No.	3
No.	No.	4
No.	No.	5
No.	No.	6
No.	No.	7
No.	No.	8
No.	No.	9
No.	No.	10
No.	No.	11
No.	No.	12
No.	No.	13
No.	No.	14
No.	No.	15
No.	No.	16
No.	No.	17
No.	No.	18
No.	No.	19
Yes; when the men have lost their trammels and lines.	No.	20
No.	No.	21
No.	No.	22
No.	No.	23
No.	No.	24
No.	No.	25
No.	No.	26
No.	No.	27
No.	No.	28
No.	No.	29
No.	No.	30
No.	No.	31
No.	No.	32
No.	No.	33
No.	No.	34
Yes.	No.	35
No.	No.	36
No.	No.	37
No.	No.	38
No.	No.	39
No.	No.	40
No.	Red Bay is worked more than usual.	41
No.	No.	42
No.	No.	43
No.	No.	44
No.	No.	45
No.	No.	46
No.	No.	47
No.	No.	48

APPENDIX
BEAM AND OTTER
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Station.	Does the trawling industry suffer from want of local accommodation? If so, how?
(16)		
1	Howth,	No.
2	Ringsend,	Yes; there is not much protection from easterly gales.
3	Kingstown,	No.
4	Arklow,	No.
5	Courtown,	The bar is shallow at entrance; and boats have great difficulty going and returning at low water.
6	Wexford Harbour,	No.
7	Fethard,	No.
8	Arthurstown,	No.
9	Dunmore,	No.
10	Helvick Head,	No.
11	Ardmore,	Yes; boats have no refuge in bad weather.
12	Ballycottin,	No.
13	East Ferry,	No.
14	Upper Cove,	No.
15	Courtmacsherry,	No.
16	Union Hall,	No.
17	Castletownsend,	No.
18	Baltimore,	No.
19	Schull,	No.
20	Castletown,	No.
21	Ballycrovane,	No.
22	Lackeen Point,	No.
23	Dingle,	No.
24	Spiddle,	No.
25	Costello Bay,	No.
26	North Arran,	The pier accommodation is not sufficient for the requirements of all boats.
27	Roundstone,	No.
28	Rossmore,	No.
29	Kilcummin,	No.
30	Inniscrone,	No.
31	Ragley,	The boats are unable to enter or leave the harbour at all times of the tide.
32	Mullaghmore,	No.
33	Ballyhannon,	No.
34	Ball Hill,	No.
35	Mulroy,	No.
36	Buncrana,	No.
37	Greencastle,	No.
38	Movilla,	Better winter shelter for small trawlers is required.
39	Portrush,	Portstewart suffers from need of a better harbour.
40	Port Ballintoy,	No.
41	Glenarm,	No.
42	Larne Harbour,	No.
43	Carrickfergus,	No.
44	Marino,	No.
45	Bangor,	No.
46	Burr Point,	No.
47	Ologhy,	Yes; for want of a good harbour.
48	Balbriggan,	No.

No. 8—continued.

TRAWLING, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

Were any Foreign Vessels trawling off your Station during the year? If so, give any particulars you can.	Have any new boats been purchased within your guard during the past year for the purpose of trawling? If so, of what tonnage?	Number.
(17)	(18)	
No.	No.	1
No.	No.	2
No.	No.	3
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 5 tons.	4
No.	No.	5
No.	No.	6
No.	No.	7
No.	No.	8
No.	No.	9
A great number of steam trawlers have fished outside the limits by day, nationalities unknown. Two from Ostend called, but landed no fish.		
Several foreign steam trawlers were seen, but no particulars could be obtained.		
No.	No.	10
No.	No.	11
No.	No.	12
No.	No.	13
No.	No.	14
No.	No.	15
No.	Yes; 2 boats of 2 tons each.	16
No.	No.	17
No.	No.	18
No.	No.	19
No.	No.	20
No.	No.	21
No.	No.	22
No.	Yes; 2 boats of 30 tons each.	23
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 24 tons.	24
No.	Yes; 1 boat.	25
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 30 tons.	26
No.	No.	27
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 19 tons.	28
No.	No.	29
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 7 tons.	30
No.	No.	31
No.	No.	32
No.	No.	33
No.	No.	34
No.	No.	35
No.	No.	36
No.	No.	37
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 10 tons.	38
No.	Yes; 2 boats of 10 tons each.	39
No.	No.	40
No.	No.	41
No.	No.	42
No.	Yes; 1 steam launch 4½ tons.	43
No.	No.	44
No.	Yes; 1 boat of 6 tons.	45
No.	No.	46
No.	Yes; 2 boats.	47
No.	No.	48

APPENDIX
LONG LINE
 (REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	How many men and boys were engaged in long line fishing this year?		How many boats were engaged in long line fishing?		
				1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
		Men.	Boys.			
1	Kingstown, . .	217	27	16	20	12
2	Wicklow, . . .	102	12	—	11	15
3	Wexford, . . .	6	—	—	2	—
4	Waterford, . .	26	2	—	4	4
5	Youghal, . . .	112	—	—	17	5
6	Queenstown, . .	128	1	2	16	15
7	Kinsale, . . .	277	8	16	25	12
8	Skibbereen, . .	619	49	2	20	61
9	Castletown, . .	170	—	—	15	22
10	Valentia, . . .	98	—	—	8	15
11	Dingle,	226	—	—	1	23
12	Ballyheige, . .	58	2	—	—	17
13	Seafield, . . .	251	—	—	—	22
14	Galway,	521	18	1	121	124
15	Clifden,	651	—	8	50	25
16	Kool,	111	—	—	—	21
17	Belmullet, . . .	155	—	—	—	54
18	Ballycastle, . .	219	—	—	10	19
19	(Killybegs.) Pullendiva, . . .	26	—	—	2	10
20	Sligo,	284	2	—	23	27
21	Killybegs, . . .	605	—	—	28	51
22	Guldores, . . .	91	10	—	27	1
23	Rathmullen, . .	329	7	—	31	18
24	Noville,	515	—	—	122	—
25	Ballycastle, . .	120	2	—	20	1
26	(Antrim.) Carrickfergus, . .	67	—	—	28	9
27	Donaghadee, . .	120	—	—	25	3
28	Strangford, . .	2	—	—	1	—
29	Newcastle, . . .	150	—	—	25	6
30	Dundalk,	202	3	—	22	—
31	Malakina, . . .	123	6	10	15	3
	Total,	6,206	154	55	942	205

No. 9.

FISHERY, 1899

COAST GUARD.)

How many men go to each crew ? What number of hooks forms each man's share ?						
1st class boats.		2nd class boats.		3rd class boats.		Number.
No. of each crew. (5)	No. of hooks to each man's share. (6)	No. of each crew. (7)	No. of hooks to each man's share. (8)	No. of each crew. (9)	No. of hooks to each man's share. (10)	
7 men & 1 boy.	400	2 to 4	220 to 1,000	1 man, & 1 boy, to 4 men.	200 to 1,000	1
—	—	4 to 5	50 to 200	3 to 6	100 to 200	2
—	—	3	—	—	—	3
—	—	3 to 4	50 to 100	2 to 3	40 to 50	4
—	—	3 to 6	150 to 250	3	250	5
8	200	2 to 6	175	2 to 6	100 to 175	6
4 to 7	40 to 240	4 to 6	80 to 280	4 to 6	80 to 280	7
7	200	3 to 6	150 to 600	3 to 5	150 to 600	8
—	—	4 to 6	100 to 150	3 to 6	100 to 200	9
—	—	3 to 5	100 to 200	4 to 6	50 to 200	10
—	—	4	300	3 to 4	100 to 300	11
—	—	—	—	3 to 4	50 to 250	12
—	—	—	—	2 to 3	300 to 400	13
6	400	3 to 5	200 to 300	2 to 4	300 to 380	14
5 to 6	400 to 600	4 to 5	200 to 500	3 to 5	120 to 300	15
—	—	—	—	3 to 6	100	16
—	—	—	—	2 to 4	100 to 200	17
—	—	3	200 to 400	3 to 9	200	18
—	—	3 to 4	300 to 600	3 to 4	600	19
—	—	1 man, and 2 boys, to 7 men.	200 to 800	3 to 7	200 to 800	20
—	—	4 to 8	120 to 400	2 to 8	120 to 300	21
—	—	3 to 5	300 to 400	3	250	22
—	—	2 to 5	200 to 300	2 to 3	200 to 300	23
—	—	4 to 8	40 to 500	—	—	24
—	—	2 to 4	150 to 1,400	1 man & 1 boy.	150	25
—	—	2 to 3	200 to 400	2	100 to 400	26
—	—	1 to 5	200	2	400	27
—	—	2	300	—	—	28
—	—	2 to 7	100 to 450	4	450	29
—	—	2 to 6	300 to 500	—	—	30
3	500 to 600	2 to 4	250 to 500	1 man, and 2 boys, to 2 men.	200 to 600	31

APPENDIX
LONG LINE
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Where do they usually fish—How far from land?
(11)		
1	Kingstown, . .	1st class boats, Codling and Kish Banks and at Lambay Island; 2nd and 3rd class boats from Malahide to Howth, from Booterstown to Sandycove, off Dalkey, and from Killiney to Wicklow—1 to 3 miles off land.
2	Wicklow, . .	In Wicklow Bay, off Arklow, Kilmichael, and Ballymoney; and inside Glasgorman Bank—from 1 to 5 miles off.
3	Wexford, . .	Off Wexford—2 to 3 miles,
4	Waterford, . .	Off Fethard and Arthurstown—from 50 yards to 1 mile,
5	Youghal, . .	Off Ballinacourty and Helvick Head—1 to 10 miles,
6	Queenstown, . .	Off Ballycotton, in Ballyroneen Bay, and in Queenstown Harbour from Roche's Point to Long Point— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 12 miles off.
7	Kinsale, . .	Off Upper Cove, from Courtmacsherry to Dunworly Bay, between Galley Head and Old Head, and South of Dunny Cove—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 miles.
8	Skibbereen, . .	Off Mill Cove, Union Hall, Castletownsend, Yokane, Barlogue, Baltimore, Cape Clear, and Crookhaven; and in Dunmanus Bay—from 1 to 20 miles off land.
9	Castletown, . .	In Bentry Bay, off Castletown, Ballydonegan, and South and South-west of Bere Island— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles off.
10	Valentia, . .	Off Lackeen Point and Portmagee—from 1 to 7 miles,
11	Dingle, . .	In Dingle and Brandon Bays, and off Smerwick— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles, . . .
12	Ballyheige, . .	In Tralee and Ballyheige Bays—300 yards to 2 miles off land, . . .
13	Seafield, . .	Between Querrin and Scattery Island, off Benville and Kilbaha, off Kilkee, George's Head, Bishop's Island, and Coosheen, off Seafield and Lisacannon—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles off land.
14	Galway, . .	Off Blackhead, Spiddle, Gorumna Island, and the Arran Islands—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles.
15	Clifden, . .	Off the Islands, off Slyne Head, Clifden, High Island, and in Clew Bay—from 1 to 8 miles.
16	Keel, . .	Between Clare Island and Old Head, in Clew Bay, and off Keel—from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles.
17	Balmullet, . .	Off Erris Head and Glenlara, and in Elly Bay, Blacksod Bay, and off Inishkea Island—from 1 to 2 miles.
18	Ballycastle, . .	Off Portacloy and Porturlin; in Lacken, Kilcummin, and Killala Bays—from 1 to 4 miles off.
19	(Killala.) Pulleniva, . .	In Killala, Sligo, and Ballisodare Bays—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles off shore, . .
20	Sligo, . .	Off Rosses Point, Raghley, Ballyconnell, Mullaghmore, Bundoran, Bunna-trochan, and Doorin—1 to 6 miles.
21	Killybegs, . .	Off Doorin, in Donegal Bay, and between Carrigan Head and Glen Bay—from 1 to 20 miles.
22	Guidore, . .	Between the Stags and Ballyconnel Rocks, in the Gola Roads, and off Burton Port—from 1 to 3 miles.
23	Rathmullen, . .	Off Tory Island, in Sheephaven Bay; off Mulroy and Fanad Point, off Rathmullen, and in Lough Swilly—from 1 to 6 miles.
24	Moville, . .	Off Kempton Bank, in Inistrahull Sound, off Ballymagaraghy Head, Inishowen Head, and Ture Bank, and in Lough Foyle—1 to 20 miles from land.
25	Ballycastle, . .	Off Bannmouth, Portrush, Port Ballintrae, Port Ballintoy, between Bengore Head and Sheep Island, off Fair Head, Torr Head, and in Red Bay—300 yards to 7 miles.
26	(Antrim.) Carrickfergus, . .	In Glenarm Bay, between the Maiden's and Hunter's Rock, and in Belfast Lough—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles.
27	Donaghadee, . .	Between Holywood and White Abbey, off Bangor (Down), and Donaghadee, between Copeland Island and the South Rock Lightship—from 2 to 10 miles.
28	Strangford, . .	Off Gunn's Island—3 miles from shore,
29	Newcastle, . .	Off Ardglass, Killough, Newcastle, Annalong, and Lecstone—from 1 to 8 miles.
30	Dundalk, . .	Off Giles Quay, Soldiers Point, in and off Dundalk Bay, Dunany Point, and off Ologher Head—from 1 to 20 miles.
31	Malahide, . .	Off Balbriggan, Skerries, Rockabill, and Lambay Island, between Portrane and Baldoyle, and round the Kish Lightship—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 miles.

No. 9—continued.

FISHERY, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

During what months do they fish with long lines?	Do the men return home after shooting the lines, or remain over them?	What do they look upon as their principal fishing—with long lines, <i>i.e.</i> , "Ling fishing," or "Cod fishing," &c.?	Number.
(12)	(13)	(14)	
All the year round, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, haddock, conger, and plaice.	1
January, February, and March, and from July to December.	Both, .	Cod, codling, and ling.	2
January, and November and December.	Remain, .	Cod.	3
January, February, July to September, and November.	Both, .	Codling, whiting, plaice, and conger.	4
February to April, and August to October.	Both, .	Cod and ling.	5
All the year, . . .	Remain, .	Cod, ling, conger, pollock, and bream.	6
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, and haddock.	7
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, conger, whiting, and flat fish.	8
From March to August, and November and December.	Both, .	Cod, ling, conger, and pollock.	9
All the year, except the month of June.	Both, .	Cod and ling fishing.	10
All the year, except during mackerel seasons.	Both, .	Cod and ling.	11
From January to March, during the summer months, and in November and December.	Both, .	Cod, whiting, flat fish, and dog fish for bait.	12
All the year, except during the mackerel season.	Both, .	Ling, cod, flat fish, haddock, whiting, pollock, and bream.	13
All the year, except from August to October.	Both, .	Ling, cod, haddock, and hake.	14
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Eel, cod, ling, ray, and hake fishing.	15
From January to May, . .	Return, .	Cod fishing.	16
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, haddock, plaice, and whiting fishing.	17
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Ling, cod, turbot, plaice, soles, haddock, and whiting fishing.	18
January to June, and August, November, and December.	Both, .	Haddock, whiting, cod, and ling.	19
All the year, save September.	Both, .	Cod, ling, flat fish, and haddock fishing.	20
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, haddock, whiting, skate, conger, and glasson fishing.	21
From January to August, .	Both, .	Cod, whiting, haddock, and fluke fishing.	22
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, haddock, whiting, and plaice.	23
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Ling, cod, turbot, and codling fishing.	24
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Haddock, cod, fluke, ling, eels, skate, crab, and lobster.	25
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, ling, pollock, skate, conger, and plaice.	26
January to June, and September to December.	Return, .	Cod and flat fish.	27
All the year, . . .	Remain, .	Cod, whiting, and haddock.	28
All the year, except May and June.	Remain, .	Haddock, whiting, cod, and ling.	29
All the year, . . .	Remain, .	Plaice, codling, cod, ling, conger, haddock, whiting and flat fish.	30
All the year, . . .	Both, .	Cod, plaice, fluke, gurnet, ling, codling, pollock, haddock, and conger.	31

APPENDIX
LONG LINE
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Do the men pursue any other mode of fishing at any other time of the year?	Have the men any occupation on land, or how are they usually employed when not fishing for any length of time?
		(15)	(16)
1	Kingstown, . .	Salmon, herring, mackerel, trammel net, crab, and lobster fishing.	Some are employed on pleasure boats and yachts, some find employment on land, and the remainder are idle.
2	Wicklow, . . .	Herring and seine fishing, . . .	Labouring and fitting gear. Some go on coasting vessels.
3	Wexford, . . .	Trawling,	No other occupation,
4	Waterford, . .	Salmon fishing, trawling, and herring fishing.	Some are agricultural labourers; but they mostly follow other fishing.
5	Youghal, . . .	Hand line, trawl, and trammel net fishing.	Some are small farmers,
6	Queenstown, .	Herring, mackerel, and trammel net fishing.	Labouring, farming, and mending their fishing gear.
7	Kinsale, . . .	Mackerel, trammel net fishing for hake, hand line, and lobster fishing.	Some cultivate their own small holdings; some are labourers, and some belong to the Naval Reserve.
8	Skibbereen, . .	Hand line, mackerel, and lobster fishing.	Some till their own land; some are employed as labourers on farms, and some find employment on mackerel hulks.
9	Castletown, . .	Mackerel fishing,	Making nets, farming, and labouring; some find employment in mines.
10	Valentia, . . .	Trammel, seine, and draft net fishing.	Farming and labouring, but they are mostly employed in fishing.
11	Dingle,	Spring and autumn mackerel and lobster fishing.	Labouring and farming,
12	Ballyheige, . .	Net and lobster fishing,	Farming, and discharging vessels, . .
13	Seafield, . . .	Salmon, mackerel, and herring fishing.	Farming, labouring, kelp making, and piloting vessels.
14	Galway,	Mackerel, herring and lobster fishing.	Mending their gear, labouring, and farming.
15	Clifden,	Mackerel, herring, bream, pollock, and lobster fishing.	Farming and kelp making,
16	Keel,	Other fishing,	Farming,
17	Belmullet, . . .	Hand lines, mackerel, herring, and lobster fishing.	Farming,
18	Ballycastle, . .	Herring and mackerel fishing, . .	Farming, repairing gear, and labouring.
19	(Killybegs.) Pullendiva, . .	Trawling, drift net, and herring fishing.	Farming and repairing lines and nets.
20	Sligo,	Hand line fishing, trawling, draft net, and herring fishing.	Labouring, farming, and repairing fishing gear.
21	Killybegs, . . .	Herring, sprat, salmon, and lobster fishing.	Farming, repairing gear, making lobster pots, and discharging vessels.
22	Guidore,	Herring and lobster fishing, . . .	Farming,
23	Bathmullen, . .	Herring, hand line, and drift net fishing.	Farming and labouring. Some go to Scotland and England during the harvest season.
24	Moville,	Crab, lobster, salmon, and herring fishing, and otter trawling.	Farming, labouring, and mending nets and gear.
25	Ballycastle, . .	Salmon, trawling, lobster, crab, draft net, and hand line fishing.	Labouring, farming, and repairing lines and lobster pots.
26	Carrickfergus, .	Crab, lobster, and herring fishing, .	Labouring, piloting, and kelp making.
27	Donaghadee, . .	Hand line and lobster fishing, and trawling.	Yachting, labouring, and in merchant ships.
28	Strangford, . . .	Lobster fishing,	No other occupation,
29	Newcastle, . . .	Herring and mackerel fishing, . .	Farming, labouring, and repairing fishing gear.
30	Dundalk,	Salmon and herring fishing, . . .	Farming and labouring,
31	Malahide,	Lobster and crab fishing, and trawling.	Discharging and loading vessels, repairing fishing gear, and various pursuits on land.

No. 9—continued.

FISHERY, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

How is the capture disposed of? (17)	If sent away to market, how is it conveyed there? (18)	Number.
Sent to Dublin, and sold locally, . . .	By cart and rail,	1
Sold locally and in Dublin,	do.	2
Sold locally,	By rail,	3
Locally and at Waterford,	By steamer, boat, and cart,	4
Sold in Dungarvan,	Boat,	5
Sold locally,	Carts,	6
Sold locally and at Cork,	By cart and rail,	7
Sold locally,	do.	8
Some sold locally to buyers, and some cured for home consumption.	By boat and cart,	9
Some used for home consumption; some sold locally, and some sent to inland markets.	Cart, boat, and rail,	10
Some sold fresh, remainder cured for sale and home consumption.	By cart and rail,	11
Sold locally and at Tralee,	By cart,	12
Sold to local buyers,	By cart and boat,	13
Locally; some sent to Galway, and some sold to Congested Districts Board's curing houses.	By cart and steamer,	14
Sold locally, and in Dublin, Manchester, and London.	By cart, rail, and steamer,	15
Sold locally to buyers,	By boat and cart,	16
Sold locally, and at Belmullet, . . .	By boat and panniers,	17
Sold locally and in Ballina,	By cart, rail, and steamer,	18
Sold locally,	By cart,	19
Locally, and some used for home consumption.	By cart, rail, and boat,	20
Locally; some sold to the Congested Districts Board, and remainder sent to English markets.	Cart, rail, and steamer,	21
Sold locally,	—	22
Sold locally, and some to a Scotch curing company.	Cart, boat, rail, and steamer, . . .	23
Sold locally, and to dealers who ship them to England; some are cured.	Cart, rail, and steamer,	24
Locally, and in Liverpool and Belfast, .	do.,	25
Sold locally, and some sent to Belfast and Manchester.	Rail and steamer,	26
Sold locally, and in Belfast and Bangor, .	By cart, rail, and steamer,	27
Locally,	—	28
Locally, and some sent to Belfast, . .	By cart and rail,	29
Locally,	By carts,	30
Locally, and at Dublin,	By cart,	31

APPENDIX

LONG LINE

(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Can you give any idea as to what was the total amount made (on an average) by each man by long line fishing during this year, i.e., how much per week, and for how many weeks? *
(19)		
1	Kingsdown, ..	15s. per week for 53 weeks, 18s. per week for 43 weeks, and 18s. per week for 14 weeks.
2	Wicklow, ..	9s. per week for 24 weeks, 8s. per week for 13 weeks, 8s. per week for 9 weeks, and 10s. per week for 8 weeks.
3	Wexford, ..	10s. per week for 16 weeks,
4	Waterford, ..	4s. per week for 9 weeks,
5	Youghal, ..	10s. per week for 5 weeks, and 8s. per week for 8 weeks,
6	Queensdown, ..	10s. per week for 53 weeks, 1s. 6d. per week for 14 weeks, 7s. per week for 36 weeks.
7	Kinsale, ..	16s. to 20s. per week for 12 weeks, 15s. per week for 31 weeks, 10s. per week for 6 weeks, 6s. per week for 20 weeks, and 9s. per week for 13 weeks.
8	Skibbereen, ..	16s. per week for 16 weeks, 4s. per week for 6 weeks, and 6s. per week for 14 weeks.
9	Castletown, ..	8s. per week for 12 weeks, 10s. per week for 11 weeks, and 12s. per week for 8 weeks.
10	Valentia, ..	10s. per week for 16 weeks, and 3s. 5d. per week for 26 weeks,
11	Dingle, ..	7s. per week for 12 weeks,
12	Ballyheige, ..	us. per week for 11 weeks,
13	Seafield, ..	6s. per week for 12 weeks, 15s. per week for 20 weeks, and 3s. 6d. per week for 30 weeks.
14	Galway, ..	15s. per week for 16 weeks, 7s. per week for 23 weeks, and 4s. 9d. per week for 8 weeks.
15	Clifden, ..	8s. per week for 16 weeks,
16	Keel, ..	10s. per week for 7 weeks,
17	Belmullet, ..	—
18	Ballycastle, ..	21s. per annum,
19	(Kilala.) Pullendiva, ..	5s. per week for 16 weeks, and 29s. for 52 weeks,
20	Sligo, ..	5s. per week for 36 weeks, 16s. per week for 9 weeks, 17s. per week for 14 weeks.
21	Killybegs, ..	10s. per week for 20 weeks, 7s. per week for 10 weeks,
22	Guidora, ..	—
23	Rathmullen, ..	5s. to 6s. per week for 12 weeks, 3s. per week for 6 weeks, 10s. per week for 12 weeks.
24	Moville, ..	17s. per week for 10 weeks, 10s. per week for 35 weeks, 14s. per week for 12 weeks, 16s. per week for 24 weeks, and 14s. per week for 22 weeks.
25	Ballycastle, .. (Antrim.)	8s. per week for 16 weeks, 12s. per week for 20 weeks, and 18s. per week for 52 weeks.
26	Carrickfergus, ..	6s. per week for 11 weeks, 15s. per week for 52 weeks, and 10s. per week for 24 weeks.
27	Donaghadee, ..	10s. to 16s. per week for 30 weeks, and 10s. per week for 29 weeks,
28	Strangford, ..	Not known,
29	Newcastle, ..	18s. per week for 28 weeks, 8s. per week for 20 weeks, and 15s. per week for 10 weeks.
30	Dundaik, ..	16s. per week for 20 weeks, 8s. per week for 52 weeks, 4s. per week for 20 weeks, 8s. per week for 40 weeks, and 10s. per week for 6 weeks.
31	Malahide, ..	9s. per week for 30 weeks, 12s. per week for 22 weeks, 18s. per week for 52 weeks, and 9s. per week for 18 weeks.

* The replies refer to the different Stations in the Division.

No. 9—continued.

FISHERY, 1899—continued.

(COAST GUARD.)

Was the total take by long lines greater or less than last year?	What bait is most frequently used? Is the supply ample?	Number.
(20)	(21)	
Average at Howth; take greater off Dalkey, and less off Kingstown and Bray.	Scollops, squid, lug, whelk, and herrings. Supply ample.	1
Take greater off Arklow and Ballymoney; and less off Wicklow and Kilmichael.	Herrings, whelks, limpets, and lug. Ample supply.	2
Take less than last year,	Whelks. Ample supply.	3
Do.,	Sprats, mussels, and lug. Ample supply.	4
Do.,	Herring, conger, and flat fish.	5
About the same,	Mussels, sprat, herring, and mackerel, not ample at Ballycotton and Ballycroneen; lug and mussel ample at Roche's Point.	6
About the same at Courtmacsherry; but less at Barry's Cove, Dunny Cove, and Dirk Cove.	Mackerel, sand eels, and lug. Supply ample.	7
Same at Union Hall and Crookhaven; greater at Schull, and less at Ballyally.	Lug, sand eels, mackerel, and small fish. Supply ample, save at Crookhaven.	8
About the same at Ballydonegan; but less off Castletown and Laurence Cove.	Mackerel and lug. Supply ample.	9
Less at Lackeen Point; but greater at Portmagee.	Lug, crab, mackerel, and conger. The supply of the latter two is short at Portmagee.	10
Less at Dingle; but greater at Smerwick,	Mackerel, herrings, mussels, and lug. Supply ample.	11
Greater at Fenit; less at Ballyheige,	Lug and mussels. Ample supply.	12
Less than last year,	Lug, mackerel, conger and ling, limpets and eels. Supply ample.	13
Take greater off Costello Bay and South Arran, and less off Ballyvaughan and North Arran.	Lug, eels, crabs, conger, plaice, small ling, and cod. Scarce at Costello Bay.	14
Greater,	Herrings, lug worm, and eels. The supply is ample.	15
Less,	Lug and mackerel. Supply ample.	16
Take less than last year,	Lug worm, mackerel, and sand eels. Supply ample.	17
Take greater off Kilcummin and less off Ross,	Lug worm. Supply ample.	18
Take less at Inniscrone,	Lug. Supply ample.	19
Less off Rosses Point, Baginbally, and Ballyshannon; average elsewhere.	Lug worm, razor fish, herrings, and mussels. Supply ample.	20
Less than last year,	Herrings, sprats, mussels, and eels. Ample save mussels.	21
Greater at Bunbeg; less at Burton Port,	Lug worms. Ample supply.	22
Greater, save at Mulroy,	Eels, lug, and scollops. Supply ample, save at Buncrana.	23
Greater, save at Culdaff Bay,	Whelk, conger, and mussels. Supply ample, except at Malin Head.	24
Less than last year,	Whelks, limpets, small pollock, sand eels, and lug. Supply ample, save at Cushendall and Port Ballintrae.	25
Do.,	Lug worm and pollock. Lug scarce.	26
Greater at Marino; less at Donaghadee,	Lugs and c'ams. Supply ample.	27
Less,	Lug.	28
Less,	Mussels and lug. Supply not very plentiful.	29
Less than last year,	Lug and mussels. Supply ample.	30
Less,	Lug worms, whelks, scollops, mackerel, and herrings. Supply ample, except at Balbriggan and Malahide.	31

APPENDIX No. 10.—LOBSTER FISHERY,

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Where captured in largest quantities?	How many boats engaged in Lobster fishing this year?			How many people (total) followed it?
			1st Class. (2)	2nd Class. (3)	3rd Class. (4)	
		(1)				(5)
1	Kingstown, . .	Between Howth and Bailey Light, Sandycove and West Pier, Kingstown, and off Dalkey.	-	11	11	46
2	Wicklow, . . .	Between Pier Head & Wicklow Head,	-	1	2	8
3	Wexford, . . .	Between Carnsore Pier and Carnsore Point, around Saltee Islands.	-	21	-	57
4	Waterford, . .	Off Fethard, Dunmore, Ballymacaw, Tramore and Bonmahon.	-	27	5	97
5	Youghal, . . .	Between Helvick Head & Mine Head, in Ardmore and Whiting Bays.	-	5	6	42
6	Queenstown, . .	Off Ballycotton Lighthouse.	-	1	-	1
7	Kinsale, . . .	Off Oyster Haven, Upper Cove, Old Head, Howe Strand, Courtmacsherry, Barry's Cove, Dunny Cove, and Dirk Cove.	-	13	7	64
8	Skibbereen, . .	Off Mill Cove, Union Hall, Baltimore, Schull, and Crookhaven.	-	101	9	267
9	Castletown, . .	Off Castletown, Ballydonegan, Ballygrovane, and north side of Bere Island.	-	30	52	241
10	Valentia, . . .	Off Castle Cove and West Cove, Waterville, Ballinskelligs, Portmagee, Knightstown, Killelaw, Ooonana, and Kella.	-	2	52	171
11	Dingle,	All along the Division,	-	-	47	141
12	Ballyheige, . .	Off Kerry Head,	-	-	5	20
13	Seafeld, . . .	Off Kilbaha, Kilkee, Loughdonnell, and Liscannor.	-	-	81	219
14	Galway,	Off Ballyvaughan, Spiddal, Costello Bay, and North and South Arran Islands.	-	48	81	246
15	Clifden, . . .	Off Roundstone, Clifden, Cleggan, and Tully.	-	56	118	526
16	Belmullet, . .	In Elly Bay, and off Inishkea Islands and Duvillaunmore.	-	-	37	83
17	Ballycastle, . . (Killala.)	Off Belderrig, Porturlin, Renroe, Ballycastle, and from Rathfran to Creevagh Head.	-	4	15	64
18	Pulleniva, . .	Off Inniscrone, Fullocheny, Lenadon, Finned, and Marley's Point.	-	1	6	27
19	Sligo,	Off Ballyconnell, Cloonagh, Raghley, Mullaghmore, Wardhouse, Streedagh, and between Daurus Head and Kildoney Point.	-	11	8	80
20	Killybegs, . .	All along the Division,	-	30	33	266
21	Guidore, . . .	Do.,	-	68	21	328
22	Rathmullen, . .	Off Innisbofin, Sheephaven, Mulroy, Knockalla, and Buncrana.	-	20	3	81
23	Moville, . . .	Off Carrickaveal Head, Malin Head, Portaleen, and Dunmore Head, between Kinnagoe Head and Tremone Bay, and off Inishowen Head.	-	24	-	90
24	Ballycastle, . . (Antrim.)	Off Skerries Islands, between Bengore Head and Kilbane Head, off Port Ballintrae, Rathlin Island, Ballycastle, and Garron Point, and between Fair Head and Cushendun Bay.	-	27	4	67
25	Carrickfergus, .	Off Glenarm, Ballygally, Ferris Bay, and Islandmagee, and between White Head and Glenarm.	-	7	2	27
26	Donaghadee, . .	Off Bangor, Donaghadee, Millisle, Ballywalter, Burr Point, and Cloghy.	-	33	-	90
27	Strangford, . .	Off Tara, Portaferry, Strangford, and Gunn's Island.	-	18	4	80
28	Newcastle, . .	Off Ardglass, Killough, Newcastle, Annalong, and Leestown.	-	16	1	45
29	Dundalk, . . .	Off Greenore, Giles Quay, Ballagan Point, and Dunany Point.	1	17	-	67
30	Malahide, . . .	Off Cardy Rocks and Skerries, and around Rockabill & Lambay Islands	-	11	1	36
Total,			1	868	611	3,246

1899.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

During what months?	What was the total number captured by all the boats?	Where were the Lobsters sold?	What was the average price?	Number.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
All the year, .	Dozens. 1,067	Locally, and in Dublin,	per dozen. 6s. to 12s.	1
May to August, .	29	Locally,	12s.	2
May to September, .	1,454	Locally, and in Liverpool and Dublin, .	6s. to 9s.	3
March to September, .	2,738	Locally, and in Waterford,	6s. to 8s.	4
Do., .	590	Locally, and in Dungarvan,	5s. to 8s.	5
May to November, .	80	Locally, and in Cork,	15s.	6
April to November, .	413	Locally, and in Southampton, Cork, Dublin, and Baltimore.	6s. to 9s.	7
May to October, .	9,163	Locally, and in Milford and Southampton, .	5s. to 6s. 6d.	8
Do., .	1,040	Locally, and in Kenmare, Glengariffe, Bantry, Cork, Liverpool, and Southampton.	5s. to 9s.	9
January to October, .	3,538	Locally, and in Southampton, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other markets in England, and in Dublin.	6s. to 10s.	10
Do., .	3,455	Dublin, London, and English markets, .	5s. 6d. to 16s.	11
June to September, .	187	Tralee and Dublin,	6s.	12
May to October, .	323	Locally,	6s. to 7s.	13
April to October, .	5,130	Locally, and in Dublin and London, .	4s. to 5s. 6d.	14
April to December, .	22,408	London, Dublin, and Southampton, .	5s. to 12s.	15
May to December, .	9,028	Belmullet,	5s.	16
All the year, . .	583	Ballina and Dublin,	6s. to 10s.	17
February to Sept., .	251	Locally, and in Dublin and Ballina, .	6s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.	18
January to August, .	806	Locally, and at London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.	4s. to 7s. 6d.	19
All the year, . .	21,263	Dublin, Manchester, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Leicester, and Birmingham.	5s. to 14s.	20
May to October, .	2,754	Locally, and in Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow.	4s. 6d. to 9s.	21
April to December, .	1,439	Locally, and at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and Letterkenny.	5s. to 10s.	22
April to September, .	2,451	Locally, Londonderry and Moville, .	5s. to 8s.	23
March to November, .	1,484	Locally, and at Belfast, Ballymena, Liverpool, Manchester, and London.	4s. to 18s.	24
All the year, . .	634	Locally, and in Belfast, Larne, and Manchester.	12s. to 16s.	25
All the year, . .	810	Locally, and in Belfast and Liverpool, .	6s. to 25s.	26
All the year, . .	1,387	Locally, and in Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester.	7s. to 10s.	27
All the year, . .	1,159	Locally, and in Belfast, and at Liverpool and other English markets.	5s. to 12s.	28
February to October, .	3,672	Locally, and in Liverpool, Birmingham, Dublin, and Armagh.	5s. to 12s. 6d.	29
All the year, . .	2,014	Locally, and in Dublin market, . .	6s. to 9s.	30
	101,480			

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.—LOBSTER FISHERY,

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	By what conveyance were they sent to market?	How are the Lobsters packed for market? Have you any observations to offer on this point?
		(10)	(11)
1	Kingstown, . . .	By rail and tram, . . .	In baskets,
2	Wicklow, . . .	—	—
3	Wexford, . . .	By car, rail, and steamer, . . .	In boxes, packed with sea-weed, . . .
4	Waterford, . . .	By car and steamer, . . .	In boxes, hampers, and baskets, packed with sea-weed.
5	Youghal, . . .	By carts,	In hampers,
6	Queenstown, . . .	By cart and rail, . . .	In hampers, packed with sea-weed, . . .
7	Kinsale, . . .	By cart, boat, and rail, . . .	In hampers, boxes, and baskets, packed with damp grass.
8	Skibbereen, . . .	By cart, and sailing vessels, . . .	In baskets and in the wells of the lobster cutters.
9	Castletown, . . .	By boat, rail, and cart, . . .	In tanks in the lobster cutters, and in hay and sea-weed for local markets.
10	Valentia, . . .	By cart, rail, steamer, and lobster cutter.	In wells of vessels, and in boxes packed with grass and soft moss.
11	Dingle, . . .	By cart, rail, and steamer, . . .	In boxes and barrels, packed with sea-weed and straw.
12	Ballyheige, . . .	By rail and cart,	In baskets, packed with sea-weed, . . .
13	Seafeld, . . .	By cart,	In baskets and in boxes, packed with sea-weed.
14	Galway, . . .	By steamer, boat, car, rail, and lobster cutter.	In boxes and hampers, packed with ferns and sea-weed.
15	Clifden, . . .	By cart, rail, steamer, and lobster cutter.	In boxes and in the wells of the lobster cutters.
16	Belmullet, . . .	By cart and boat,	In boxes, with sea-weed,
17	Ballycastle, . . .	By cart and rail,	do.,
18	(Killala.) Pullendiva, . . .	By rail and cart,	do.,
19	Sligo, . . .	By cart, rail, and steamer, . . .	In barrels and boxes, packed with sea-weed,
20	Killybegs, . . .	do.,	In creels, boxes, and barrels, packed with straw, hay, sea-weed, ferns, rushes, or heather.
21	Guidore, . . .	do.,	In barrels and boxes,
22	Rathmullen, . . .	do.,	In baskets and boxes, packed with sea-weed,
23	Moville, . . .	By cart and boat,	In boxes, barrels, and creels, packed with sea-weed.
24	Ballycastle, (Antrim.)	By cart, rail, and steamer, . . .	In boxes, barrels, and hampers, packed with sea-weed and straw.
25	Carrickfergus, . . .	do.,	In boxes, baskets, and hampers, packed with sea-weed.
26	Donaghadee, . . .	do.,	In boxes and baskets, packed with sea-weed, hay, and straw.
27	Strangford, . . .	do.,	In boxes, barrels, and hampers, in sea-weed,
28	Newcastle, . . .	do.,	In boxes, packed in sea-weed and ferns, . . .
29	Dundalk, . . .	do.,	In boxes and hampers, with ferns and sea-weed.
30	Malahide, . . .	By cart,	In hampers and baskets,

1899—continued.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

How are the men engaged when not Lobster fishing? (12)	What is the average length of the Lobsters taken? (13)	Value. (14)	General Observations.	Number.
Long line fishing, and in pleasure boats in summer.	Inches. 9 to 15	2 545	—	1
Seine net, long and hand line fishing.	8 to 12	17	—	2
Labouring and hand line fishing.	8½ to 14	445	—	3
Hand line and other fishing, and labouring.	8 to 17	943	—	4
Farming and hand line, and trammel net fishing.	12 to 14	188	—	5
Trawling and hand line fishing.	8 to 11	60	—	6
Hand line, trammel net, and other fishing, labouring and farming.	8 to 13	148	Large quantities of lobsters are taken off the coast of this Division by the Hare Island fishermen, and sold directly to the lobster cutters from Southampton for conveyance to that place and to Milford.	7
Other fishing, farming, and labouring.	8 to 20	2,768	do.	8
Farming and labouring, mackerel and other fishing.	12 to 14	400	do.	9
Farming and labouring, mackerel, line, and other fishing.	9½ to 14	1,209	do.	10
Mackerel, net, and line fishing, and farming.	10 to 16	1,366	—	11
Farming.	10	58	—	12
Line and other fishing, mending nets and lobster pots, and kelp making.	10 to 14	110	—	13
Other fishing, and farming.	8 to 20	1,368	—	14
Mackerel, line, and net fishing, farming, and kelp-making.	9 to 18	7,690	—	15
Farming, and fishing for bait.	10 to 12	2,257	—	16
Farming; net, line, and trawl fishing.	8 to 14	236	—	17
Long line, net, and hand line fishing, trawling, and farming.	10 to 14	95	—	18
Herring, long line, and other fishing.	10 to 11	198	—	19
Long line, sprat, herring, and hand line fishing, or farming.	8 to 16	5,908	—	20
Farming, herring fishing, and kelp making.	9 to 11	807	—	21
Farming, labouring, kelp making, line and other fishing.	8 to 15	506	—	22
Long line, hand line, and salmon fishing, otter trawling, and farming.	8 to 12	937	—	23
Long line, salmon, and hand line fishing, trawling, repaiaring and making pots, and farming.	8 to 18	539	—	24
Long line fishing, otter trawling, pilotage, and labouring.	9 to 19	350	—	25
Long line, herring, and net fishing, farming, and working in flax mills.	11 to 15	449	—	26
Long line, hand line, and herring fishing, labouring, and attending on lightship.	9 to 14	531	—	27
Long line, hand line, mackerel, and herring fishing, and farming.	9 to 14	360	—	28
Long line, net, and herring fishing, and farming.	9 to 15	1,591	—	29
Line, cod, and bait fishing, discharging vessels, and mending lobster pots.	8 to 14	877	—	30
Total.		22,664		

APPENDIX
CRAB
(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Where captured in largest quantities? (1)	How many boats engaged in Crab fishing this year?		How many persons followed it? (4)
			2nd Class. (2)	3rd Class. (3)	
1	Kingstown, . .	Between Howth and Bailey Light, and off Dalkey.	9	10	42
2	Wicklow, . . .	From Pier Head to Wicklow Head.	1	2	8
3	Wexford, . . .	Around Saltee Islands and outlying rocks.	14	—	38
4	Waterford, . .	Off Fethard and Dunmore, and between Brownstown Head and Rathmoylan Cove, and off Tramore.	23	4	75
5	Youghal, . . .	From Helvick Head to Mine Head, and in Ardmore and Whiting Bays.	5	6	42
6	Kinsale, . . .	From Hangman's Point to Flat Head and Hake Head, off Howe Strand and Seven Heads, and between Duneen Point and Dunny Cove.	5	1	21
7	Castletown, . .	North side of Bere Island, . .	2	—	4
8	Valentia, . . .	Off Lackeen Point, . . .	—	2	6
9	Seafeld, . . .	Off George's Head, Duggerna Rocks, and Ballard.	—	21	63
10	Clifden, . . .	Off Cleggan, . . .	—	—	—
11	Guidore, . . .	Off Bunbeg and Burton Port, .	63	21	223
12	Rathmullen, . .	Off Fanad Point, and from Carrick O'Donnel to Newbridge, and between Dunree and Lenan Bay.	6	—	22
13	Moville, . . .	Off Malin Head, in Culdaff Bay and Kinnagoe Bay, and off Inishowen Head.	24	—	90
14	Ballycastle, (Antrim).	Off Skerries Islands, Bengore Head, Port Ballintoy, Rathlin Island, Ballycastle, Torr Head, and Cushendall.	24	2	58
15	Carrickfergus, .	Off Glenarm, Larne Harbour, and Whitehead.	10	1	22
16	Strangford, . .	Off Tara, Strangford, and Gunn's Island.	15	4	44
17	Newcastle, . .	Off Newcastle, Annalong, and Leestown.	6	1	19
18	Dundalk, . . .	Rock south of Greenore, . .	4	—	14
19	Malahide, . . .	Off Rockabill and Lambay Island.	10	—	22
Total, . . .			221	75	937

No. 11.
FISHERY, 1899.
COAST GUARD.)

During what months?	What was the total number captured off your Station by all boats?	Where were the Crabs sold?	What were the average prices?	Number.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	No.		Per dozen.	
All the year, . . .	22,631	Locally, and at Dublin, . . .	1s. to 4s.	1
May to August, . . .	523	Locally,	2s.	2
May to September, . . .	2,397	Kilmore Quay,	1s.	3
April to September, . . .	11,748	At Waterford and Tramore, . . .	1s. 9d. to 3s.	4
March to September, . . .	2,351	Dungarvan and Youghal, . . .	2s.	5
May to October, . . .	14,460	Locally, and at Kinsale, Cork, Bandon, Oronakilty, and Duneen.	8d. to 3s.	6
June to September, . . .	600	Locally,	2s. 6d.	7
April to November, . . .	7,000	No sale for them,	—	8
July to September, . . .	1,714	Kilkee,	6d.	9
—	210	Locally,	4s.	10
May to October, . . .	42,645	Locally, and at Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow.	6d. to 3s.	11
April to November, . . .	1,408	Locally, and at Londonderry, . . .	3s.	12
April to September, . . .	53,556	Locally, and at Moville and Londonderry.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	13
March to October, . . .	48,233	Locally, and at Liverpool, Belfast, Ballymena, Manchester, and London,	2s. to 4s. 6d.	14
All the year,	9,300	At Belfast and Manchester, and locally.	3d. to 1s. 3d.	15
All the year,	10,700	Locally, and at Belfast, Liverpool, and Glasgow.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	16
April to October, . . .	5,426	Locally, and at Belfast, . . .	1s. to 1s. 2d.	17
March to September, . . .	6,540	Locally, and some sent across the Channel.	6d. to 1s.	18
March to October, . . .	54,270	Dublin Market,	1s.	19
	295,000			

APPENDIX

CRAB

(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast-Guard Division.	By what conveyance were they sent to market? (9)	How are the Crabs packed for market? Have you any observations to offer on this point? (10)
1	Kingstown, . .	Rail, . . .	In baskets,
2	Wicklow, . . .	None, . . .	—
3	Wexford, . . .	—	—
4	Waterford, . .	Carts and steamer,	In boxes, baskets, and hampers covered with sea-weed.
5	Youghal, . . .	Carts, . . .	In hampers,
6	Kinsale, . . .	Rail, carts, and boats.	Baskets and boxes,
7	Castletown, . .	—	Not packed,
8	Valentia, . . .	—	—
9	Seafield, . . .	Carts, . . .	Packed in sea-weed,
10	Clifden, . . .	—	—
11	Guidore, . . .	Cart, rail, and steamer.	In barrels and boxes,
12	Rathmullen, . .	Boats, carts, and rail	Boxes and baskets,
13	Moville, . . .	Carts and boats, .	In boxes, barrels, and creels, with heather and sea-weed.
14	Ballycastle, . . (Antrim).	Cart, rail, and steamer.	In barrels, boxes, and casks, with straw and sea-weed.
15	Carrickfergus, .	Rail and steamer,	In barrels and in boxes, with sea-weed, . . .
16	Strangford, . .	Carts, rail, and steamer.	In boxes, barrels, and hampers,
17	Newcastle, . .	By cart and rail,	In baskets, with sea-weed and ferns,
18	Dundalk, . . .	Rail and steamer,	Some sent to market cooked; remainder sent in boxes, with seaweed.
19	Malahide, . . .	Carts, . . .	In baskets,

No. 11—continued.

FISHERY, 1899—continued.

COAST GUARD.)

How are the men engaged when not Crab fishing?	What is the average breadth of the Crabs taken.	Value.	General Observations.	Number.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
	Inches.	£		
Long line fishing, and as boatmen with pleasure boats.	5 to 9	234	Good fishing this year off Dalkey.	1
Seine netting, and long and hand line fishing.	5 to 8	4	—	2
Hand line fishing.	6 to 10	10	—	3
Other kinds of fishing and labouring.	5 to 14	115	—	4
Hand line and trammel fishing, and labouring.	5 to 6½	20	—	5
Labouring, lobster, hand line and trammel fishing.	4 to 7	61	—	6
Other fishing and farming.	6	6	—	7
Line fishing, farming, and labouring.	4 to 6	—	Used for bait.	8
Mending nets and lobster pots.	5½ to 6	4	—	9
—	4 to 5	4	A large number of crabs was caught off Clifden, but there being no market they were used as bait. The crabs caught off Oleggan were taken by lobster fishermen, and the greater portion was used for bait.	10
Farming, herring fishing, kelp burning, and some go to Scotland.	5 to 8	203	The fishing is falling off at Bunbeg. There is no regular crab fishery at Burton Port, those taken there being caught in lobster pots.	11
Other fishing and farming.	5 to 7	13	—	12
Long line, hand line, and salmon fishing, and farming.	5 to 7	332	—	13
Farm labouring, hand line, long line, trawling, and salmon fishing.	5 to 9	449	At Oushendall the fishing is unsteady on account of the scarcity of bait.	14
Long line fishing, trawling, and pilotage.	5 to 6½	37	At Glenarm the crabs are becoming scarce.	15
Long line, hand line, and herring fishing, and labouring.	5 to 7	82	The crabs taken off Gunn's Island are used as bait.	16
Labouring, herring, mackerel, and line fishing.	5 to 8	26	—	17
Farming.	4½ to 8	20	—	18
Cod fishing.	5 to 8	226	—	19
Total.	—	1,241		

APPENDIX No. 12.
SHRIMP FISHERY, 1899.
(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Shrimps fished for on your Division? (1)	About how many people are so engaged? (2)	How is the catch disposed of? (3)	What amount is sent to market in the year? (4)	What is the average price? (5)	What method of capture is adopted? (6)	During what months does the fishing last? (7)	Value. £ (8)
Youghal, . .	Yes . .	4	Sold locally, . .	Ton cwt. qr. 0 6 0	2s. per hundred, .	Small nets, . .	May to September, .	9
Queenstown, .	Yes . .	61	Sold in Queenstown, Cork, Dublin, and Birmingham.	13 13 1	4d. to 8d. per lb., .	With shrimp trawl, and net towed after boat.	May to November, .	766
Kinsale, . .	Yes . .	7	Sold locally and in Clonakilty.	0 11 2	4d. to 7d. per lb., .	Nets on iron rings, and by a shrimp trawl.	All the year, . .	26
Ossietown Bere.	Yes . .	4 (1 family)	Sent to London, .	0 2 2	Contract price, 10s. per week each man, whether catch large or small.	Pots purchased in England, similar to lobster pots, only smaller.	January, and August to December.	3
Ballycastle, (Antrim).	Yes . .	6	Used as bait, . .	—	—	Shrimp nets, . .	March to July, .	—
Total, . .		71		14 12 1				813

APPENDIX NO. 13.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1899.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Where are the Public Beds situated ? (1)	What is their state as to stock and cleanliness ? (2)	Are they showing signs of improvement or decay ? (3)	Was there any Spawning during the most recent close season ? (4)
Wicklow, .	Inside Arklow Banks, between Ennivilly and Arklow Rock, and off Rooney Point.	Stock good and clean. .	Arklow beds same as last year ; Courtown improving.	Yes, . . .
Wexford, .	At entrance to Wexford Harbour, . .	Fair stock ; dirty, . . .	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Waterford, .	Between Credan Head and Ballyhack, .	Dirty with clinkers from steamers, .	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Queenstown, .	Passage West,	Stock large and clean, . .	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Slibbereen, .	River Ilan,	Stock small ; nothing done to restore or clean the beds.	Decay,	No, . . .
Ballyheige, .	Spa, Tralee Bay,	Very good,	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Galway, .	Kinvarra Bay, Aran Bank, and in Tyrone Bay.	Stock good and clean, . .	Improvement at Ballyvaughan ; slight decay at Spiddle.	Yes, . . .
Clifden, .	In Ballinakill, Westport, and Newport Bays,	Stock fair,	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Belmullet, .	Off Oleggan Head,	Not plentiful,	Decay,	Very little, . . .
Bathmullen, .	From Inch Island to Manorcunningham, and from Fort Stewart to Bathmullen.	Beds covered with grass, &c., .	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Moville, .	Between Myroe, Ballykelly, and Longfield Level, and near Bedcastle.	Stock good,	No signs of decay, . . .	Yes, . . .
Carrickfergus, .	Between Carrickfergus and Co. Down, .	Not more plentiful, . . .	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .
Dundalk, .	Carlingford Lough,	Stock good,	Improvement, . . .	Yes, . . .

APPENDIX No. 12—continued.
OYSTER FISHERY, 1899—continued.
PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are undervized Oysters taken from them for sale? If so, kindly give particulars!	How many boats were engaged in the Oyster fisheries this year?			The total number of persons engaged in the Oyster fisheries this year.	During what months was the fishing carried on?	How many hundreds were taken during the entire season?	What was the average price per hundred obtained by the fishermen?	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				(10)	(11)
Wicklow.	No.	—	9	—	61	January to April, and September to December.	286	2	4
Wexford.	No.	1	2	—	13	September	457	10	0
Waterford.	No.	—	4	—	8	September	128	10	0
Queensdown.	No.	—	14	10	89	October to December, and January to March, and November and December.	1,561	3	3
Skibbereen.	No.	—	1	—	3	September to December.	800	7	0
Ballyheige.	No.	—	—	17	63	January to March, and November and December.	13,708	1	6
Galway.	None at Ballyvaughan; some at Spiddle.	—	29	130	411	December.	9,230	3	10
Clifden.	No.	—	—	17	68	January to April, and October to December.	3,760	7	0
Belmullet.	No.	—	—	13	46	January to March, and November and December.	30	7	0
Bethmullen.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	975	5	6
Moyle.	No.	—	12	—	31	January to March, and September to December.	1,140	11	0
Carrickfergus.	No.	—	3	—	9	January to April, and October to December.	340	11	0
Dundalk.	Yes.	—	28	45	260	January, and November and December.	4,330	5	6
	Total.	1	108	200	1,030		23,639		

* The oysters were gathered by women and children.

APPENDIX NO. 13—continued.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1899—continued.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Where were the Oysters sold? (13)	How were they conveyed there? (14)	How were the men occupied when not Oyster fishing—Have they any land? (15)	Value. £ (16)
Wicklow, .	Arklow and Courtown, .	Cart and rail, .	Other fishing and farming, .	2
Wexford, .	Wexford, .	Boat, .	Other fishing, .	146
Waterford, .	Waterford, .	Steamer, .	Trawling, salmon and herring fishing. No land.	229
Queensdown, .	Liverpool and Cork, .	Steamer and rail, .	They are idle. Have no land, .	96
Skibbereen, .	Skibbereen and Cork, .	Cart and rail, .	Other fishing and farming, .	246
Ballyheige, .	Spa and Tralee, .	Boat and cart, .	Farming, .	105
Galway, .	Sold locally to dealers, .	Boats and carts, .	Other fishing and farming. Some have land, .	1,178
Clifden, .	Locally, .	Cart, .	Other fishing and farming. Some have land, .	1,303
Belmullet, .	Belmullet, .	Horses and donkeys, .	Other fishing and farming, .	1,313
Bethmullen, .	Locally and in Londonderry, .	By rail, .	—	11
Novilla, .	Limevady, Londonderry, Coleraine, and Belfast, .	Cart and rail, .	Otter trawling and farming their own land, .	130
Carriackfergus, .	Belfast and Carriackfergus, .	Rail, .	Yachting and trawling, .	627
Dundalk, .	Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, and Belfast, .	Rail and steamer, .	Some have very small portions of land, .	122
			Total, .	1,188
				6,804

APPENDIX No. 14.
MUSSEL FISHERY, 1899.
(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Mussels gathered for export or local sale? (1)	If exported, to what place? (2)	What amount was gathered this year for export and local sale? (3)	How much of this was for export? (4)	What was the average price for those exported? (5)	How were they sent to market? (6)	How many people find employment gathering Mussels? (7)	During what months was it carried on? (8)	Value (to nearest £). (9)	Observations. (10)
			Tons. (3)	Tons. (4)	Per Ton. £ s. d. (5)				£ (9)	
Wexford.	For export.	Liverpool and Bristol.	32½	All.	2 8 0	Steamer.	20	All the year.	78	—
Waterford.	For export.	Liverpool and Bristol.	56	All.	0 16 6	Car and steamer.	34	All the year.	46	Mussels (about 1 ton) were taken for bait at Feltham.
Youghal.	For export.	London.	2½	All.	1 10 0	Rail and steamer.	12	August to October.	4	—
Valentia.	For export.	Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield, Bradford, Blackburn, Derby, and Wolverhampton.	260	All.	1 4 8	Rail and steamer.	200	January to March, and October and November.	308	—
Pullenvilla.	For export.	Liverpool.	76½	All.	3 0 0	Rail and steamer.	28	January to April, and September and December.	230	—
Sligo.	For export.	Liverpool, Manchester, and London.	59½	All.	1 7 3	Cart, rail, and steamer.	71	All the year round.	81	—
Killybegs.	For export and local sale.	Liverpool and Bolton.	12	8½	1 10 0	Cart, rail, and steamer.	15	January to March, and November.	16	—
Moville.	For local sale.	Sold at Fortstewart.	10	—	—	Boat.	None continually.	All the year.	6	These mussels were gathered for bait whenever required by the fishermen.
Donaghadee.	For export.	Glasgow.	90	All.	0 10 0	Cart, rail, and steamer.	13	January to May, and September to December.	45	—
Dundalk.	For both export and local sale.	Manchester and Liverpool.	76	73	1 17 6	Cart, rail, and steamer.	59	January to April, and September to December.	146	—
		Total.	686	647½			460		938	

APPENDIX No. 15.

COCKLE FISHERY, 1899.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Cockles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	How many gallons were gathered this year?		What was the average price per gallon?		How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment picking Cockles?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest £).
			For export.	For local sale.	For those exported.	For those sold locally.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kingsdown, . .	For local sale,	—	—	24,000	—	8d. to 10d.	Carried by those employed.	26	All the year, .	1,068
Wexford, . .	For local sale,	—	—	1,700	—	4d. to 1s.	By women hawkers.	16	All the year, .	33
Waterford, . .	For export and local sale,	Bristol and Liverpool.	2,500	1,800	6d.	8d. to 1s.	Rail and steamer.	32	All the year, .	146
Kinsale, . .	For local sale,	—	—	880	—	4d. to 8d.	—	13	April to Sept.	16
Dingle, . .	For local sale,	—	—	350	—	Cooked, 2s.—In shell alive, 1s.	Hawked by the gatherer.	9	Jan. to Aug. .	20
Ballycastle (Killybegs), . .	For local sale,	—	—	20,000	—	3d. to 4d.	By cart, donkeys and creels.	12	April to Aug.	292
Sligo, . .	For export and local sale,	London and Liverpool.	270	344	5d.	5d. to 6d.	By cart and rail.	23	March to Oct.	14
Glenties, . .	For local sale,	—	—	3,000	—	6d.	Cart and rail.	25	May to Aug.	75
Malinbeg, . .	For local sale,	—	—	250	—	2d.	By rail, .	12	March to June.	2
Carriekfergus, . .	For local sale,	—	—	1,728	—	6d.	By cart and rail.	4	Jan. to June. .	43
Dundalk, . .	For local sale,	—	—	970	—	4d. to 10d.	By boat and cart.	53	Jan. to Aug. .	29
Malahide, . .	For local sale,	—	—	500	—	1s.	By the gatherers.	4	May to Sept.	25
		Total,	2,770	57,532				239		1,763

APPENDIX

PERIWINKLE

(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Are Periwinkles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year?	
				For export.	For local sale.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				Tons.	Tons.
1	Wexford, . .	For export, . .	Liverpool and Bristol,	4½	—
2	Waterford, . .	For export and local sale.	do., . .	9	10
3	Youghal, . .	For export, . .	London, . .	13½	—
4	Queenstown, . .	For export and local sale.	do., . .	26½	4
5	Kinsale, . .	do., . .	do., . .	13	12
6	Castletown, . .	For export, . .	do., . .	70	—
7	Valentia, . .	For export and local sale.	London and Birmingham.	62	4½
8	Dingle, . .	do., . .	London and principal English markets.	37½	1½
9	Ballyheige, . .	do., . .	London, . .	30	7
10	Seafeld, . .	do., . .	London and Manchester.	330½	9
11	Galway, . .	For export, . .	London, Liverpool, Sheffield, and the English markets.	451	—
12	Clifden, . .	do., . .	London and Liverpool.	130½	—
13	Keel, . .	do., . .	do., . .	126	—
14	Belmullet, . .	do., . .	London and English markets.	237½	—
15	Ballycastle, . .	do., . .	London, . .	29	—
16	(Kilkeel), . .	do., . .	London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.	29	—
17	Pullendive, . .	do., . .	London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow.	34	—
18	Sligo, . .	do., . .	London and Birmingham.	7½	—
19	Killybegs, . .	do., . .	London and Glasgow.	46	—
20	Guidore, . .	do., . .	London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham.	37	—
21	Bathmullen, . .	do., . .	Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.	7½	—
22	Moyle, . .	do., . .	—	—	8
23	Carriekfergus, . .	For local sale, . .	—	—	8
24	Donaghadee, . .	For export and local sale.	London and Liverpool.	34	4
25	Strangford, . .	do., . .	Liverpool and Glasgow.	1	4
26	Newcastle, . .	For export, . .	London and Liverpool.	20	—
27	Dundalk, . .	For export and local sale.	London, Liverpool, Leicester, Birmingham, & Manchester.	120½	4½
28	Malahide, . .	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	24	4
			Total, . .	2,610½	57½

No. 16.

FISHERY, 1899.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price obtained by the gatherers for those exported ? (5)	How were they sent to market ? (6)	How many people find employment gathering Periwinkles ? (7)	During what months was the gathering carried on ? (8)	Value. (9)	Number.
Per ton.				£	
From £1 10s. to £4.	Steamer,	12	April to July, . . .	13	1
£4 13s. 4d.	Car and steamer, . .	46	All the year, . . .	44	2
From £4 11s. 8d. to £10.	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	41	January, and from May to December.	78	3
From £2 13s. 4d. to £3 10s.	Rail and steamer, packed in baskets.	43	All the year, . . .	77	4
From £2 11s. to £2 13s. 4d.	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	93	All the year, except May.	60	5
From £4 to £5	do.,	220	January to April, and October to Dec.	310	6
From £2 16s. to £4	do.,	202	All the year, . . .	162	7
From £1 6s. 8d. to £4	Cart and rail, . . .	61	do.,	46	8
From £3 6s. 8d. to £4	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	96	January to April, and August to Dec.	124	9
From £4 to £4 15s.	Rail and steamer, . .	504	January to April, and September to Dec.	1,496	10
From £2 to £2 6s. 8d.	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	692	All the year, . . .	1,483	11
From £3 to £3 6s. 8d.	do.,	706	do.,	422	12
£3	Rail, and steamer, . .	100	do.,	468	13
From £1 12s. to £3 6s. 8d.	Boat and rail, . . .	248	do.,	696	14
£3 7s. 6d.	Steamer,	12	July to October, . .	48	15
From £1 to £3	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	181	All the year, except July and August.	97	16
From £2 10s. to £3	do.,	107	February to October,	239	17
£3 6s. 8d.	Rail and steamer, . .	36	January to March, and Oct. to Dec.	26	18
£5	do.,	40	May to August, . .	230	19
From £2 13s. 4d. to £5	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	70	All the year, . . .	154	20
£2 13s. 4d.	Rail and steamer, . .	12	February to May, . .	20	21
—	Cart and rail, . . .	6	January to April, and July to October.	32	22
From £2 13s. 4d. to £3 13s. 4d.	Rail and steamer, . .	86	January to May, and September to Dec.	166	23
£3 6s. 6d.	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	26	All the year, except August and Sept.	5	24
From £3 10s. 6d. to £4 13s. 4d.	do.,	36	All the year, . . .	88	25
From £3 to £3 6s. 8d.	do.,	160	do.,	886	26
From £3 13s. to £5 6s. 8d.	do.,	56	March to August, . .	88	27
		3,596		7,467	

APPENDIX No. 18.
LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.
TABLE No. 1.

TABLE: showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000 reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts Ireland Act, 1891). from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1899.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1899.	Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of persons to whom Loans Recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1899.	Amounts actually issued between 1st January and 31st December, 1899.
Antrim,	2	3	£ 94 0 0	2	3	£ 94 0 0	£ . d.
Clare,	11	12	83 0 0	8	9	67 0 0	102 0 0
Cork,	15	24	542 12 6	12	21	311 10 0	296 0 0
Donegal,	6	6	81 0 0	6	6	81 0 0	99 0 0
Down,	4	5	47 10 0	4	5	47 10 0	123 0 0
Dublin,	3	3	310 0 0	2	2	180 0 0	180 0 0
Galway,	32	33	898 0 0	23	24	616 0 0	522 0 0
Kerry,	6	9	83 0 0	6	9	83 0 0	83 0 0
Leitrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	3	3	113 0 0	3	3	113 0 0	59 0 0
Louth,	2	2	17 10 0	1	2	17 10 0	17 10 0
Mayo,	39	30	223 0 0	28	27	198 0 0	209 0 0
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	3	3	23 0 0	3	3	23 0 0	23 0 0
Waterford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	3	4	105 0 0	2	2	95 0 0	95 0 0
Wicklow,	1	1	60 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	60 0 0
Total,	119	138	2,680 12 6	99	117	1,886 10 0	1,902 10 0

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND
(NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS).

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the various transactions between 1st January, 1899, and 31st December, 1899, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 was set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

COUNTY.	Balance on 31st December, 1898.		Cash received during year 1899.				Expenditure during year 1899.		Balance on 31st December, 1899.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Repayments on Loans.	Dividends on Stock.	Realised by sale of 2½ per cent. Consols.	Total.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans advanced in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.
Antrim,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare,			104 5 8				94 0 0	3		
Cork,			113 0 4				103 0 0	3		
Donegal,			696 7 5				296 0 0	10		
Down,			139 3 8				99 0 0	7		
Dublin,			117 1 1				131 0 0	4		
Galway,			379 13 10				189 0 0	2		
Kerry,			595 17 1				593 0 0	23		
Limerick,	14,900 0 0	2,415 10 10	133 7 7	365 0 0	—	3,494 8 9	33 0 0	6	14,000 0 0	3,947 9 7
Londonderry,			74 0 8				59 0 0	—		
Long,			153 0 10				17 10 0	3		
Mayo,			130 18 9				240 0 0	1		
Sligo,			106 3 6				33 0 0	23		
Waterford,			37 18 11				95 0 0	—		
Westford,			57 6 6				60 0 0	2		
Wicklow,			92 2 11					1		
	14,000 0 0	2,415 10 10	3,109 8 9	365 0 0	—	3,494 8 9	1,933 10 0	100	14,000 0 0	3,947 9 7

H

APPENDIX
(NON-CONGESTED

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments
to 31st December, 1899, together with the Balance

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS		
		To 31st December, 1898.	During the year 1899.	Total to 31st December, 1899.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	16	361 0 0	94 0 0	455 0 0
Clare,	78	572 0 0	102 0 0	674 0 0
Cork,	128	3,780 17 4	298 0 0	4,078 17 4
Donegal,	47	736 11 4	99 0 0	835 11 4
Down,	26	715 4 6	123 0 0	838 4 6
Dublin,	15	2,515 0 0	180 0 0	2,695 0 0
Galway,	183	4,641 17 4	522 0 0	5,163 17 4
Kerry,	45	2,021 1 4	83 0 0	2,104 1 4
Limerick,	9	629 19 4	—	629 19 4
Londonderry,	24	861 10 0	59 0 0	920 10 0
Louth,	15	224 2 4	17 10 0	241 12 4
Mayo,	205	1,365 15 0	208 0 0	1,574 15 0
Sligo,	50	629 18 0	23 0 0	652 18 0
Waterford,	37	562 8 10	—	562 8 10
Wexford,	24	368 3 0	95 0 0	463 3 0
Wicklow,	7	1,010 0 0	60 0 0	1,070 0 0
	929	20,965 8 4	1,963 10 0	22,947 18 4

Assets—Stock, £14,000 : Cash, £3,947 9s. 7d. Outstanding on Loans, £8,340 3s. 2d., of
which £197 13s. 4d. in arrears.

No. 18—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security, outstanding and the Amounts in Arrear.

ADVANCED,		Repayments to 31st December, 1899.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.	
	Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.			No. of Loans.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	484 16 0	305 0 8	179 15 4	—	—
	710 19 4	448 4 8	248 0 8	12	14 16 0
	4,443 8 1	3,240 17 0	1,147 14 3	11	54 11 10
	888 12 6	633 7 6	235 12 3	4	14 12 9
	896 17 3	611 17 5	289 7 10	1	15 12 0
	2,973 10 0	1,804 3 7	1,336 18 6	2	23 7 11*
	5,586 0 3	3,102 2 11	2,462 7 6	6	21 9 10
	2,220 6 4	1,763 14 8	448 11 7	2	8 0 1
	701 4 0	462 11 2	224 5 0	2	14 7 10
	986 14 7	646 16 7	324 8 0	2	15 10 0
	255 16 10	178 13 9	71 16 9	1	5 6 4
	1,668 4 8	1,324 10 4	319 7 9	8	14 6 7†
	603 7 0	594 19 4	87 15 5	3	10 12 8
	595 3 8	481 8 11	50 1 0	5	63 12 9‡
	496 3 2	325 6 1	167 7 11	2	3 9 2
	1,195 5 6	626 5 5	569 0 1	—	—
	24,781 4 2	16,350 0 0	8,142 9 10	61	298 14 4

* £24 4s. 6d. irrecoverable. † £4 4s. 0d. considered irrecoverable.
‡ £62 12s. 6d. considered irrecoverable.

APPENDIX No. 19.

ABSTRACT of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD
consigned from the Irish Fisheries and sold in the undermentioned
Nine places in England, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each
London, . . .	5,610	5,771	13,719	4,709
Nottingham, . . .	2,307	4,213	9,881	2,612
Bradford, . . .	2,419	5,109	6,303	3,555
Manchester, . . .	11,875	10,912	16,747	6,002
Sheffield, . . .	4,962	5,108	6,215	3,374
Wolverhampton, . . .	3,007	3,750	4,590	4,430
Leeds, . . .	4,434	7,814	6,702	3,278
Liverpool, . . .	14,961	13,397	18,963	9,123
Birmingham, . . .	5,111	8,185	7,126	3,126
Total, 1899, . . .	54,676	69,259	90,446	40,309
" 1898, . . .	52,317	67,901	85,714	40,438
	2,359 (Increase.)	1,358 (Increase.)	4,732 (Increase.)	229 (Decrease.)

APPENDIX No. 20.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
ALL TRAWLING.	
DUBLIN BAY, (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling in side lines drawn from the Bally Lighthouse at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Mugglins"; thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.
EAST COAST, (14th Feb., 1851.) (31st Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Cranfield Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repealed, <i>see post</i> .) Repealing so much of the By-law, dated 11th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point in the County of Louth; and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.
DUNDRUM BAY, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.
BELFAST LOUGH, (20th April, 1894.)	Repealing and rescinding the By-law of 27th November, 1869, and enacting as follows:— 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim), in a S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down). 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 4. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of Six o'clock in the Evening, and Six o'clock in the Morning, during the months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down).
LOUGH SWILLY, (County of Donegal.) (3rd November, 1897.)	Prohibiting Trawling in that part of Lough Swilly (County of Donegal), lying inside or to the southward of an imaginary line drawn in a westerly direction from Hawk's Nest Point on the Island of Inoh to the Bridge over the conjoined Rivers Ballasallagh and Glenalla.
INVER BAY, DONEGAL BAY, (16th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.

APPENDIX NO. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DONEGAL BAY, (15th Nov., 1870.)	Repealing such part of the By-Law of 16th February, 1857, as prohibits Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay from a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, "Blind Rock," in the Townland of Drumaneary, to the Northern Point of the Townland of Rosnowlagh Lower, and from thence to Kildoney Point, in the Townland of Kildoney, and from thence to a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, Pointinchose, near Tynte Lodge, in the Townland of Tullaghan.
LACKEN BAY, (7th July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Trawling, in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kileummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County, at all times save during the months of June and July in each year.
ACHILL ISLAND, (24th April, 1897.)	Prohibiting the method of Fishing known as Trawling off that part of the South Shore of Achill Island (County of Mayo), lying inside or to the northward of an imaginary line from Achill Head to Doogea Head.
GALWAY BAY, (9th Jan., 1864.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
GALWAY BAY, (11th Jan., 1894.)	Prohibiting, during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, in the County of Clare.
SEAS ADJACENT TO ARRAN ISLANDS, (1st Oct., 1896.)	Prohibiting Trawling during the months of March, April, and May, in each year, within the distance of two miles seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of Spring tides on the coast of Inishmore, or North Arran Island; and also within the distance of half a mile seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of Spring tides on the Coast of Inisheer, or South Arran Island, save and except on that portion of the Western and North Western Coasts of the said Inisheer, or South Arran Island, which extends from Tonfeehny Point to Ballyhee Point.
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1880.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanea.
COAST OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY, (13th November, 1897.)	Prohibiting Trawling in Smerwick Harbour, within or to landwards of an imaginary line from Ballydavid Head to East Sister (both in the County of Kerry): except between the Fifteenth day of May and the Fifteenth day of July in each year, both days inclusive.
BANTRY BAY, (4th June, 1894.)	Repealing and rescinding the By-Laws of 27th March, 1858, and 11th September, 1861, and enacting as follows:— 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay comprised within a straight line drawn from Crowdy Point, in the Townland of Bocarnagh, Parish of Kilcaskan, and Barony of Bear, to Carrigskye Rock, off the Townland of Ardaturrishmore, in the Barony of Bantry, and from Carrigskye Rock to Reenavanny Point in the Townland of Reenavanny, Parish of Kilmocomoge, and Barony of Bantry, on the north shore of Whiddy Island, and also inside or to the east of the Bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland. 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:— a. A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point. b. A straight line from the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour), to the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands.

APPENDIX No. 20.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BANTRY BAY—con., NOTE—See following By-Law:—	3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between sunset and sunrise in that part of Bantry Bay situated inside or to the North East of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head on the South, to Doonbeg Head on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour).
BANTRY BAY, (6th April, 1897).	Repealing and rescinding the 3rd of the above By-Laws of the 4th June, 1894, and in lieu thereof— Prohibiting the method of Fishing known as Trawling between sunset and ten of the clock in the forenoon of the following day in that part of Bantry Bay situated inside or to the North East of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head on the South, to Doonbeg Head on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour).
BANTRY BAY, (7th April, 1897).	Prohibiting the method of Fishing known as Trawling between ten of the clock in the forenoon, and sunset, in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:— (a.) A straight line from Coarraid Point to Palmer Point. (b.) A straight line from Bull Island to Roancarrig Island and thence to Lonehort Point.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1892.)	1stly—Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; 2ndly, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all Boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; 3rdly, Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
COUNTY KERRY, (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island.) (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, save and except during the months of May and June, in each year, to use the method of Fishing known as Trawling in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-western extremity of Puffin Island.
KENMARE BAY, (7th June, 1894.)	The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited in that part of Kenmare Bay, situated between the following imaginary lines, during the months of September, October, November, and December, in each year:— a. A straight line from the Western Point of Rosdohan Island to the Western Point of the entrance to Kilmakillog Harbour. b. A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove, on the opposite shore.
STEAM TRAWLING ONLY.	
COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD, (30th Nov., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling off the Coast of the County of Wexford, situated within imaginary straight lines from Hook Head to Coninbeg Light Ship thence to the Barrels Rock Light Ship, thence to the Tuskar Rock Light, thence to the Blackwater Light Ship, and thence to Cahore Point, in the County of Wexford.

APPENDIX No. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD— <i>con.</i>	And repealing the By-law of the 9th day of September, 1890, by which Steam Trawling was prohibited off that part of the Coast of the County of Wexford comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Crossfarnoge Point near Kilmore to the North Point of the Island called North Saltee—and from the Southern Point of the said Island of North Saltee to the North Point of the Island called South Saltee—and from the South Point of the said Island of South Saltee to Coningmore Rock, and from said Coningmore Rock to Coningbeg Light Ship, and from said Coningbeg Light Ship to the Barrels Rock Light—and thence to Carnsore Point.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (19th Dec., 1890.) See following By-Law.	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gaultier Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford. <i>Provided always that in the case of Steam Yachts, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for sale.</i>
COAST OF THE COUNTIES OF CORK, WATERFORD, AND WEXFORD (10th July, 1897.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling off the Coast of the Counties of Cork, Waterford, and Wexford, situated within an imaginary line from Bullcotton Pier to the Light House on Ballycotton Island, and thence in an easterly direction to Hook Head, in the County of Wexford, and also within the distance of three miles seaward of said imaginary line. And also repealing and rescinding the By-law of the 19th day of December, 1890, by which Steam Trawling was prohibited in that part of Waterford Harbour, lying to the northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gaultier Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford—this area being included in the area set forth in the foregoing By-law.
COAST OF THE COUNTY OF CORK. (20th November, 1897.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Cork, situated within or landwards of the following imaginary lines, namely:— a. From Sheep's Head to Three Castle Head, both in the County of Cork. b. From Mizen Head in the County of Cork, to the Fastnet Rock; thence to the Stags of Castlehaven; and thence to Galley Head in the County of Cork. And also prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Cork, situated within or to landwards of, and also within a distance of three miles seaward of, the following imaginary line, namely:— A line from Galley Head to Seven Heads, thence to the Old Head of Kinsale, and thence to Ballycotton Light House—all in the County of Cork.
KENMARE BAY, (5th July, 1897.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in Kenmare Bay, within imaginary lines from Hogs Head to the outermost point of Boariff Island, in the County of Kerry, thence to Dursey Head (on Dursey Island), and thence to Crow Head, in the County of Cork.

APPENDIX No. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BANTRY BAY, (6th April, 1897.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, of more than twenty tons nett register, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling, in Bantry Bay inside an imaginary line from Crow Head to Sheep's Head, both in the County of Cork.
COUNTY KERRY, (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island). (9th Sept., 1892.) (See following By-Law.)	Prohibiting at all times, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-Western extremity of Puffin Island.
COAST OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY. (15th Nov., 1897.)	<p>1. Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Beam Trawling or other trawling in Smerwick Harbour within or to landwards of an imaginary line from Ballydavid Head to East Sister (both in the County of Kerry), between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of July in each year, both days inclusive.</p> <p>2. Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling within or to the landwards of the following imaginary lines, namely:— From Dunmore Head to the Great Blasket Island, and from the most westerly point of the latter to Lemon Rock and thence to Scariff Island, all in the County of Kerry.</p>
GALWAY BAY, . (14th Dec., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the East of imaginary lines drawn from Hag's Head in the County of Clare, to Eeragh Island, at the North-Westerly point of Innishmore of North Arran Island, and thence to Golan Head in the County of Galway.
CLEGGAN BAY, . (County Galway.) (24th July, 1896.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June in each year, Steam Trawling in Cleggan Bay, County of Galway, within or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the most Northerly part of Cleggan Point in the County of Galway, to Rosillaun Island, and thence in a South-easterly direction to the nearest point of the mainland of the County of Galway.
CLEW BAY, (18th Nov., 1897.)	<p>Repealing the By-law dated 30th June, 1892, which prohibited during the months of January, February, March, and April, in each year, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achilbeg in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kinnacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roonagh Head in the County of Mayo.</p> <p>And in lieu thereof prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Beam Trawling or other trawling in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achilbeg, in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kinnacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roonagh Head in the County of Mayo.</p>

APPENDIX No. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BLACKSOD BAY, (23rd July, 1896.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Blacksod Bay, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary straight lines drawn from Aohill Head in the County of Mayo, to Turduvillaun, and thence through the group of Islands of which Duvillaunmore is the chief, to Blacksod Point on the Mullet, County of Mayo.
LACKEN BAY, (County of Mayo.) (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.
KILLALA BAY, (Counties of Mayo and Sligo.) (7th March, 1891.) (2nd August, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel. Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Killala Bay lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the Coast Guard Station at Kilcummin in the County of Mayo, to the Coast Guard Station at Inniscrone, in the County of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year, and the 1st day of May in the year following.
DONEGAL BAY, (14th March, 1895.)	First.—Prohibiting at all times Steam Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay lying inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Light House on St. John's Point, in the County of Donegal, to the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Mullaghmore, in the County of Sligo. Second.—Prohibiting during the months of January, February, September, October, November, and December in each year, Steam Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay lying inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Teelin in the County of Donegal, to the Western point of the Island of Inishmurray, and thence to Streedagh Point in the County of Sligo.
SHEEPHAVEN BAY (County of Donegal). (3rd April, 1891.) (2nd July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooley Point, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel. Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Breaghay Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooley Point, both in the County of Donegal.
COASTS OF ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY AND DONEGAL. (5th August, 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramore Head at the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim in a westerly direction to a place called Warren Point on the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Greencastle.
COAST OF COUNTY DOWN, (10th Sept., 1896.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling within the distance of three miles seaward of an imaginary straight line drawn from St. John's Point to Ringfad Point, and thence to Phennick Point; and of a line drawn thence along the line of low water mark of Spring tides to the Northernmost point of Gun's Island, all in the County of Down.

APPENDIX No. 20.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
TRAMMEL NETS.	
DUBLIN BAY, (23rd Feb., 1895.)	<p>First—Permitting to use between sunrise and sunset, Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of the Bay of Dublin, within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line from the Bally Light House at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the Rocks called the Muggins; thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, to Sorrento Point.</p> <p>Second—Prohibiting the use of any Trammel Net in any part of the Bay of Dublin, within or to the Westward of the limit described in the foregoing either between sunset and sunrise, or between sunrise and sunset, of a greater depth than six feet, measured from the foot rope to the cork rope, when the Net is mounted ready for fishing.</p>
DUNGARVAN BAY, (4th July, 1849.)	<p>Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limits formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'clock p.m., of one day, until nine o'clock a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'clock p.m., of one day, to Seven o'clock a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such nets atwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.</p>
BALLYCOTTIN BAY, (16th February, 1897.)	<p>Repealing By-law of 13th April, 1889, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in that part of Ballycotton Bay outside an imaginary line drawn one-quarter of a mile from and parallel to low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides, and inside an imaginary line drawn from Knockadoon Head to the Lighthouse on Ballycotton Island, and thence to Ballycotton Pier, between sunrise and sunset.</p>
OLD HEAD AND FLAT HEAD, KINSALE. (1st April, 1887.)	<p>Prohibiting to set or use off or to the southward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 250 yards of any boat which at time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in line fishing.</p>
BANTY BAY, (27th August, 1887.)	<p>Permitting use of Trammel Nets in Banty Bay, County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.</p>
KENMARE RIVER ESTUARY, (31st Dec., 1864.)	<p>Permitting within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head, the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'clock</p>

APPENDIX No. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
KENMARE RIVER ESTUARY— <i>continued.</i>	in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
INVER BAY, . . . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.
DUNDALK BAY, . . . (25th March, 1899.)	Authorizing the use, between sunrise and sunset, from the 14th day of March to the 14th day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of the Bay of Dundalk, within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line from Dunany Point to Ballaghan Point (both in the County of Louth).
Do., . . . (3rd June, 1899.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets in Dundalk Bay (between Dunany Point and Ballaghan Point) between the 15th day of August and the 30th day of September in each year, both said days inclusive.
GENERAL.	
DROGHEDA & DUNDALK DISTRICTS (East Coast). (8th Oct., 1881.)	Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:— First. — The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than Three and One-half Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Annagassan River, both in the County Louth. Second.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Meshes, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Meath, and Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth. Third. —The use of nets, commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, is hereby prohibited during the <i>Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout</i> , on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.
DUNDALK DISTRICT, STRANGFORD LOUGH. (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Poke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Lough Strangford, from Mullog Point on the west to Ballyquintin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.

APPENDIX No. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DUNDRUM BAY, . . . (31st Oct., 1898.)	Prohibiting to use Nets commonly called and known as Ground Seines or Tuck Nets hauled by steam power for the capture of sea fish in Dundrum Bay, off the Coast of the County of Down, between St. John's Point and Mullartown Point.
BELFAST LOUGH, . . . (25th Sept., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Fish in Belfast Lough, Nets of the description commonly called and known as Poke Nets.
SEA COAST between Inishowen Head, CO. DONEGAL, and Macgilligan Point, CO. LONDONDERRY (including Lough Foyle.) (19th August, 1895.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), and in all tidal parts of Rivers flowing into the Sea between said points; but this By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal draft nets for the capture of Salmon. Second.—Prohibiting to have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish on that part of the Coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), or in the tidal portions of any Rivers flowing into the Sea between those points, or in any part of the Sea between said points, any Draw or Wade Net or any other description of Draft Net, save and except legal Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon during the period in which it is now legal to have such draft nets for the capture of Salmon, on board any boat in that part of the Sea Coast above mentioned.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DONEGAL, (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull.
SEA COAST (between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head), COUNTY DONEGAL, (2nd September, 1886.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL, (29th January, 1889.)	Firstly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Donegal, between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year; <i>provided always</i> that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets, having meshes of at least one-and-three-quarter inches from

APPENDIX NO. 20.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL— <i>con.</i>	knot to knot, or seven inches in the round when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to exercise the same exists. Secondly—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.
SHEEPHAVEN, (19th July, 1898.)	Prohibiting to use between sunrise and sunset any Draft or Seine Net, or any Net commonly called and known as a "Ring" Net, for the capture of Herrings in Sheephaven, inside or to the south of a line from Horn Head to Rinnafagla Point.
DONEGAL BAY, (21st April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckcross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
Do., (30th Nov., 1898.)	Prohibiting to use Nets commonly called and known as Ground Seines or Tuck Nets hauled by steam power for the capture of sea fish in Donegal Bay, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Teelin, in the County of Donegal, to the Western point of the Island of Inishmurray, and thence to Streedagh Point in the County of Sligo.
FERTA OR VALENTIA RIVER AND ESTUARY. (19th Dec., 1896.)	Prohibiting to use any net for the capture of Coarse Fish (that is, Fish not Salmon and Trout), in the Ferta or Valentia River and also in that part of the Estuary of the said Ferta or Valentia River within or to the Northeast of an imaginary straight line drawn from Laght Point across the Estuary at right angles with the main current of the stream, during the Weekly Close Season for Salmon and Trout, and also during the Annual Close Season as now fixed, or may hereafter be fixed, as that in which the capture of Salmon and Trout by Nets is prohibited in said River, and in said part of said Estuary.
ESTUARY OF THE RIVERS MAINE, LAUNE, CARAGH, AND BEHY. (19th Dec., 1896.)	1. Prohibiting to use for the capture of fish in the common Estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, any Net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" Net, the meshes of which shall be more than two and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round (such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet). 2. Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, in or on the Banks of the said common Estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, or in or on any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in said common Estuary, any Net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" Net, the meshes of which shall be more than two and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round (such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).
BALLINSKELLIOS BAY, (7th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
COURTMACSHERRY BAY, (30th June, 1896.)	Prohibiting to use any Net, save Nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon and Trout, and save also Sprat Nets, and Draft Nets for Herrings, in that part of Courtmacsherry Bay, inside or to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Coolmain Point to Land Point, both in the County of Cork.
RIVER BANDON, . . . (5th Feb., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use any Sprat Net in that part of the River Bandon, situated above the Western or Iron Bridge at Kinsale.
Do., . . . (6th Feb., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use any Sprat Net during the annual and weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Bandon, inside the defined mouth thereof, in which the use of Sprat Nets is not otherwise prohibited.
Do., . . . (16th Jan., 1898.)	Prohibiting to use any Net save Salmon Nets and Landing Nets used as auxiliary to fishing legally with Rod and Line in that part of the River Bandon, situated between lines drawn across the said River, from Ballywilliam Point to Ballyhander Creek, and from the Stream on the east side of said River, dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockroe.
ARDMORE BAY, . . . (12th Nov., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use any drift net, save a drift net duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Ardmore Bay, County of Waterford, within or to the north-west of an imaginary line from Ardmore Head to Mine Head.
OYSTERS.	
SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, from WICKLOW HEAD to CARNSORE POINT. (1st Sept., 1868.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
COASTS of DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WEXFORD. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
DUBLIN BAY, . . . (16th March, 1886.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlanes, Parish of Clontarf, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
Do., . . .	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
SOUTH-EAST COAST, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point. (30th Oct., 1880.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from

APPENDIX NO. 20.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SOUTH-EAST COAST—con.,	any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
WEXFORD COAST, (8th April, 1862.)	<p>First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CORK HARBOUR, (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
CORK HARBOUR—continued.	<p>Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
Do., (25th Aug., 1899.)	<p>1. Permitting to use for the taking of Oysters in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, the instrument commonly called and known as the Dredge during the following period, namely, from the 1st day of May to the 14th day of June (both days inclusive), in each year.</p> <p>2. Prohibiting to use for the taking of Oysters in the said Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, the instrument commonly called and known as the Dredge during the following period, namely, from the 1st day of September to the 14th day of October (both days inclusive), in each year.</p>
KINSALE HARBOUR and Bandon River. (22nd August, 1872.)	All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH MAHON, Co. CORK, (7th January, 1887.)	Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigrenan Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.
TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Tralee Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.
TRALEE BAY, (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
TRALEE BAY—continued,	Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
RIVER SHANNON, &c., (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
GALWAY BAY, ¹ (13th August, 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the *Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES* of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY, (9th Nov., 1877.)	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS. (16th May, 1892.)	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, have on Board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in said Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on Board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall</p>

APPENDIX NO. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS—continued.	pick, gather, or take, from any Rock, Strand, or Shore, of Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY, (19th Nov., 1860.) Season altered so far as BLACK- SOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS are concerned, making Close Season 1st May to 1st Sept. (See post for By-laws relat- ing to these places.)	<p>First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April 1882.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS. (25th Nov., 1882.)	<p>Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 19th day of November, 1860, so far as they relate to Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof—</p> <p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and if,</p>

APPENDIX No. 20.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND.—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS—con.	<p>between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such Fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (19th July, 1884.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.</p>
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (29th April, 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS—con.	<p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat on which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c., (25th Oct., 1878.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c.—con.	<p>or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough Foyle by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, or transfer, purchase receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH, . (18th Nov., 1877.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH, . (31st Dec., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (21st June, 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (20th Oct., 1881.)	<p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (15th Aug., 1893.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of November in each year, both the said days inclusive.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (25th Jan., 1894.)	<p>Permitting to take, or have in possession, American Portuguese, and Dutch Oysters, in Carlingford Lough, between the Counties of Louth and Down, by any person possessed of, or interested in, any Oyster Fishery in said Lough, during part of the Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough, viz.:—from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, and from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November, in each year, all said days inclusive.</p> <p>Revoking Order dated the 5th day of May, 1885, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Ballintekin Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballintekin, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p> <p>Also revoking Order dated 17th day of July, 1890, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American, or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Mullatee, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p>

APPENDIX No. 20—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Sea, Oyster, and Mussel FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (4th Jan., 1899.)	<p>Permitting to use for the taking of Oysters in Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, the instrument commonly called and known as the Dredge during the following periods, namely, from the 1st to the 15th day of January, both days inclusive, and also during the entire month of November, in each year.</p>
BELFAST LOUGH, . (18th Nov., 1898.)	<p>MUSSELS.</p> <p>First.—Fixing the period in each year within which it shall not be lawful to take, or attempt to take, any Mussels from Belfast Lough (inside a line from Whitehead in the County of Antrim to Ballymacormick Point in the County of Down) or to have in possession or custody, or sell, or attempt to sell, Mussels taken from said locality, to be from the 15th day of May to the 30th day of September, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting the taking from Belfast Lough (inside the aforesaid line), of any Mussel that will pass freely through a ring one inch in diameter; or the having in possession of any such Mussel.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (6th Feb., 1899.)	<p>1. Fixing the period in each year within which it shall not be lawful to take, or attempt to take, by means of the instrument commonly called and known as a dredge, any Mussels from that part of Carlingford Lough and Newry River between the following imaginary lines, namely:— (a) A straight line from Warrenpoint drawn in a westerly direction to the opposite shore through the Eel Rock. (b) A straight line drawn in an easterly direction from the Ferry (South of the Training Wall) to the Quay on the opposite shore (a little north of Narrow Water Castle); or to have in possession or custody, or sell, or attempt to sell, Mussels so taken from said locality, to be from the 1st day of March to the 30th day of September, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>2. Fixing the period in each year within which it shall not be lawful to take, or attempt to take, by means of the instrument commonly called and known as a dredge, any Mussels from that part of the said Carlingford Lough outside or to the southward of an imaginary straight line, from Warrenpoint, drawn in a westerly direction to the opposite shore through the Eel Rock, or to have in possession or custody, or sell, or attempt to sell, Mussels so taken from said locality, to be from the 16th day of January to the 31st day of October, both said days inclusive.</p>
CASTLEMAINE HAVEN, . (18th Nov. 1898.)	<p>First.—Fixing the period in each year within which it shall not be lawful to take, or attempt to take, any Mussels from Castlemaine Haven (inside a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, both in the County of Kerry), or to have in possession or custody, or sell, or attempt to sell, Mussels taken from said locality, to be from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of May, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>Second.—Fixing the period in each year within which it shall not be lawful to take, or attempt to take, any Mussels from below low water mark, in Castlemaine Haven (inside a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, both in the County of Kerry), or to have in possession or custody, or sell, or attempt to sell, Mussels taken from said locality, to be from the 1st day of June to the 30th day of September, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>Third.—Prohibiting the taking from Castlemaine Haven (inside a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, both in the County of Kerry), of any Mussel that will pass freely through a ring one inch in diameter; or the having in possession of any such Mussel.</p>

APPENDIX No. 21.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim.</i>				
1862. 3rd March, .	James Walker, .	Belfast Lough, .	137	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Clare.</i>				
1862. 14th February, .	Robert W. C. Reeves, .	Clonderlaw Bay, .	112	16th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June, .	Colonel Crofton M. Vandeleur, .	Poulnasherry Bay, .	190	3rd June, 1896.
1867. 16th July, .	Robert W. C. Reeves, .	River Shannon, .	30	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1849. 24th February, .	R. T. Evanson, .	Dunmanus Bay .	19	21st November, 1885.
1856. 30th July, .	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton, .	Bear Haven, .	45	25th October, 1897.
1857. 27th August, .	Thomas Eccles, .	Glengarriffe Harbour .	9	21st October, 1876.
1860. 4th October, .	M. C. Cramer, .	Oyster Haven, .	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October, .	Ebenezer Pike, .	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee. .	47	20th August, 1887.
1864. 31st October, .	R. T. Atkins, .	Lough Hyne, .	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December, .	W. FitzJames Barry, .	Glandore Harbour, .	68	18th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December, .	T. M'Carthy Collins, .	Roaringwater Bay, .	75	20th August, 1887.

1867. 10th July, . . .	M. J. C. Longfield,	Roaringwater Bay,	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July, . . .	H. H. Townsend,	Skull Harbour, . . .	230	29th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February, . . .	Richard Lyons	Midleton River, . . .	15	25th October, 1887.
1868. 13th March, . . .	Stephen Brown, . . .	Dunmanus Bay, . . .	9	31st October, 1893.
1869. 13th February, . . .	Earl of Bantry, . . .	Adrigole Harbour, . . .	18	9th March, 1878.
1869. 13th February, . . .	Earl of Bantry, . . .	Glengariffe Harbour, . . .	60	26th October, 1887.
1869. 15th March, . . .	John Warren Payne, . . .	Bantry Bay, . . .	51	19th October, 1876.
1869. 14th June, . . .	Mrs. Catherine Bourne, . . .	Courtmacsherry Bay, . . .	60	20th August, 1887.
1871. 22nd March, . . .	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy, . . .	Bear Haven, . . .	122	15th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June, . . .	Earl of Bandon, . . .	Dunmanus Bay, . . .	132	31st October, 1886.
1872. 14th October, . . .	Samuel Richard Townsend, . . .	Rincolisky Harbour and Roaring-water Bay, . . .	240	7th February, 1891.
1873. 6th March, . . .	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield, . . .	Cork Harbour, . . .	22	27th October, 1887.
1874. 29th January, . . .	Sir H. W. Becher, . . .	Lough Hyne, . . .	30	1st February, 1886.
1881. 16th March, . . .	John Arundel, . . .	Schull Harbour, . . .	31	19th March, 1891.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1853. 22nd September, . . .	John O. Woodhouse, . . .	Mulroy Bay, . . .	63	30th October, 1889.
1867. 10th July, . . .	Rev. Nicholas O. Martin, . . .	Trawbrea Bay, . . .	90	23rd December, 1890.
1868. 31st January, . . .	William Hart, . . .	Lough Swilly, . . .	790	16th February, 1890.
1871. 15th July, . . .	Sir James Stewart Bart., . . .	Do., . . .	108	14th March, 1890.
1877. 31st March, . . .	Alex. J. R. Stewart, . . .	Sheephaven, . . .	143	30th June, 1890.
1878. 30th November, . . .	Jane Moore Doherty, . . .	Lough Foyle, . . .	31	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 9th October, . . .	Marquis of Downshire, . . .	Dundrum Bay, . . .	32	4th June, 1889.
1874. 14th September, . . .	Samuel Murland, . . .	Strangford Lough, . . .	15	5th August, 1890.
1890. 21st October, . . .	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, . . .	Do., . . .	425	6th July, 1896.

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

List of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1867. 10th July, .	Richard D. Kane, .	Howth Strand, .	36	19th October, 1889.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1838. 15th February, .	Rev. Anthony Magee, .	Sellerna and Cleggan Bays, and Streamstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1890.
1858. 15th February, .	Alexander Clendinning Lambert, .	Killary Harbour, .	114	28th November, 1889.
1860. 11th May, .	Edward Browne, .	Ballinakill Harbour, .	223	25th November, 1889.
1861. 10th January, .	William Forbes, .	Meenish Bay, .	225	30th November, 1889.
1864. 31st October, .	R. E. Lynch Athy, .	Galway Bay, .	100	29th March, 1876.
1864. 31st October, .	P. M. Lynch, .	Do., .	320	26th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December, .	T. Young Prior, .	Ballinakill Harbour, .	90	16th June, 1876.
1864. 31st December, .	C. P. Archer, .	Do., .	48	12th January, 1890.
1865. 1st December, .	Captain Acheson, .	Do., .	18	10th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December, .	Robert M'Keown, .	Killary Bay, .	61	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July, .	William and James St. George, .	Galway Bay, .	810	26th January, 1872.
1867. 10th July, .	Christopher T. Redington, .	Do., .	650	29th March, 1876.
1867. 24th July, .	Francis J. Graham, .	Barnaderg Bay, .	90	5th December, 1889.

1869. 4th March, .	John P. Nolan, .	•	•	Ard Bay, .	•	290	15th January, 1890.
1873. 31st December, .	Gillman Browne, .	•	•	Ballinakill Bay, .	•	73	25th November, 1889.
1874. 10th April, .	Rev. R. Gibbings, n.p.,	•	•	Kingstown Bay, .	•	133	25th November, 1889.
1876. 28th December, .	Edmond O'Flaherty, .	•	•	Canus Bay, .	•	187	26th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October, .	Mitchell Henry, .	•	•	Ballinakill Harbour, .	•	390	Dropped — new licence granted on 9th Nov., 1893 (No. 171).
1881. 2nd December, .	Cecily Casson, .	•	•	Ballinakill Harbour, .	•	94	25th November, 1889.
<i>County Kerry.</i>							
1848. 9th June, .	F. H. Downing, .	•	•	Kenmare Estuary, .	•	3	2nd June, 1883.
1860. 3rd February, .	Knight of Kerry, .	•	•	Valencia Harbour, .	•	78	8th March, 1878.
1866. 12th May, .	Lord Baron Ventry, .	•	•	Dingle Harbour, .	•	130	12th November, 1890.
1867. 10th July, .	Thomas Sandes, .	•	•	River Shannon, .	•	780	28th October, 1876.
1869. 13th February, .	Henry Herbert, .	•	•	Kenmare Bay, .	•	90	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March, .	Earl of Bantry, .	•	•	Ardgroom Harbour, .	•	240	16th December, 1876.
1878. 30th November, .	Samuel T. Heard, .	•	•	Kenmare Estuary, .	•	82	2nd June, 1893.
1879. 31st January, .	William Creagh Hickie, .	•	•	River Shannon, .	•	316	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Londonderry.</i>							
1876. 6th July, .	{ Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Corcoran, B. M'Corkell, John Munn, S. M. Alexander.	•	•	Lough Foyle, .	•	3,270	22nd July, 1890.
<i>County Louth.</i>							
1871. 1st July, .	Arthur Hamill, .	•	•	Carlingford Lough, .	•	144	11th June, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1846. 5th November,	W. H. Carter,	Trawmore Bay, .	19	24th October, 1887.
1854. 5th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour, .	288	27th November, 1889.
1855. 18th July, .	John Richards, .	Blackood Bay, .	90	19th October, 1887.
1860. 3rd February,	William Houston, .	Killary Harbour, .	43	20th March, 1890.
1860. 13th February,	William M'Cormick,	Achill Sound, .	149	19th October, 1889.
1860. 14th November,	William Pike, .	Do., .	1,676	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May, .	George Clive, .	Do., .	489	30th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June, .	A. W. Wyndham, .	Newport Bay, .	80	30th December, 1889.
1864. 30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay, .	97	3rd October, 1895.
1864. 31st December,	Col. F. A. Knox Gore,	Killala Bay, .	375	4th June, 1896.
1865. 13th April, .	Marquess of Sligo, .	Clew Bay, .	190	28th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November	Law Life Assurance Society,	Do., .	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo, .	Do., .	25	16th September, 1889.
1865. 1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale,	Shores of Achill Island, off Bunscurry.	125	31st May, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, .	26	9th October, 1876.
1866. 20th April, .	Do., .	Do., .	270	9th October, 1876.
1866. 21st April, .	Miss Anne J. Fowler,	Blackood Bay, .	11	26th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July, .	Elizabeth Atkinson,	Broadhaven Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1867. 10th July, .	Townshend Kirkwood,	Saleen Harbour, .	17	9th April, 1889.
1869. 14th June, .	William Little, .	Killala Bay, .	190	19th October, 1876.
1872. 25th May, .	William Pike, .	Achill Sound, .	309	25th November, 1889.

1872. 3rd July, .	James Rowan, .	Blacksood Bay, .	43	29th April, 1881.
1872. 16th December, .	William O. M'Cormick, .	Rathfran Bay, .	95	16th January, 187
1873. 1st December, .	Benjamin Whitney, .	Blacksood Bay, .	81	20th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December, .	Mary Fegan, .	Clew Bay, .	26	24th May, 1878.
1875. 5th July, .	Thomas Shaen Carter, .	Tramore Bay, .	502	24th October, 1887.
* 1875. 16th August, .	John Kendall, .	Clew Bay, .	44	6th May, 1896.
1876. 9th December, .	Denis Bingham, .	Blacksood Bay, .	46	15th June, 1881.
1876. 27th December, .	Francis Bournea, .	Elly Harbour, .	83	26th October, 1897.
1878. 29th October, .	William Pike, .	Achill Sound, .	1,676	25th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October, .	Daniel Conway, .	Bellacragher Bay, .	2	21st July, 1880.
1881. 14th May, .	C. S. S. Dickens, .	Achill Sound, .	93	19th October, 1889.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1869. 14th June, .	John W. Stratford, .	Killala Bay, .	31	15th January, 1890.
1869. 10th September, .	Herbert W. Meredith, .	Sligo Bay, .	20	3rd June, 1896.
1871. 24th April, .	Edward Parke, .	Milk Haven, .	22	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April, .	Martin Cunnawn, .	Do., .	2	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April, .	Michael Cunnawn, .	Do., .	2	31st October, 1885.
1873. 3rd March, .	Isabella L. Eccles, .	Do., .	29	31st October, 1835.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1862. 6th March, .	Edmund Power, .	Tramore Bay, .	270	19th October, 1889.
1864. 2nd February, .	Earl Fortescue, .	Do., .	83	30th October, 1889.
1864. 11th November, .	John R. Dower, .	Dungarvan Harbour, .	97	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 11th November, .	Arthur Boate, .	Do., .	65	16th September, 1889.
1874. 27th October, .	John Kendall, .	Dungarvan Bay, .	240	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Wexford.</i>				
1866. 20th April, .	William Dargan, .	Wexford Harbour, .	70	12th December, 1889.
1878. 7th January, .	Thomas J. Hutchinson, .	Duncormick Estuary, .	11	14th December, 1889.

* Cancelled and regranted to Wm. Casey by licence No. 173

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Wicklow.				
143	31st August, 1876, . . .	Henry Pomeroy Truell.	Henry Pomeroy Truell.	Clonmannon Lough,
County Cork.				
75	14th July, 1867, . . .	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	J. O'Leary, . . .	Lough Mahon, . . .
77	Do., . . .	John Smyth, . . .	John J. Smyth, . . .	Midleton River, . . .
79	16th July, 1867, . . .	Thomas Hicks, . . .	Rev. T. V. Hicks, . . .	Roaringwater Bay, . . .
105	27th March, 1871, . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Roaringwater Bay, . . .
124	6th March, 1873, . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Roaringwater Bay, . . .
145	27th December, 1876, . . .	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham.	Owenboy River, . . .
166	17th March, 1890, . . .	Richard William Johnson.	Richard William Johnson.	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island).
173	7th July, 1896, . . .	The Eccles Glengariff Hotel Company (Limited.)	The Eccles Glengariff Hotel Company (Limited.)	Glengariff Harbour, . . .
County Kerry.				
5	5th February, 1851, . . .	John Mahony, . . .	Robert M'Clure, . . .	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do., . . .	Rev. Denis Mahony,	Do., . . .	Do., . . .
60	30th December, 1866, . . .	Richard Mahony, . . .	Sir J. C. R. Colomb, . . .	Kenmare Estuary.
73	15th July, 1867, . . .	Stephen E. Collis, . . .	Stephen E. Collis, . . .	River Shannon,
84	11th February, 1868, . . .	Charles Sandes, . . .	Charles Sandes, . . .	Do., . . .
91	11th March, 1868, . . .	Richard J. Mahony, . . .	Sir John C. R. Colomb, . . .	Kenmare Bay, . . .
98*	Do., . . .	Sir John C. R. Colomb, . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .
125	14th June, 1873, . . .	Robert M'Cowen, . . .	Robert M'Cowen, . . .	Barrow Harbour, . . .
155	30th November, 1873, . . .	Samuel T. Heard, . . .	S. T. Heard, . . .	Kenmare Bay, . . .
158	6th October, 1873, . . .	Charles Sandes, . . .	Charles Sandes, . . .	River Shannon, . . .
163	17th November, 1883, . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .

* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1895.

No. 22.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1899.

No. of License.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
			County Wicklow.
143	62 1 30	—	Nothing done.
			County Cork.
75	70 0 0	20	Beds believed to be fairly stocked.
77	10 2 0	5	Beds cleared of sea-weed. Not stocked. Only a few small oysters showing. A small fall of spat was observed, but little of it came to perfection.
79	45 0 0	45	No report received.
105	30 0 0	—	Do.
124	145 0 30	—	Do.
145	A39 1 2	31	The beds are in a good condition. Oysters have been dredged as required. The fall of spat was so good that no oysters were laid down. About 2,000 taken for private use.
	B36 2 19	24	
166	98 0 25	—	No report received.
173	9 1 0	—	The beds are somewhat dirty on account of the winter floods. About 800 oysters (value £5) were taken up; none laid down. A number of oysters died during the winter owing to the violence of the floods which swept into the bay. There was a very small fall of spat, the last supply laid down being too young.
			County Kerry.
5	165 2 0	140	The beds are in a very fair state. About 10,000 oysters (value £40) were sold; none laid down. A good fall of spat was observed. The last season was rather favourable for oysters.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Nothing has been done on this bed.
60	30 0 0	1	The beds are in a fairly good condition. No oysters were taken up, except a few for household consumption. A few oysters from the surrounding rocks were laid down. A very slight fall of spat was observed.
78	212 0 0	—	No report received.
84	58 0 0	15-20	Do.
91	46 0 0	8	This bed is worked with Nos. 60 and 92.
92	195 0 0		This bed is worked with Nos. 60 and 91
125	84 1 36	10	Beds in a very good state 53,464 oysters (value £198 8s. 8d.) taken off. 350,784 natives laid down. Very small fall of spat.
155	117 3 35	—	Nothing done since last report.
158	217 0 23	—	No report received.
163	40 2 27	—	Do.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Galway.				
12	15th November, 1864.	J. K. Boswell.	Geo. Nevill.	Ballyconneely Bay.
15	21st August, 1866.	William Foreman.	Thomas Corless.	Ardbear Bay.
19	3rd February, 1860.	Rev. R. H. Wall.	Do.	Mannin and Ardbear Bays.
23	6th April, 1864.	Lord Wallscourt.	Lord Wallscourt.	Galway Bay.
37	31st October, 1864.	John Kendal.	Thomas Corless.	Ardbear and Mannin Bays.
46	31st December, 1864.	P. Macanley.	Lorenzo Henry.	Ballinakill and Barnaderg Bays.
114	26th December, 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Killary Bay.
115	9th February, 1872.	W. and J. St. George.	J. St. George.	Galway Bay.
149	30th June, 1877.	Lord Wallscourt.	Lord Wallscourt.	Do.
170	9th June, 1892.	Thomas Nilan (jun.).	Thomas Nilan (jun.).	Do.
171	9th November, 1893.	John MacSheehy.	John James D'Arcy.	Ballinakill Harbour.
County Mayo.				
8	17th November, 1862.	John C. Garvey.	F. C. Garvey.	Clew Bay.
139	28th December, 1876.	Martin J. Fegan.	Mrs. Mary M'Hale.	Clew Bay.
140	19th January, 1876.	Michael Moran.	Miss D. J. Moran.	Do.
141	28th December, 1876.	Francis Mulholland.	Francis Mulholland.	Do.
144	14th September, 1876.	Maria Russell.	Thomas Russell.	Do.
168	11th December, 1891.	John Curran.	John Curran.	Do.
*172	6th May, 1896.	William Casey.	William Casey.	Do.
174	29th January, 1897.	Major Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Major Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Killala Bay.
176	20th December, 1896.	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully.	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully.	Bunacurry (Achill Island).
177	19th May, 1896.	Charles R. S. Dickins.	Charles R. S. Dickins.	Achill Sound and Curraun Sound.

* Licence No. 128, dated 16th August, 1875, to John Kerdall, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

No. 22.—*continued.*and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1899—*con.*

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
County Galway.			
12	233 0 0	23	This bed is partially stocked with French oysters, a few of which were taken up during the year. No spat was observed.
15	90 2 0	2	No report received.
19	243 0 0	100	Do.
33	1,770 0 0	100	The beds are in a very good condition, and well dredged. 4,800 oysters were taken up, and 70,000 natives were laid down. There does not appear to have been much spat.
37	236 0 0	10	No report received.
46	150 0 0	150	Beds in very good state. 3,000 oysters (value £25) taken off. 4,000 laid down. Very good fall of spat.
114	201 2 0	60	The beds are in good condition, and well cleaned. 7,000 oysters (value £20) were taken up, and 3,000 natives laid down. The fall of spat was not so good as in former years.
115	810 0 0	80	The beds are in good condition. 22,000 oysters (value £77) were taken up, and 23,000, procured from Olarinbridge, were laid down. There was no fall of spat.
149	163 3 8	—	This bed is worked with No. 33.
170	502 3 3	—	This bed is in a good growing condition, and portions of it have been cleaned and cultivated. About 30,000 (value £120) were taken up, and 25,000 native oysters laid down. A moderate fall of spat was observed.
171	390 3 0	—	The beds are in good order. About 50,000 oysters (value £150) were taken up, and about the same number of native oysters were laid down. A very small spat was observed.
County Mayo.			
8	106 3 33	4	The beds are clean and fairly well stocked with young native oysters. About 300 oysters for private use were taken up. None were laid down. Not much spatting was observed.
130	12 3 9	10	Owner has left Ireland for the present.
140	3 2 2	3	No report received.
141	12 1 20	8	The beds are in a good condition. About 5,000 oysters (value £25) were taken up, and 6,000 native oysters were laid down. A number of oysters were found open on the beds. Very little spatting was observed.
144	4 1 10	4	The beds are in a good condition, and have been cleaned. About 1,000 oysters (value £5) were taken up, and 1,200 native oysters laid down. There was a good fall of spat.
163	24 1 20	—	Bed in poor state. 5,000 native oysters planted, none taken off. Very little spat. Only small portion of beds suitable for oysters, but good for periwinkles.
172	44 0 37	10	The beds are in a good state, and have been cleaned. No oysters taken up. 4,400 native oysters laid down, as foreign oysters do not succeed. Very little spat was observed.
174	375 0 0	—	The bed has been dredged, and the young oysters appear to be growing well. Only a few oysters for examination purposes were taken up, and 4,000 native oysters were laid down. Very little spat was observed.
175	125 0 0	—	The bed is improving, and the breeding oysters are increasing and doing well. 3,000 oysters have been taken up, and the same number of Tongree oysters have been laid down.
177	317 2 20	—	Licence only granted this year.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Sligo.				
7	17th November, 1862, .	Thomas White, .	Percy H. Russ, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
49	15th April, 1865, .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .
59	1st December, 1865, .	Richard J. Verschoyle, .	Richard J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
66	15th June, 1867, .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .
86	13th March, 1868, .	Col. Edward Cooper, .	Col. Edward Cooper, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
99	10th September, 1869, .	Owen Wynne, .	A. E. Kempf, .	Sligo Bay, .
100	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .
101	12th March, 1870, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
102	22nd April, 1871, .	Agnes M. Nicholson, .	J. H. Rowe, .	Sligo Bay, .
121	24th February, 1873, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
135	27th January, 1875, .	St. Geo. Jones Martin, .	A. E. Kempf, .	Sligo Estuary or Bay, .
163	14th June, 1884, .	Percy Harding Russ, .	J. B. Browne, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
164	14th August, 1885, .	William Cochrane, .	Vernon Cochrane, .	Do., .
169	22nd December, 1891, .	Alex. Joseph Orichton, .	Alex. Joseph Orichton, .	Do., .
175	25th August, 1898, .	Catherine Phibbs, .	Catherine Phibbs, .	Do., .
County Donegal.				
110	27th July, 1871, .	F. Mansfield, .	A. E. Kempf, .	Lough Swilly, .
123	15th October, 1874, .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .
County Louth.				
10	1st July, 1854, .	Burton Bindon, .	H. C. Tiedall, .	Carlingford Lough, .
87	1st December, 1865, .	John Obins Woodhouse, .	Musson & Co., .	Do., .
65	4th June, 1866, .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .
97	10th September, 1868, .	Lord Clermont, .	H. C. Tiedall, .	Do., .

No. 22.—*continued.*and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1899—*con.*

	No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
		A. B. P.	Acres.	County Sligo.
	7	132 1 26	10	Same report as No. 163.
	49	148 3 0	40	Nothing has been done owing to the uncertainty on part of the bed caused by shifting sand.
	50	64 0 0	20	The beds are fairly well stocked. 6,500 oysters taken up and sold (value £32 10s.); 19,500 native, and 2,500 American oysters laid down. There was a good fall of spat.
	66	87 0 0	10	The beds have been cleaned, and about 4,000 (value £16) have been taken off and sold. No oysters have been planted this year; but those planted last year appear to be doing well.
	86	190 0 0	10	The beds are in very good condition, and are clean. About 23,000 oysters (value £50) have been taken up, and 36,000 American (East River) oysters (value £47) have been laid down. The American oysters succeed well on this bed. No fall of spat was observed. A considerable number of the oysters planted (more than usual last season) die on the bed. Some native oysters planted last year have not done well. It is considered that the water over the bed is not sufficiently salt to suit them.
	99	77 0 0	5	No report received.
	100	53 0 0	20	Do.
	101	13 2 0	2	The beds are fairly well stocked. 2,800 oysters (value £15 14s. 6d.) were taken up and sold. 11,500 native oysters were laid down. A fair fall of spat was observed.
	102	53 2 10	25	Beds clean. Not so much fall of spat as last year.
	121	114 0 20	9	The beds are fairly well stocked. No oysters were taken up. About 12,000 native oysters laid down. No fall of spat was observed.
	135	77 1 33	35	No report received.
	163	130 2 21½	14	The beds are in good order, showing a stock of one and two years growth. No oysters have been taken up or laid down during the past year. A fair quantity of spat was observed.
	164	41 1 0	—	The bed is in good condition, and clean. No oysters have been taken up or laid down during the year. A small fall of spat was observed.
	169	100 3 30	—	The beds are partially stocked. No oysters have been taken up or laid down during the year. No fall of spat was observed.
	176	81 1 2	—	The beds are in a good and improving condition. 150 cart-loads of small stones and gravel have been put out during the year. 1,200 oysters (value about £5) were taken off. 7,500 native oysters and 1,400 American oysters (value £3) were laid down. No fall of spat was observed.
				County Donegal.
	110	25 1 0	10	No report received.
	133	12 2 0		
				County Louth.
	10	61 3 10	—	Caretaker in charge; beds not worked. Owner has not succeeded in letting them.
	57	64 0 0	50	2,400 barrels of American oysters laid down; 2,300,000 oysters taken off. Americans did fairly well. No excessive death.
	65	96 0 0		
	97	64 0 0	—	Stock is slightly increasing. The beds are preserved, and no oysters have been laid down or taken off.

APPENDIX NO. 23.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SALMON AND TROUT.	
Dublin District.	
River Liffey, l (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.
Broad Meadow Water and Swords River. (28th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lyster, Strokerhaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Whole District, (28th Aug., 1893.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the District.
Wexford District.	
River Slaney, (12th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferryarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferryarrig Bridge and Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (28th Dec., 1893.)	Repealing so much of the By-Law dated 12th October, 1882, as permitted the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot, in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (or Six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and its Tributaries, during the Open Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout.
River Slaney and Tributaries, (30th April, 1894.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon and Trout, save a Net duly licensed in that behalf, in that part of the River Slaney, situate between Wexford Bridge and Ferryarrig Bridge, and the Tributaries falling into that portion of the said River Slaney.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Wexford District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Sources. (13th Dec., 1888.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the sources of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.
River Slaney and Tributaries, (15th April, 1899.)	1. Prohibiting to use any Drift Net in the River Slaney and its Tributaries inside the defined mouth thereof. 2. Repealing the By-Law dated 25th March, 1854 (prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind in the River Slaney between Ferry Carrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy, during the Close Season for Salmon), and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of any kind of Fish in the River Slaney and its Tributaries above Wexford Bridge, during the Annual Close Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout by Nets in said part of said River and Tributaries. 3. Prohibiting to beat the waters of the River Slaney and its Tributaries below or seawards of Enniscorthy Bridge, with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.
Derry Water and River Derry, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Green-island, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Potter River, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Owenavorrach River, (16th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.
Insh River, (31st Oct., 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.
Whole District Fresh Waters, (24th Sept., 1897.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, in or on the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Wexford District, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said portions of said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line.)

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District.	
Beasborough Demesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Beasborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Corroek River, (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
River Suir, (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonmel
River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, conjoined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 13th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, above a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
Tidal Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke haul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX No 23—*continual.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—continued.	
Rivers Barrow, Burra, and Anner. (18th Jan., 1890.)	Prohibiting, lastly. To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow between Athy Bridge and the Weir at Bagenalstown, in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Burra or its Tributaries, in the County of Carlow, any night line for the capture of fish of any kind. 2dly. To shoot, or snare, or grope for, fish in that part of the River Barrow aforesaid, or in the said River Burra. 3dly. To grope for, or snare, fish in the River Anner, in the County of Tipperary.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters). (6th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any draft or seine net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters). (30th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the Head or Upstream end of the Piers or Walls of the Canal or Navigation Basin at Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the Tail or down Stream end of said Piers or Walls.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters). (11th Feb., 1896.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net of greater length than Forty yards in that part of the tidal waters of the River Suir and Tributaries situated between an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said River Suir from the mouth of the Stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, to the opposite bank, and the Wooden Bridge at Fiddown.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined (part of). (30th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, County Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the Spit of Passage.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (2nd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, save landing Nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.
River Barrow. (28th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Navigation Weir known as St. Mullin's Weir, and an imaginary line drawn across said River at the Mill known as St. Mullin's Mill, about one mile below St. Mullin's Weir, in the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c. in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Barrow, (22nd June, 1896.)	Prohibiting to use in that part of the River Barrow and its tributaries above Athy Bridge, any Night Line for the capture of fish of any kind.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow, and Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between a line drawn across the River at St. Mullin's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown in the County of Wexford, and also below or Seaward of an imaginary line drawn across said Rivers at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (3rd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, of greater length than 120 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown, in the County of Wexford, and an imaginary line drawn across the River at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Lismore District.	
Whole District, (14th Dec., 1881.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Whole District (Fresh Waters), (8th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Ditto, (20th April, 1898.)	1st. Prohibiting to use in any of the Fresh Waters of the Lismore District, any "Night Line" for the capture of Fish of any kind. 2nd. Prohibiting to shoot, or attempt to shoot, Fish in any of the Fresh Waters of the Lismore District. 3rd. Repealing the By-law dated 22nd March 1897, by which it was prohibited to shoot, or attempt to shoot, Fish in the River Awbeg.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Lismore District—<i>continued.</i>	
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Black- water, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:— First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Black- water situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Black- water, &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which com- prises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
River Blackwater, (14th March, 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Strancally and Newport East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Coolbagh and Ballynaclash on the East, all in the County of Waterford.
River Blackwater, (7th January, 1888.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatso- ever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clondulane on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
River Blackwater and Tribu- taries. (30th June, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tribu- taries, of greater length than 170 yards.
River Blackwater, part of, (25th Jan., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use, at any time, any Net (except a Landing Net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with Rod and Line), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the River Blackwater in the Lismore District, situated between the straight line defining the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh water portions of said River and the Bridge at Lismore.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Lismore District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Bride, (15th June, 1898).	Prohibiting the method of fishing commonly known as Cot Net, or Snap Net fishing, in that part of the River Bride situated above an imaginary straight line drawn from Janeville Quay (in the Townland of Janeville and County of Waterford), across said River at right angles to its course.
Ditto, (16th June, 1898.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in that portion of the River Bride situated above Camphire Bridge (between the Townlands of Camphire and Headborough, in the County of Waterford.)
Cork District.	
Tidal Waters, (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Tidal Waters, (17th January, 1883.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Black-rock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Friar's Weir.

APPENDIX NO. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
River Lee, (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clarke's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the millraces and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
River Lee and Rivers running into Cork Harbour, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.
Ditto, (30th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Ditto, (17th Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East to the Mainland on the West.
River Lee, (29th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cot, or Curragh in that part of River seaward of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 8 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channels between the slip at Danzey Bridge opposite Keyser's Hill, leading to Crossa's Green and St. Fin Barr's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Ditto, (3rd Jan., 1886.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft Net in that part of the River Lee situated between the Waterworks Weir and an imaginary line drawn from Blackrock Castle to Dunkettle Bridge aforesaid, during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout.

APPENDIX NO. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report.
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—<i>continued.</i>	
Cork Division of the Cork District. (29th Jan., 1897.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the No. 5, or Cork District, situated inside or to the Northward of a straight line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the east to the Mainland on the west, all in the County of Cork, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said portions of said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Ditto, (1st Nov., 1897.)	Prohibiting to beat the waters of the Rivers in that part of the Cork District, situated between Ballycottin on the East and Harry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the County of Cork, with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring Fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.
Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
Argideen River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argideen River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Bandon River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Stookeen Point in an easterly direction to Preghane Point.
Bandon River, (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Townland of Rockhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shippool, on the east.
Bandon River, (12th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankford on the east to Cliffliff on the west.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
Bandon and Argideen Rivers, (12th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandon and Argideen Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Bandon River, (1st Feb., 1892.)	Repealing the By-Law of the 9th day of July, 1885, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Bandon, or its Tributaries above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's Course, from the Stream on the East side of said River dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockroe.
Bandon River, (6th Feb., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use any Sprat Net during the annual and weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Bandon, inside the defined mouth thereof, in which the use of Sprat Nets is not otherwise prohibited.
Bandon River and Bandon Division of the Cork District. (26th March, 1898.)	1. Prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets used as auxiliary to fishing legally for Salmon or Trout with Rod and Line, during the weekly close time for Salmon in that part of the Bandon River which is situated between the Western or Iron Bridge at Kinsale and a line drawn from Ballywilliam Point to Ballyhander Creek on the opposite side. 2. Prohibiting the use of Gaffs as auxiliary to fishing legally for Salmon or Trout with Rod and Line in the Bandon Division of the Cork District, before the 15th day of March in each year.
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Fresh Waters.) (25th July, 1898.)	1. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such river. 2. Prohibiting to throw stones or other missiles, or substances, into any river in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish close into the banks of such river. 3. Prohibiting in any other similar manner to wilfully drive or scare fish in the Upper or Fresh Waters of any river in the said Bandon Division.
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Whole Division.) (4th January, 1898.)	1. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil-colour on a black ground. 3. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Skibbereen District.	
River Ilan and Baltimore Bay, (27th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Baltimore Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Ilan in the County of Cork, situated inside or to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnamore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farranacoush (Sherkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoon (Sherkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Baltimore (on the mainland).
River Ilan, (18th June, 1879.)	Repealing Bye Law, dated the Twenty-eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, which permitted the use of Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the River Ilan, in the County of Cork.
River Ilan, (29th June, 1893.)	Prohibiting to use any Net (save a Landing Net as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the River Ilan situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Lurraga and Coolnagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir, across the said River first to the northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maslbrack to the Townland of Curragh.
Fresh Waters of District, (25th September, 1895.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Skibbereen District, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Suroke-haul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (26th September, 1895.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Skibbereen District.
Bantry District.	
Tidal Waters, (7th March 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.

APPENDIX NO. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Bantry District—continued.	
Fresh Waters of Rivers flowing into Bantry Bay. (1st Nov., 1894.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries, flowing into Bantry Bay, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke-haul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod or line).
Whole District, 7th Nov., 1894.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Bantry District.
Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh, or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets (save Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines) in fresh-water portions of Rivers Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy.
Kenmare District.	
Kenmare River or Bay, (2nd Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kenmare River or Bay.
Killarney District.	
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Whole District, Tidal Waters. (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stroke-haul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
Carrane or Waterville River — Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Incales and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.
Waterville River, (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Killarney District—<i>continued.</i>	
Castlemaine Harbour (to E. or N.E of a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point), and tidal waters of Rivers Laune, Maine, and Carragh. (20th Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in Castlemaine Harbour inside or to the East or North-east of a line drawn from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Laune, Maine, or Carragh, at any time between the hours of Ten of the clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.
Castlemaine Harbour, (18th Sept., 1889.)	Providing, 1stly.—That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat. 2ndly.—That the said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rdly.—That the numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.
Waterville or Currane River Estuary, and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (5th April, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Currane River, the Estuary thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the county of Kerry.
Fresh Waters of Rivers and Tributaries in the District. (13th May, 1895.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Killarney District, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (20th Sept., 1895.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Killarney District.
Lakes of Killarney, (9th July, 1897.)	The use of Cross Lines for the capture of Fish is hereby prohibited in the said Lakes of Killarney, known as Lough Leane, Muckross Lake, and Upper Lake.
Limerick District.	
River Shannon, Island Point. (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.
River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.

APPENDIX NO. 23—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Shannon, (5th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmonbarry, on the River Shannon.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue, (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
River Deel, (6th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Ditto, (9th January, 1899.)	Prohibiting at all times the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to fishing with Rod and Line), for the capture of any description of fish other than Eels within the said Lough Derg—Provided always that this prohibition shall not affect the permission granted by another By-Law dated 19th June, 1877, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland on the 18th December, 1877, for the use in the said Lough Derg of Nets not exceeding Twelve Yards in length for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet). Prohibiting to use for the capture of Fish of any kind, in the said Lough Derg, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines" or "Long Lines," baited with the fry or young of Fish.
River Shannon, (23rd June, 1877.) [Part repealed by following By-Law.]	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22nd November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.

APPENDIX NO. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Shannon, (7th August, 1896.)	Repealing so much of the By-law of the 23rd day of June, 1877, as enacted that between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time might be the First day of the Close Season, in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind should be killed, destroyed, or taken, by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single Rod and Line only), in that part of the River Shannon hereinafter mentioned, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draught Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draught Net having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, was thereby prohibited within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island, such limits being within the Counties of Limerick and Clare, respectively, and enacting that:— Between the 1st day of August in each year and the 11th day of February in the year following (or during such other period as may hereafter be fixed as the Close Season for netting for Salmon and Trout in the River Shannon), the use of all Nets is prohibited within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island, such limits being within the Counties of Limerick and Clare, respectively.
River Shannon, (2nd Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, flood, ebb, or head weir or stake net in River Shannon further inland or shorewards than the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shores or banks of said river.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Fergus, (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
River Fergus, (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Maigue River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Maigue, above Railway-bridge below Adare.
Ditto, (22nd Nov., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use, in the Fresh water portions of the River Maigue and its Tributaries, any "Night Line" for the capture of fish of any kind.
River Mulcaire, (29th June, 1885.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballyclough, on the River Mulcaire.
Do., (23rd May, 1899.)	Prohibiting to use, in the Fresh water portions of the River Mulcaire and its Tributaries, any "Night Line" for the capture of fish of any kind.

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
Maigue River, (12th Sept. 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17 Draft Nets between Ferry 1 Adare; and in lieu thereof Nets in that part of the M drawn across said River at Townland of Ballycassay on tion, to the opposite shore o and the Old Bridge of Adare.
Do., (5th Feb., 1897.)	1. No Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than Thirty-eight Yards shall be used in the River Maigue, inside the Mouth of said River, as such Mouth is at present defined, or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, in the District heretofore defined and known as the No. 8, or Limerick District. 2. The use of all Nets (save a Landing Net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single Rod and Line) is hereby prohibited in the Tidal Waters outside the Mouth of the said River Maigue, as such Mouth is at present defined or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, within imaginary straight lines drawn from Mallon Point to the outermost point of Way Rock, thence to the outermost point (at Low Water of ordi- nary Spring Tides) of Grass Island, and from the old Building in the centre of Grass Island to the nearest point of the Embankment in the Townland of Newtown, County Limerick. 3. The use of all Nets (save a Landing Net for use solely as anxi- liary to fishing legally with single Rod and Line, and save also Nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon or Trout) is hereby prohibited in the River Maigue within the Mouth of said River, as such Mouth is at present defined or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland. 4. It is hereby prohibited to beat the water of the River Maigue with a stick or other implement or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.
Cashen River, (5th June, 1899.)	Prohibiting the use in the River Cashen and its Tributaries (inside the defined mouth of the said River Cashen), of all Draft Nets of greater length than one hundred and fifty yards.
Westmeath and Cavan Lakes, (4th Jan., 1890.)	Prohibiting, 1stly.—To use for the capture of fish of any kind in any of the Lakes situated in the Counties of Westmeath and Cavan, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines used in trolling with Single Rods. 2ndly.—To use in any of said Lakes any engine, means, or device whatsoever for the capture of fry or young of fish, for the purpose of baiting such Tram Lines as aforesaid.
Lough Owel (County West- meath). (21st Dec., 1897.)	Prohibiting to fish with nets (save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line), in Lough Owel.
River Feale, (2nd August, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, (ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—continued.
River Shannon, between Athlone and Portumna. (8th July, 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portumna.
Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and Askeaton, and Clonderlaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1892, and 30th Nov., 1893.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 130 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 230 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonderlaw Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. Fourth.—No Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabahee, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton. Seventh.—No Drift Net of a greater length than 130 yards shall be in, or on board of any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.
River Shannon, (3rd September, 1894.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever in that part of the River Shannon, comprised between the sluice gates at Killaloe and a line across the River Shannon from a point fifty yards below the said sluices on the County Tipperary side, to a point on the Weir on the County Clare side about twenty-five yards below said sluices, measured along said Weir, the ends of which line are marked by Concrete Pillars.
River Bunratty, (20th August, 1896.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (save a Landing Net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line, and save also Nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon or Trout) in the River Bunratty, and also in the Tidal Waters outside the mouth of said River, within imaginary straight lines drawn from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Ballymorris and Moyhill to the outermost rock of Green Island, thence to the outermost rock (at low water of ordinary Spring Tides) of Quay Island, and thence to Illaunmore Point in the Townland of Bunratty West.
Barony of Corkaguiny, Co. Kerry. (23rd May, 1896.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset at any Season of the year, in or on the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries, in that portion of the Barony of Corkaguiny, County of Kerry, which is situated in the Limerick District, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster Strokehand, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Galway District.	
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Stroke-haul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Lough Corrib, &c., (20th Oct., 1898.)	Prohibiting the use of Cross Lines in Lough Corrib, and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it.
Whole District, (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway
Kilcolgan River, Tidal portion. (21st Jan., 1889.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been beached, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of such first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be unnecessarily delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person wanting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
Lough Mask and Tributaries, (26th May, 1896.)	1. Prohibiting the use of all Nets for the capture of Fish (except a Landing Net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line) in Lough Mask and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it. 2. Prohibiting the use of Cross Lines for the capture of fish in Lough Mask, and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it. 3. Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of Lough Mask, and in or on the banks of all Streams and Lakes flowing into it, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line). 4. Prohibiting to have any Net for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish (save a Landing Net for use when fishing legally with single rod and line), in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh or other vessel on Lough Mask, or on any of the Lakes or Rivers which flow into it.
Connemara District.	
Whole District, (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.

Made before the division of the Galway District into the "Galway" and "Connemara" Districts.

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—cont.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Bangor District.	
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (20th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballyproy, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers. (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers—Owenduff or Ballyproy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
Ballina District.	
Whole District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
Moy River and Tributaries, (11th Feb, 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River Moy and tributaries during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted.
Killala Bay, (8th June, 1893.)	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killala Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Ennisacorney in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of said line. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killala it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from remaining on board such boat whilst such Drift Net shall be in the water.
Sligo District.	
Sligo River. (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Sligo District—<i>continued.</i>	
Sligo River, (25th Jan., 1897.)	1st. In any part of the Tidal Waters of the Sligo or Garvogue River no two Nets shall be allowed in the water at the same time within 400 yards of each other, whether such Nets shall be on the same side or on opposite sides of the River. 2nd. Until the Net that has been first shot has been beached and is wholly out of the water, no second or other Net shall be commenced to be shot on either side of the said River within 400 yards of such first Net. 3rd. The use of all engines or devices for the capture of fish is hereby prohibited between Victoria Bridge and the portion of the Mill Dam which is above said Bridge.
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
Ballyshannon District.	
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District. (20th Oct., 1886.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon District, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
Do., (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River from the point of Castle Caldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Lower Lough Erne, (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
Eany Water, or Inver River, (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Eany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
Letterkenny District.	
Crana or Buncrana River, (5th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and coastwards thereof.

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Letterkenny District—continued.	
Whole District, Fresh Water, (29th September, 1899).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibiting to beat the Freshwaters of any River in the Letterkenny District with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring or chasing fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof. 2. Prohibiting in the Freshwaters of any River in the said Letterkenny District to catch or attempt to catch fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing). 3. Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, at any season of the year, in or on the banks of the Upper or Freshwater portions of all Rivers and their tributaries in the said Letterkenny District, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on the said portions of said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line). 4. Repealing the By-Law dated 30th November, 1881, which prohibited to have in possession between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year, on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries within the said District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Londonderry District.	
River Foyle, (26th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Barracourt Lakes and Streams, (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
Tidal Waters, (5th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumagully and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.
Londonderry District—<i>continued.</i>	
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (15th April, 1896.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of capturing or driving Fish close in to the Banks of the freshwater portions of any River or catching, or attempting to catch Fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch Fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing) on any portion of the freshwaters of the Rivers within the District.
Whole District, (21st Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to snatch or attempt to snatch or foul hook Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.
Coleraine District.	
Lough Neagh, (27th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Tammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.
Whole District, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Tidal Waters, and Loughs Neagh and Beg. (16th Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Lownhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning. Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Nov., 1879.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line.

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Coleraine District—continued.
Lough Neagh, (30th Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.
Do., (12th Oct., 1895.)	<p>Repealing By-Law of 28th February, 1867 (which prohibited the use of Draft Nets for Pollen) and making By-Laws as follows:—</p> <p>First.—Prohibiting to use any Draft Net for the capture of Pollen within the distance of half a mile from the mouth of any River flowing into Lough Neagh; or in Toome Bay within the following imaginary lines, namely:—</p> <p>(a.) A line across Toome Bay from Tryad Point in the County of Londonderry, to the northern point of Pullan Bay, in the County of Antrim.</p> <p>(b.) A line across the River Bann at the Railway Bridge of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway near Toome Station.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting to use any Draft Net for the capture of Pollen of a greater length than one hundred and thirty yards, or with meshes of less size than 42 rows of knots to the yard, that is each mesh must not be of less size than six-sevenths of an inch from knot to knot, or three and three-sevenths inches all round each mesh (such measurement to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).</p>
Whole District, Fresh Waters, (23rd May, 1899.)	<p>1. Prohibiting to beat the Fresh waters of any River in the Coleraine District with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.</p> <p>2. Prohibiting in the Fresh waters of any River in the Coleraine District, to catch, or attempt to catch fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing).</p>
	Ballycastle District.
Bush River, (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.
Ditto, (19th Sept., 1898.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the banks of the River Bush and its tributaries inside the defined mouth of said River Bush, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said River and tributaries, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line).
	Dundalk District.
Between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point. (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, in the County of Louth.
Tidal Waters, (30th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.

APPENDIX No. 23—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Dundalk District—continued.	
Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Soldier's Point and Ballagan Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Whole District Fresh Waters, (22nd October, 1886.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries in the Dundalk District, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said portions of said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Drogheda District.	
River Boyne Tidal Waters, (12th Jan., 1889.) (See following By-Law.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than ninety-five yards. Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards. Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to have the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Net first shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite point is shot.
River Boyne Tidal Waters, (9th December, 1896.)	Repealing and rescinding the first of the above By-Laws of the 12th January, 1889, and in lieu thereof prohibiting Draft Nets of greater length than seventy-five yards for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the tidal parts of said River Boyne that is below or seaward of the Boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River at right angles with its course at the most eastern point of Grove Island, at Oldbridge.
River Boyne Fresh Waters, (29th Oct., 1890.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Navan and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angle with its course at the most eastern point of Grove Island at Oldbridge.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
1. Dublin.	Skerries to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.	{ Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April, with the exception of the Bray River, which is between the 30th September and the 1st April following. }
2. Wexford.	{ Wicklow to Kiln Bay, East of Bannow Bay. }	{ Between 15th September and 30th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 11th April. }	{ Between 15th Sept. and 30th April, save the River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th Sept. and 11th April. }
3. Waterford.	Kiln Bay to Helvick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
4. Lismore.	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	Between 31st July and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
5. Cork.	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	{ From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head (save in Bandon and Argideen Rivers), between 15th August and 15th February; for Bandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Argideen, between 31st August and 1st March. }	Same as Tidal.
6. Skibbereen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
7. Bantry.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
8. Kenmare.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic. c. 114 requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.

No. 24.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
1	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th Oct., 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan., 1883. 4th Sept., 1893.	1. Liffey, Bray, Vartry.
2	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 15th Mar., save River Slaney and Tributaries, between 31st August and 26th February.	26th Dec., 1873. 2nd Oct., 1882. 24th Dec., 1888. 9th Feb., 1894.	2. Slaney, Courtown, Inch, Urris, Bore.
3	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Suir and Tributaries, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb.	12th Nov., 1874. 17th Feb., 1883.	3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
4	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	8th Dec., 1891.	4. Blackwater.
5	do.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 12th Oct. and 15th Feb., save in the Argideen River, which is between the 31st Oct. and 15th Feb.	20th Dec., 1875. 14th Dec., 1881. 6th April, 1892.	5. Lee, Bandon, Argideen.
6 ¹	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th June, 1891.	6 ¹ . Ilon.
6 ²	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 17th Mar.	29th Jan., 1873.	6 ² . Glengariffe, Snave, &c.
6 ³	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb., 1856. 14th Nov., 1882.	6 ³ . Blackwater, Roughly, Clo naa, Snorm.

WEEKLY CLOSURE SEASON.—By the 30th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning, and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
7. Killarney,	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blasket.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Cangiass Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea and sea coasts between three points, and all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points (save the Rivers Maino, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof), between 31st August and 1st May.</p> <p>In Rivers Maino, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 31st July and 17th January.</p> <p>Between Cangiass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between those points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between those points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those two points (save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their Tributaries), between 31st July and 1st May.</p> <p>In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May.</p> <p>In Waterville or Currane River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.</p>	Same as Tidal.
8. Limerick,	Dunmore to Hags Head	<p>Between 31st July and 12th February, save Rivers Cashon and Maigue, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points.</p> <p>For River Cashon (down to its mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June.</p> <p>For Maigue River, between 16th July and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.</p>	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—Close Season for the capture of Eels by means of any Coghill, Eel, or other Net or Basketwork in the eye gap between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other Rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and in the Colebrook District, which is between 10th January and 1st June, in each year, and save also in Corrib or Galway

No. 24—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
7	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Inch Point and Caglass Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, (save the Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries), between 15th October and 1st February.</p> <p>In Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Caglass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February.</p>	<p>27th Sept. 1889.</p> <p>29th Nov., 1893.</p> <p>3rd Jan., 1894.</p>	7. Inny, Roebhy, Currane, Valencia, Maine, Laune, Carragh.
8	do.	<p>Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Westmeath the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save in Lough Sheelin; save Shannon, Feale, Geale, and Cashen, save in Mulcair River, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head.</p> <p>For Rivers Shannon and Mulcair between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. following.</p> <p>For Feale, Geale, and Cashen and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 30th September and 1st March; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (save in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh) between 30th Sept. and 1st April.</p> <p>For Owenmore and Feohanagh, situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 31st October and 1st May.</p> <p>For that part of the Limerick District situated in the County Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and for Lough Sheelin, between the 30th September and 1st March.</p>	<p>13th Oct., 1874.</p> <p>17th Sept., 1878.</p> <p>27th Aug., 1879.</p> <p>19th Aug., 1882.</p> <p>8th Sept., 1885.</p> <p>27th Aug., 1889.</p> <p>14th Sept., 1889.</p> <p>18th Jan., 1893.</p>	8. Shannon, Deel, Fergus, Doonbeg, Cashen, Maigne, &c.

or sluice of any Eel or other weir, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is 1st July in year following, and save in Drogheda District, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and save River which is between the 10th February and 1st July in each year.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
9 th . Galwa,	Hags Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keerannagark South and Banraghbeun South, S.E. of Cahla Coast Guard Station.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 16th February.	Same as Tidal.
9 th . Coanemara,	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keerannagark South, and Banraghbeun South, S.E. of Cahla Coast Guard Station, to Slyne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
10 th . Ballinakill,	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries. For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.	Same as Tidal.
10 th . Bangor,	Pigeon Point to Beawee Head.	Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy Rivers. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 30th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
11. Ballina,	Beawee to Coanemore	Between 15th August and 16th March, save Palmerstown and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.	Between 31st July and 1st Feb., save Palmerstown and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo,	Coanemore to Mullaghmore.	Between 19th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, and save in the Ballisodare River and its Estuary, which is between 15th September and 4th March, following.	Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is between 31st July and 16th January, and save in Ballisodare River, which is between 15th September and 4th March following.
12. Ballyshannon,	Mullaghmore to Roman	Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Eke and Tributaries, and Estuary, which is between 17th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal, save Banderwes, which is between 31st July and 1st February.

No. 24—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
9 ¹	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Spiddle and Crumlin, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Oughterard and Tributaries, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 23rd Oct., 1873. 30th Aug., 1873. 10th July, 1873. 27th Jan., 1887	9 ¹ . Corrib, Spiddle, Crumlin, Oughterard, &c.
9 ²	do.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Doochulla, Cashla, Ballinahinch, Screeb, and Inver, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 17th Sept., 1877. 20th Aug., 1873.	9 ² . Cashla, Doochulla, Inver, Screeb, Ballinahinch, Gowla, &c.
10 ¹	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carrownisky River—between 31st Oct. and 1st July, and save Louisburgh River and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st June.	1st June, 1873. 20th Dec., 1880	10 ¹ . Erriff, Dauroon, Louisburgh, Carrownisky.
10 ²	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st May, save in Owenmore and Munhina, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and save in Burrischoole, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Owengarra and Glenamoy, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; and save Owenduff or Ballyrooy, and Ballyveony and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June, 1873. 7th Oct., 1873. 5th Dec., 1876. Do.	10 ² . Newport, Owenmore, Burrischoole, Owengarra, Glenamoy, Ballyrooy.
11	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries which is (in tidal) between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., (upper) between 31st Oct. and 1st June; and save Kiskey River and Tributaries, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	19th Dec., 1870. 10th July, 1877. 25th Jan., 1881.	11. Moy, Kiskey, Cloonaghmore.
12	do.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Drumcliffe River and Glenear Lake between 19th Oct. and 1st Feb., and in Grange River between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save also in the tidal parts of the Sligo or Garvogue River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.	24th April, 1871. 27th Sept., 1877. 30th Jan., 1886. 11th Oct., 1883. 9th June, 1893.	12. Sligo, Ballinodare, Drumcliffe.
13	do.	Between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowee, and Erne Rivers and Tributaries; Bunduff River, 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowee, 30th September and 1st February, and Erne River, 30th September and 1st March.	24th Nov., 1871. 26th June, 1875. 3rd Dec., 1884. 31st Oct., 1891.	13. Glen, Inver, Eake, Bunduff, Bundrowee, Erne.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
14. Letterkenney.	Roman to Malin Head.	<p>Between 19th August and 4th February, for Tidal, save Crana or Bunrana, and Gweebara Rivers, Trawbreaga Bay, and Owenca and Owentocker Rivers.</p> <p>For Crana or Bunrana River, between 15th September and 15th April.</p> <p>For Gweebara, between 30th September and 1st April.</p> <p>For Trawbreaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July.</p> <p>For Owenca and Owentocker Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.</p>	<p>Crana or Bunrana River, Leman and Gweebara Rivers, same as Tidal for these Rivers. Owenca and Owentocker Rivers, between 19th Aug and 1st June.</p> <p>Remainder of District, save one mile above the tideway in such remainder, between 19th August and 1st March.</p> <p>One mile above the tideway within such remainder, between 19th August and 4th February.</p>
15. Londonderry.	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.	Same as Tidal.
15. Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	Between 19th August and 4th February.	Between 19th August and 1st March.
16. Ballycastle.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	Between 19th September and 17th March following.	Same as Tidal.
17. Dundalk.	Donaghadee to Clogher Head.	<p>Between Ballaghan Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 15th February.</p> <p>From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May following.</p>	<p>Between Ballaghan Point, in County Louth, and Donaghadee, in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Clogher Head and the Southern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 1st April.</p> <p>From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May.</p> <p>In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their Tributaries, 19th August and 15th February.</p>
18. Donaghadee.	Clogher Head to Skerries.	Between 4th August and 15th February.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—Close Season for Pollen Fishing by Trammel and Draft Nets in

No. 24—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned not inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
24	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	From 1st November to 1st February, save in Crann or Buncrana, which is between 31st October and 1st March, and Owenass and Owenduff Rivers, between 30th September and 1st April.	2nd Sept., 1857. 26th Feb., 1874. 26th Nov., 1874. 31st March, 1878. 3rd Aug., 1882. 26th Aug., 1885.	14. Lissan, Greenan, Gwesham, Buncrana.
25	do.	Between 10th October and 1st April, save in the Culladuff, which is between 15th October and 1st March.	27th Jan., 1862. 10th July, 1877. 20th Dec., 1880. 18th April, 1890.	15. Foyla, Dec.
26	do.	Between 30th September and 1st March, save Rivers Maine and Blackwater, between 31st October and 1st March.	16th Dec., 1856. 12th Sept., 1894.	16. Bann.
27	do.	Between 31st October and 1st February, save in the Bush River, which is between 30th September and 1st February.	23rd July, 1880. 2nd Sept., 1893.	17. Ballycastle, Glenties, Bush, Glenties.
28	do.	In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March. In any Tidal Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan River, between 19th August and 17th Feb. In any Tidal Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In any Tidal Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March.	30th Oct., 1880. 13th Dec., 1882. 16th Nov., 1892.	18. Fane, Annagassan, Glenties, Dec.
29	do.	Between 15th September and 15th February.	1st Oct., 1880. 6th Dec., 1892.	19. Boyne.

Lough Neagh between 1st November and 31st January, both days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 25.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1899.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole, . . .	Adrigole Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Annagh, Clare, . .	Bealaclogga Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Annagh.	27th November, 1878.
Annageeragh, Clare, .	The barrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Ologhmuninchy and Cloonnagarnaun.	27th November, 1878.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge.	19th January, 1895.
Bann,	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts.	12th November, 1876.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for Navigation purposes, near St. Mullin's, in county Carlow.	16th March, 1894.
Blackwater,	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynelligan Glebe and Ballyea west.	15th March, 1879.
Boyne,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge.	8th April, 1893.
Bray,	Bray Bridge,	28th August, 1893.
Bride,	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Broadmeadow Water and Ward, or Swords River.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Leggin Hall, Great.	6th August, 1894.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	19th January, 1895.
Carrigboy, Co. Cork, .	Carrigboy Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Castletown or Dundalk.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	16th August, 1881.
Dee,	Willstown Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Dee or Askeaton, . .	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Drowes or Bundrowes, .	An imaginary straight line across the River seventy yards and two feet below or seaward of the Bridge known as the Bundrowes Bridge on the High Road between Bundoran and Sligo, said line running parallel to said Bridge.	16th July, 1893.
Erriff or Ass, . . .	An imaginary straight line drawn due East and West across the River through the Rock known as the Srahailoe Rock—from the townland of Srahailoe to the townland of Letterass, both in the County of Mayo.	19th September, 1893.
Fake,	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge, . .	17th July, 1893.

APPENDIX No. 25—*continued.*

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1899—*continued.*

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Fane, . . .	The Railway Bridge across said River, .	16th May, 1871.
Faughan, . . .	The Boundary between the townlands of Maydown and Carrakeel.	16th June, 1880.
Feale, . . .	The Road leading through Killacrim from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killacrim Road across River.	4th October, 1875.
Fergus, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House at Ennis.	9th April, 1864.
Finisk, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across River at townland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bewley.	15th March, 1879.
Finn, Co. Donegal, .	The boundary between the townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick.	16th June, 1880.
Galey, or Geale, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gerah-Gloas between the townlands of Gortacrossane and Beennameelane.	4th October, 1875.
Glengariffe, . . .	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenshelane, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across River known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin.	15th March, 1879.
Glyde,	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1879.
Golish, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across River from a point on townland of Dromore, at the road leading to Villerstown, to a point on the townland of Coolahest.	15th March, 1879.
Greaghagh, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north-westerly direction across River at the townland boundary between the townlands of Raheen and Ballyheeny.	15th March, 1879.
Inch, Co. Wexford, .	Ahars Bridge,	8th November, 1866.
Laune,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	26th July, 1866.
Lee,	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Licky, Co. Waterford.	The Bridge across River known as the Ballyheeny Bridge.	15th March, 1879.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam on said River known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Maigue,	The Bridge across River immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne.	12th August, 1864.
Maine, Co. Kerry, .	A straight line drawn across River at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyannane.	26th July, 1866.
Mealagh or Dunnamark.	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill, .	10th June, 1871.

APPENDIX NO. 25—*continued.*

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1899—*continued.*

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Mourne, . . .	Mourne Bridge	16th June, 1880.
Moy,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina.	26th July, 1885.
Nore,	The Innishogue Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owvane, or Ballylickey.	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	10th June, 1871.
Shannon, . . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir.	9th April, 1864.
Shimna, . . .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle, . . .	25th August, 1869.
Slaney,	Enniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Sligo or Garvogue, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	11th February, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola, .	Snave Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Suir,	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir.	16th March, 1864.
Tahilla, Co. Kerry, .	The mouth of River as defined 21st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across said River from a point on townland of Tahilla to a point on townland of Derreenamucklagh.	5th February, 1879.
Tourig, Cos. Cork and Waterford.	The Bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	15th March, 1879.

Inspectors of Irish Fish

APPENDIX No. 27.
SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, &c., at Date of this Report.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	Salmon Beds.	Gross Lives.	Soap Nota.	Drift Nota.	Drift Nota.	Trammel Nota (or Pollen.	Drift Nota for Pollen.	Pale Nota.	Bag Nota.	Fly Nota.	Stake Nota.	Head Worm.	Box, Orth. &c.	Gay, Eggs, &c.	Sweepers.	Cupbills.	Leap Nota.	Long Lives for White Trout.
1. Dublin.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.
2. Wexford.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-
3. Waterford.	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 0 0	-	-	-	-
5. Cork.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 0 0	-	-	-	-
6. Skibbereen.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	1 0 0	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
7. Bantry.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	1 0 0	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
8. Kinnaree.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	1 0 0	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
9. Killarney.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	1 0 0	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
10. Limerick.	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 0 0	-	-	-	-
11. Galway.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 0 0	-	-	-	-
12. Connemara.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 0 0	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold.																	
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen.	18. Long Lines for White Trout.
1. Dublin,	64	-	-	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford,	*109	1	-	74	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3. Waterford,	172	1	192	43	58	-	-	1	-	4	1	3	32	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore,	191	6	27	18	89	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cork,	128	-	-	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandon),	62	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Skibbereen,	11	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bantry,	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kenmare,	27	-	-	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
9. Killarney,	262	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Limerick,	277	13	21	81	65	-	12	-	-	42	-	12	197	-	-	-	-	-
11. Galway,	99	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	-	-	-	-	-
12. Connemara,	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
13. Ballynakill,	47	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Bangor,	36	-	-	29	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ballina,	70	-	-	36	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	53	-	-	-	-	-
16. Sligo,	22	-	-	28	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
17. Ballyshannon,	128	5	-	41	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	5	34	-	-	-	-	-
18. Letterkenny,	204	-	-	24	21	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	20	-	1
19. Londonderry,	126	-	-	33	102	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Coleraine,	79	-	-	14	10	90	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	53	-	138	-
21. Ballycastle,	53	-	-	17	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
22. Drogheda,	33	4	2	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	-	-	-	-	-
23. Dundalk,	67	-	-	27	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1899,	2,427	31	242	790	362	90	20	51	-	54	1	47	404	4	59	20	138	1
Total, 1898,	2,715	55	264	812	404	89	21	45	-	55	2	47	449	4	59	26	149	1

* Includes 1 rod licence issued for 1898, after close of accounts.
† Includes 1 man in respect of foregoing rod licences.
‡ Includes 2 bag nets used in 1898, not paid for until after close of account.

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	5. Drift Nets,	6 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	6. Trammel Nets,	2 do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	7. Pole Nets,	3 do.
4. Draft Nets,	6 do.	8. Bag Nets,	1 do.

No. 28.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1899.

Amount of Licence Duty.	Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	Amount of Subscriptions received.	Total Amount received.	Average No. employed.	District.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
120 0 0	2 10 0	0 15 0	—	123 5 0	175	1. Dublin.
*338 10 0	1 0 0	43 4 8	—	382 14 8	†571	2. Wexford.
963 0 0	58 5 0	64 12 6	—	1,085 17 6	1,577	3. Waterford.
606 10 0	282 13 0	77 7 11	133 8 8	1,150 17 7	880	4. Lismore.
235 0 0	31 8 0	47 15 0	89 14 3	453 17 3	370	5. Cork.
158 0 0	7 12 0	10 2 9	—	175 14 9	254	Do. (Bandon).
56 0 0	—	—	0 12 3	56 12 3	101	6 ¹ . Skibbereen.
28 0 0	—	1 3 3	—	29 3 3	52	6 ² . Bantry.
78 10 0	10 0 0	0 6 0	—	88 16 0	100	6 ³ . Kenmare.
552 0 0	13 6 0	17 14 3	19 0 0	602 0 3	803	7. Killarney.
†2,363 15 0	57 16 0	192 13 11	29 0 0	2,643 4 11	†1,801	8. Limerick.
214 0 0	10 0 0	17 5 9	—	241 5 9	284	9 ¹ . Galway.
113 0 0	47 16 0	0 2 0	—	160 18 0	113	9 ² . Connemara.
98 0 0	—	6 9 2	15 0 0	119 9 2	149	10 ¹ . Ballynakill.
373 0 0	21 0 0	18 2 0	—	312 2 0	370	10 ² . Bangor.
381 0 0	68 0 0	6 11 0	—	455 11 0	485	11. Ballina.
103 0 0	47 3 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	206 3 0	178	12. Sligo.
390 0 0	2 10 0	11 0 8	248 13 0	662 3 8	482	13. Ballyshannon.
†423 0 0	10 0 0	14 17 9	—	447 17 9	506	14. Letterkenny.
664 0 0	92 0 0	22 7 8	509 0 0	1,287 7 8	865	15 ¹ . Londonderry.
664 0 0	144 0 0	91 14 11	—	899 14 11	731	15 ² . Coleraine.
244 10 0	21 0 0	10 6 8	—	275 16 8	212	16. Ballycastle.
449 0 0	20 2 0	3 13 0	—	472 15 0	711	17 ¹ . Drogheda.
191 0 0	10 2 0	10 14 3	8 0 0	219 16 3	233	17 ² . Dundalk.
9,821 15 0	968 3 0	670 0 1	1,102 6 2	12,562 4 3	11,890	Total, 1899.
10,431 0 0	849 3 4	702 10 9	1,038 18 9	13,011 12 10	12,749	Total, 1898.

‡ Includes 8 men in respect of foregoing bag nets.

† Includes 7 licences for eel gape used in 1898, not paid for until 1899.

† Includes 14 men in respect of foregoing 7 gape or eyes for eels.

men employed is made up as follows:—

9. Fly Nets,	4 men.	14. Sweepers,	6 men.
10. Stake Nets,	4 do.	15. Coghills,	1 man.
11. Head Weirs,	1 man.	16. Loop or Frame Nets,	1 do.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5).	2 men.	17. Draft Nets for Pollan,	2 men.
13. Gap Eye, &c.,	2 do.	18. Long Lines,	3 do.

APPENDIX No. 29.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1899, inclusive.

	Amount received for Licence Duty.		—	Amount received for Licence Duty.		—	Amount received for Licence Duty.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1863,	5,659	7 6	1876,	9,265	15 0	1889,	10,020	10 0
1864,	6,841	5 0	1877,	9,241	15 0	1890,	10,005	10 0
1865,	6,537	6 8	1878,	9,290	5 0	1891,	10,550	10 0
1866,	6,828	16 8	1879,	9,250	15 0	1892,	10,509	0 0
1867,	6,947	0 0	1880,	9,055	10 0	1893,	10,509	5 0
1868,	6,667	0 0	1881,	9,362	0 0	1894,	11,138	2 6
1869,	6,444	8 4	1882,	9,935	10 0	1895,	10,448	5 0
1870,	7,233	3 4	1883,	9,728	0 0	1896,	10,817	15 0
• 1871,	8,364	5 0	1884,	9,976	0 0	"	Unaccounted for in 1896,	18 0 0
1872,	8,369	5 0	1885,	10,746	15 0	1897,	10,525	0 0
1873,	8,515	5 0	1886,	10,652	4 6	1898,	10,421	0 0*
1874,	8,776	0 0	1887,	9,802	10 0	1899,	9,821	15 0†
1875,	8,894	5 0	1888,	10,625	0 0			

* Includes 33 Eel Licences used in 1897, and not paid for until 1898.
† Includes 1 Salmon Rod, 3 Bag Nets, and 7 Eel Licences used in 1896, and not paid for until 1899.

APPENDIX No. 30.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	177	13	7
64 Salmon Rod Licences,	64	0	0			
18 Draft Net „	54	0	0			
1 Pole Net „	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	120	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	0	15	0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£300	18	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	69	3	6			
Prosecutions,	0	5	0			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	4	7	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	34	1	4			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	5	0			
Total,	—	—	—	175	12	4
Balance,	—	—	—	125	6	3
				£300	18	7

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	372	3	3
*109 Salmon Rod Licences,	109	0	0			
1 Cross Line „	2	0	0			
74 Draft Net „	222	0	0			
3 Drift Net, „	4	10	0			
1 Coghill „	1	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	338	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	7	15	6
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	5	9	2
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Refund amount advanced in 1898 for erection of Kiltrea Weir,	—	—	—	30	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£754	17	11

* Includes 1 Rod Licence issued last year after close of accounts.

APPENDIX No. 30.—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	248	8	0			
Prosecutions,	40	19	9			
Postage,	3	4	1½			
Printing and Stationery,	16	13	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	29	13	9½			
Salaries,	45	7	9			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	3	6			
Total,	—	—	—	384	10	3
Balance,	—	—	—	370	7	8
				£754	17	11

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	611	7	7
172 Salmon Rod Licences,	172	0	0			
1 Cross Line "	2	0	0			
192 Snap Net "	288	0	0			
43 Draft Net "	129	0	0			
58 Drift Net "	174	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
4 Stake Net "	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir "	6	0	0			
3 Box or Crib "	30	0	0			
32 Gaps or Eyes for Eel Licences,	32	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—	—	—	963	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	28	13	3
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	58	5	0
Bank Interest,	—	—	—	10	5	10
Miscellaneous Receipts,	—	—	—	25	13	5
Total,	—	—	—	£1,697	5	1

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	880	12	9			
Prosecutions,	16	5	7			
Postage,	9	13	4			
Printing, Stationery, and Office Expenses,	16	12	5			
Miscellaneous Expenses,	39	14	0			
Travelling,	52	16	3			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	18	15	8			
Commission on Sale of Licences, &c.,	38	5	11			
Interest on Overdrafts,	10	1	8			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			
Rent of Office,	10	0	0			
Total,	—	—	—	1,221	0	7
Balance,	—	—	—	476	4	6
				£1,697	5	1

APPENDIX No. 30.—*continued.*

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			221	9	0
191 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	191	0	0			
6 Cross Line " . . .	12	0	0			
27 Snap Net " . . .	40	10	0			
18 Draft Net " . . .	54	0	0			
89 Drift Net " . . .	267	0	0			
1 Pole Net " . . .	2	0	0			
3 Stake Net " . . .	90	0	0			
1 Box or Crib " . . .	10	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			666	10	0
Fines received, . . .	—			77	7	11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—			282	13	0
Subscriptions, . . .	—			138	6	8
<hr/>						
Total, . . .	—			£1,381	6	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	696	7	5			
Prosecutions, . . .	108	15	4			
Postage, . . .	6	12	1			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	10	5	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	173	6	1			
Salaries, . . .	100	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, &c., . . .	70	7	1			
<hr/>						
Total, . . .	—			1,165	13	2
Balance, . . .	—			215	13	5
<hr/>						
				£1,381	6	7

APPENDIX No. 30—*continued.*

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
128 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	128	0	0			
39 Draft Net „ . . .	117	0	0			
1 Bag Net „ . . .	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net „ . . .	30	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			285	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			47	15	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			31	8	0
Subscriptions, . . .	—			89	14	3
Balance due to Bank, . . .	—			88	12	5
<hr/>						
Total, . . .	—			£542	9	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, including grant to Fisherman's Society for use of Steam Launch, £80, and £10 for special Bailiffs thereon, . . .	318	1	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	1	12	6			
Postage, . . .	1	17	6			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	5	5	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	22	14	0			
Salaries, . . .	81	9	9			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . .	1	15	0			
Commissions to Licence Distributors, . . .	6	7	0			
Bank Interest, . . .	6	1	4			
Balance due to Bank on 31st October, 1898, . . .	93	6	4			
<hr/>						
Total, . . .	—			538	9	8
Balance in hands of Licence Distributors, . . .	—			4	0	0
<hr/>						
				£542	9	8

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			91	17	0
62 Salmon Rod Licences,	62	0	0			
32 Draft Net „	96	0	0			
Total for Licence Duty,	—			158	0	0
Fines received,	—			10	2	9
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			7	12	0
Total,	—			£267	11	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	152	8	10			
Postage, Printing, and Stationery,	1	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	24	15	0			
Salaries,	25	4	0			
Commission on sale of Licences,	7	18	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	19	0			
Total,	—			217	4	10
Balance,	—			50	6	11
				£267	11	9

Total

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			50	7	1
11 Salmon Rod Licences,	11	0	0			
15 Draft Net „	45	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—			56	0	0
Subscriptions,	—			0	12	3
Total,	—			£106	19	4

N

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	4	12	8			
Prosecutions,	0	12	0			
Postage,	0	12	3			
Printing and Stationery,	0	12	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	15	3	1			
Expenses incurred in connection with Salmon Hatchery,	23	14	6			
Salaries,	12	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	2	16	0			
Total,	—	—	—	60	2	11
Balance,	—	—	—	46	16	5
				£106	19	4

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	49	11	11
4 Salmon Rod Licences,	4	0	0			
8 Draft Net „	24	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	28	0	0
Interest,	—	—	—	1	3	3
Total,	—	—	—	£78	15	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	15	12	0			
Prosecutions,	2	6	6			
Printing and Stationery, &c.,	0	15	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	1	0	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Commission on Licences,	1	8	0			
Total,	—	—	—	30	2	0
Balance,	—	—	—	48	13	2
				£78	15	2

APPENDIX No. 30—*continued.*

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			34	9	10
27 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	27	0	0			
6 Draft Net „ . . .	18	0	0			
1 Drift Net „ . . .	1	10	0			
2 Bag Net „ . . .	20	0	0			
4 Sweeper „ . . .	12	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			78	10	0
Sale of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—			0	6	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			10	0	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£123	5	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	66	5	0			
Prosecutions,	0	18	3			
Postage,	0	12	4			
Printing and Stationery,	0	11	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	5	7	2			
Salaries,	17	15	2			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	2	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			91	11	9
Balance,	—			31	14	1
	<hr/>					
				£123	5	10

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	510	6	1			
262 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	262	0	0			
90 Draft Net „ . . .	270	0	0			
2 Box or Crib „ . . .	20	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—			552	0	0
Fines received,	—			17	4	9
Sales of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—			0	9	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			13	6	0
Subscriptions,	—			19	0	0
	<hr/>					
				£1,112	6	4
				N 2		

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	586	4	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	28	5	4			
Postage,	3	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	12	11	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	57	7	7			
Salaries,	80	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licence,	62	8	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	16	16	8			
Total,	—			846	12	7
Balance in Bank,	—			265	13	9
				£1,112	6	4

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			1,910	3	1
277 Salmon Rod Licences,	277	0	0			
13 Cross Line „	16	5	0			
21 Snap Net „	31	10	0			
81 Draft Net „	243	0	0			
65 Drift Net „	195	0	0			
12 Pole Net „	24	0	0			
42 Stake Weir „	1,260	0	0			
12 Box or Crib „	120	0	0			
190 Gaps for taking Eel Licences,	190	0	0			
Total Licence Duty for 1899,	—			2,356	15	0
Balance due in respect of 7 Eel Licences used in 1898,	—			7	0	0
Fines received,	—			125	1	2
Sales of forfeited Fish,	—			0	4	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			57	16	0
Subscriptions received,	—			29	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			29	2	9
Malicious Injury to Launch, per Co. Clare Grand Jury,	—			38	6	0
Total,	—			£4,553	8	0

APPENDIX No. 80—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	£1,487	17	11			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	297	5	8			
Postage,	27	13	10			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	18	11	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	536	9	7			
Salaries,	335	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecu- tors,	73	13	4			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . .	117	16	9			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			2,894	8	3
Balance,	—			1,658	19	9
				<hr/>		
				£4,553	8	0

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			39	15	2
99 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	99	0	0			
3 Draft Net „ . . .	39	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „ . . .	50	0	0			
26 Gaps, Eyes or Basket Licences, .	26	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licences,	—			214	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			10	0	0
Fines received,	—			11	13	4
Miscellaneous Refunds,	—			5	12	5
				<hr/>		
Total,	—			£281	0	11
Balance due to Bank,	—			63	6	5
				<hr/>		
				344	7	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	246	10	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	71	17	8			
Postage,	0	14	7			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	8	13	2			
Salaries,	12	11	5			
Proportion of penalties to Prosecu- tors,	4	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£344	7	4
				N 3		

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year—						
In Bank,	154	1	1			
In late Clerk's hands, .	95	11	4			
				249	12	5
106 Salmon Rod Licences,	106	0	0			
1 Cross Line „	2	0	0			
5 Coghill „	5	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—			113	0	0
Fines received,	—			0	2	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations,	—			47	16	0
Total,	—			£410	10	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs—									
For 1898, 76 0 0									
For 1899, 165 0 0									
				241	0	0			
Rebate from Assessments—									
For 1898, 7 0 0									
For 1899, 7 0 0									
				14	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	14	14	0						
Postage,	1	5	7½						
Printing and Stationery,	14	1	7						
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including refund of £4 to a Licence Distributor for 4 Rod Licences paid for in advance by him in 1898),	45	15	8						
Commission on Sale of Licences,	5	13	0						
Total,	—			336	9	10½			
Balance,	—			74	0	6½			
							£410	10	5

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			127	6	5
47 Salmon Rod Licences,	47	0	0			
17 Draft Net „	51	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			98	0	0
Fines received,	—			6	9	2
Subscriptions,	—			15	0	0
Total,	—			£246	15	7

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	93	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecution,	17	4	0			
Postage,	0	15	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	6	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	13	0			
Salaries,	15	0	0			
Commission,	5	16	0			
Total,	—			138	14	6
Balance,	—			108	1	1
				£246	15	7

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			230	4	2
36 Salmon Rod Licences,	36	0	0			
29 Draft Net do.,	87	0	0			
15 Bag Net do.,	150	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			273	0	0
Fines,	—			17	2	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			21	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			0	19	6
Total,	—			£542	6	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	236	10	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	7	15	6			
Postage,	0	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	2	2	9			
Salaries and Commission,	49	12	0			
Rewards and Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	17	10	0			
Total,	—			314	10	3
Balance,	—			227	15	11
				£542	6	2
				N 4		

APPENDIX NO. 30—continued.

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			361	10	7
70 Salmon Rod Licences,	70	0	0			
36 Draft Net „	108	0	0			
10 Drift Net „	30	0	0			
5 Bag Net „	50	0	0			
7 Box „	70	0	0			
53 Gaps for taking Eels Licences,	53	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			381	0	0
Fines received,	—			5	15	0
Sale of Forfeited Engines,	—			0	16	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			68	0	0
Total,	—			£817	1	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	422	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	12	19	8			
Postage,	1	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	5	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	10	0	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	0	6			
Total,	—			488	5	8
Balance,	—			328	15	11
				£817	1	7

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			237	16	1
22 Salmon Rod Licences,	22	0	0			
23 Draft Net „	69	0	0			
1 Bag Net „	10	0	0			
7 Gaps or Eyes „	7	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			108	0	0
Fines received,	—			1	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			47	3	0
Subscriptions received,	—			50	0	0
Total,	—			£443	19	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	300	15	0			
Postage,	0	16	11			
Printing and Stationery,	0	15	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	1	14	6			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Total,	—			329	17	5
Balance,	—			114	17	8
				£443	19	1

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	516	14	0
128 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	128	0	0			
5 Cross Line „ . . .	10	0	0			
41 Draft Net „ . . .	123	0	0			
3 Drift Net „ . . .	9	0	0			
3 Pole Net „ . . .	6	0	0			
1 Stake Net „ . . .	30	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „ . . .	50	0	0			
34 Gaps or Eyes „ . . .	84	0	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—	—	—	390	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	11	0	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	2	10	0
Subscriptions, . . .	—	—	—	248	13	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£1,168	17	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	592	6	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	6	10	0			
Postage, . . .	2	10	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	3	15	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	12	5	0			
Salaries, . . .	60	0	0			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	677	7	0
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	491	10	8
				£1,168	17	8

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	45	8	2½
204 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	204	0	0			
24 Draft Net „ . . .	72	0	0			
21 Drift Net „ . . .	63	0	0			
*4 Bag Net „ . . .	40	0	0			
3 Box or Crib „ . . .	30	0	0			
6 Gaps or Eyes „ . . .	3	0	0			
20 Loop Net „ . . .	10	0	0			
1 Long Line „ . . .	1	0	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—	—	—	423	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	12	10	0
Sale of forfeited Engines, . . .	—	—	—	0	10	0
Rate on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	10	0	0
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	—	—	1	17	9
Balance due to Bank, . . .	—	—	—	9	14	9
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£503	0	8½

* Includes 3 Bag Net Licences issued in 1893, but not paid for until after close of accounts.

APPENDIX No. 30—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	287	13	10			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	19	18	9			
Postage,	5	4	4			
Printing and Stationery,	8	12	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	104	13	7			
Salaries,	70	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	0	10			
Total,	—			498	4	3
Balance—						
In Bank,	138	1	3			
Outstanding Cheques,	147	16	0			
Due to Bank (see Contra),	9	14	9			
In hands of Clerk,	—			4	16	5½
				£503	0	8½

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			280	2	6
126 Salmon Rod Licences,	126	0	0			
32 Draft Net "	96	0	0			
102 Drift Net "	306	0	0			
3 Pole Net "	6	0	0			
4 Bag Net "	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net "	90	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			664	0	0
Fines received,	—			22	7	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			92	0	0
Subscriptions received,	—			509	0	0
Total,	—			£1,567	10	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,141	16	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	40	11	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	2	2	2			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Total,	—			1,289	9	8
Balance,	—			278	0	6
				£1,567	10	2

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			703	11	6
79 Salmon Rod Licences,	79	0	0			
14 Draft Net	42	0	0			
10 Drift Net	30	0	0			
90 Trammel Net	90	0	0			
2 Bag Net	20	0	0			
4 Box or Crib	40	0	0			
52 Coghill	156	0	0			
138 Draft nets for pollen Licences,	207	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			664	0	0
Fines received,	—			89	14	11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			144	0	0
Rent for Boat House,	—			2	0	0
Total,	—			£1,603	6	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	206	7	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	1	8	6			
Postage,	1	11	0			
Printing and Stationery,	3	14	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	36	8	5			
Salaries,	62	10	0			
Commission on sale of Licences,	41	13	0			
Expenses of Engineer,	19	13	0			
Total,	—			373	0	5
*Balance,	—			1,230	6	0
				£1,603	6	5

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			10	0	0
53 Salmon Rod Licences,	53	0	0			
17 Draft Net	51	0	0			
14 Bag Net	140	0	0			
1 Coghill	0	10	0			
Total Licences,	—			244	10	0
Fines received,	—			8	13	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			21	0	0
Incidental Expenses received,	—			1	13	4
Total,	—			£285	16	8

*NOTE BY CLERK OF CONSERVATORS.—The expenditure for half-year ending 31st October 1899—£248 8s. 7d.—will have to be deducted from this balance to show correct balance at end of year 1899.

APPENDIX No. 30—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	257	3	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	2	9	2			
Postage,	0	9	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	18	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	1	6	4			
Salaries,	13	2	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			275	8	0
Balance,	—			10	8	8
				<hr/>		
				£285	16	8

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			111	1	5
67 Salmon Rod Licences,	67	0	0			
27 Draft Net „	81	0	0			
2 Bag Net „	20	0	0			
23 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	23	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—			£191	0	0
Fines received,	—			9	11	5
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			1	2	10
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			10	2	0
Subscriptions,	—			8	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total,				£330	17	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	125	15	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	10	10	8			
Postage,	1	1	1			
Printing and Stationery,	14	13	1			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	44	0	3			
Salaries,	81	13	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			277	13	5
Balance,	—			53	4	3
				<hr/>		
				£330	17	8

APPENDIX NO. 30—continued

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	263	6	11
83 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	83	0	0			
4 Cross Line „ . . .	8	0	0			
2 Snap Net „ . . .	3	0	0			
93 Draft Net „ . . .	279	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „ . . .	50	0	0			
26 Gaps, Eyes, or Baskets, . . .	26	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—	—	—	£449	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	3	12	4
Sale of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—	—	—	0	0	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	20	2	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£736	1	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	286	14	5			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	6	17	6			
Postage, . . .	2	12	11			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	14	14	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	111	16	9			
Salaries, . . .	84	3	4			
Commission on collection of Rates, . . .	3	0	2			
*Deposit Fund in Bank, pursuant to resolution of 7th December, 1898, . . .	140	0	0			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	649	19	7
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	86	2	4
				£736	1	11

* The Resolution of the 7th December, 1898, was as follows:—

“That a Deposit Account be opened in the names of Lieut.-Col J. N. Oodington, F. W. Leland, J.P., and Michael Halligan, as Trustees for the succeeding Boards, and that the Treasurer be authorised to transfer thereto from the Current Account the sum of £70 on each of the following dates—viz., 25th December, 1898, and 1st March, 1899, and 1st March, 1900.”

DEPOSIT FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Transfer from General Account, pursuant to above Resolution, on following dates:—				By balance in Bank, as per deposit receipts in the names of above Trustees, which Clerk holds, . . .	140	0	0
1898—16th December, . . .	70	0	0				
1899—1st March, . . .	70	0	0				
	£140	0	0		£140	0	0

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from CLERKS of

DISTRICT.	What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District? Are they as a rule improving or declining?	Has the take of Salmon and Grilse by nets throughout the District been more, or less, productive in the present year than in the past one?	Has the take of Sea Trout by nets been more, or less, productive this year than in the past one?
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dublin, . . .	Not good; declining, . . .	Less, . . .	Less, . . .
Wexford, . . .	Declining, . . .	More grilse, about the same for salmon.	About the same, . . .
Waterford, . . .	Not satisfactory; declining,	Less, . . .	Little or none taken in this district.
Lismore, . . .	Poor; capture below average; declining.	Salmon considerably less, grilse good.	Considerably less, . . .
Cork, . . .	Fair; declining, . . .	Less, . . .	Less, . . .
Do., Bandon, . . .	Declining, . . .	About same as last year,	About same as last year,
Skibbereen, . . .	Declining very much, . . .	Less, . . .	Less, . . .
Bantry, . . .	Good this year; improving,	More productive, . . .	None taken, . . .
Kenmare, . . .	Fair; declining, . . .	More, . . .	No nets used for taking sea trout.
Killarney, . . .	Improving, . . .	More, . . .	Less, . . .
Limerick, . . .	Unsatisfactory; below the average.	Less, . . .	Sea trout fishing on the Shannon is always unimportant.
Galway, . . .	Not good, but slightly improving.	About the same in Galway river.	Less, . . .
Connemara, . . .	Good in the Screeb and Lower Costelloe; fair in the Gowla and Upper Costelloe; bad in the other rivers. Screeb and Lower Costelloe improving, other rivers declining.	Less, . . .	About the same, . . .
Ballinakill, . . .	Better than in previous year,	More, . . .	More, . . .
Bangor, . . .	Fair; nearly as good as previous year.	Slightly less, . . .	About the same, . . .
Ballina, . . .	Improvement on preceding year.	More, . . .	About the same, . . .
Sligo, . . .	Declining, . . .	Less, . . .	Less, . . .
Ballyshannon, . . .	Very little change; not improving.	Less, . . .	No fishing for sea trout,
Letterkenny, . . .	Fairly good; slight improvement.	No remarkable change, . . .	Slight improvement, . . .
Londonderry, . . .	Fair; improving, . . .	More productive than in the past two years.	About the same, . . .
Coleraine, . . .	Slight improvement on last year.	More, . . .	About the same, . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	Considerable improvement on previous year.	More, . . .	About the same, . . .
Dundalk, . . .	Netting not so good as in previous year, but prices obtained much better. Angling better in early part of season than at end.	Less, . . .	More, . . .
Drogheda, . . .	Declining, . . .	Not so good as last year,	Less productive, . . .

No. 31.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has any peculiarity been observed in the date at which fish have appeared in the rivers this season?	What is your report as to Angling in the District?	DISTRICT.
(4)	(5)	
Fair run in Liffey in February and again in July.	Not good,	Dublin.
No,	Very bad this year,	Wexford.
No,	Very bad generally,	Waterford.
No,	Very bad,	Lismore.
No,	Not near so good as last season,	Cork.
A good run of breeding fish in November.	Very worst season known,	Do. Bandon.
No,	Bad. Few fish taken owing to drought,	Skibbereen.
Appeared in Coombola river on 1st July. In the other rivers none appeared until wet set in.	Not very good,	Bantry.
No,	Very bad,	Kenmare.
No,	A failure, chiefly owing to exceptionally dry season.	Killarney.
Grilse somewhat earlier; spring salmon about the same.	Poor season,	Limerick.
No,	Very good,	Galway.
Later than usual in Screeb and Inver rivers.	Lower Costello very good; Upper Costello, Screeb, and Gowla fairly good; other rivers very bad.	Connemara.
No,	Not good, owing to dry summer,	Ballinakill.
No,	Fair, but not quite so good as might be expected.	Bangor.
No,	Fair,	Ballina.
No,	Poor, owing to dry weather,	Sligo.
No,	Bad,	Ballyshannon.
No,	Better than in previous years; although less rod licences have been issued.	Letterkenny.
No,	Better than in previous year,	Londonderry.
No,	During the summer months angling for salmon in the Bann was good. Trout angling in all the tributaries in the spring and early summer was much better than in previous year.	Coleraine.
No,	Fair,	Ballycastle.
No,	Better at beginning than at end of season,	Dundalk.
No,	Falling off; much worse than last year,	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from CLERKS of

DISTRICT.	What was the highest whole-sale price, per lb., given for Salmon this season?	What was the lowest wholesale price, per lb.?	Has there been observed more than one migration of Smolts to the sea during the season? If so, state dates when these migrations took place.	Has there been observed during the year a later migration than usual.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dublin, . . .	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 0 9	Yes; in April, May, and Oct.	Yes, . . .
Wexford, . . .	3 3	1 0	Yes; March, April, May, and September.	Yes, . . .
Waterford, . . .	2 8	1 0	Yes; the spring migration, and a small autumn one.	No, . . .
Lismore, . . .	2 4	0 9	No, . . .	No, . . .
Cork, . . .	3 0	1 0	No, . . .	No, . . .
Do., Bandon, . .	1 6	0 8	No, . . .	No, . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	1 0	0 9	No, . . .	No, . . .
Bantry, . . .	0 8	0 8	Only one, . . .	No, . . .
Kenmare, . . .	1 6	1 0	No, . . .	No, . . .
Killarney, . . .	2 8	0 9	No, . . .	No, . . .
Limerick, . . .	3 3	0 10	There is always a second in September and October.	See No. 8, . . .
Galway, . . .	3 4	0 6	Yes; May and October, . . .	No, . . .
Connemara, . . .	None sold.	None sold.	Yes; in October, . . .	Yes; in the Screeb river only.
Ballinakill, . . .	1 0	0 7	—	—
Bangor, . . .	3 0	0 8	No, . . .	No, . . .
Ballina, . . .	2 6	0 8	Yes; in May and June, . . .	No, . . .
Sligo, . . .	4 0	0 9	No, . . .	No, . . .
Ballyshannon, . .	2 6	0 10	No, . . .	No, . . .
Letterkenny, . . .	2 10	0 6	No, . . .	No, . . .
Londonderry, . . .	2 4	0 9	Several observed from middle of March to beginning of June.	No, . . .
Coleraine, . . .	2 6	0 8	Salmon fry commenced to descend the river in March, and continued to descend to the end of June with each fresh.	No, . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	2 4	0 11	No, . . .	No, . . .
Dundalk, . . .	2 6	2 0	No, . . .	No, . . .
Drogheda, . . .	2 0	0 7	No, . . .	No, . . .

* These have no reference to prices obtained by the dealers in Salmon.

No: 31—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Is it a fact that any quantities of smolts were observed in the rivers and migrating so late as September and October?	At what period of the year is Grilse first taken?	During what months is the greatest quantity of Grilse observed or taken?	During what months are many Salmon taken with the Grilse?	Are these Salmon on an average heavier or lighter than at other periods?	DISTRICT.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Yes; in October.	June and July.	July.	July.	Heavier.	Dublin.
Yes; in September	May.	July.	June.	About the same.	Wexford.
Yes.	May.	July and Aug.	July and Aug.	Lighter.	Waterford.
No.	May.	June and July.	May and June.	—	Lismore.
No.	1st May.	Middle of June and July.	April and May.	About same weight.	Cork.
No.	End of May.	July.	June and July.	Heavier.	Do., Bandon.
No.	July.	July.	July and Aug.	Heavier.	Skibbereen.
No.	July.	July.	July.	Heavier.	Bantry.
No.	May.	June and July.	June and July.	Heavier.	Kenmare.
No.	10th to 15th of May.	June.	May and June.	Heavier.	Killarney.
Yes; in September and October.	End of May.	End of June.	End of May.	Lighter.	Limerick.
—	May.	June.	May.	—	Galway.
No; except on Screeb, where they were seen migrating in October.	Ballinahinch, 1st June; others middle to end of June.	Ballinahinch, June; and other rivers July.	July and Aug.	Heavier in Ballinahinch; lighter in Inver and Costello; about same in other rivers.	Connemara.
—	End of June.	Last week in June to 15th July.	June.	About same weight.	Ballinakill.
No.	End of April and May.	July.	May, June, and July.	Heavier.	Bangor.
No.	May.	June and July.	June and July.	Lighter.	Ballina.
No.	End of May.	July.	July, August, and September.	—	Sligo.
Not aware of any.	About June.	July.	End of June and July.	—	Ballyshannon.
No.	June and July.	July.	June.	Lighter.	Letterkenny.
Seen in quantities from August to November. Many were got dead in August and December. Salmon fry in fair quantities were observed in the rivers in September and October, but not migrating.	End of May.	July.	June to Aug.	—	Londonderry.
No.	Early in June.	July.	July and Aug.	About same weight.	Coleraine.
No.	About 20th May.	July.	June and July.	Lighter.	Ballycastle.
No.	June.	July and Aug.	July and Aug.	Heavier.	Dundalk.
No.	June.	July.	July.	Lighter.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from CLERKS of

DISTRICT.	In what months are the greatest quantities of Salmon (not Grilse) captured?	Can it be ascertained what proportion the capture of Grilse bears to the capture of Salmon?	Are more or less male than female Salmon captured?	Is there any increase in the average size of the Spring Salmon or Grilse? Give average weight of Salmon and Grilse in the season of this year as far as practicable.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Dublin, . . .	Feb. and March at Island Bridge, May and June at Ringsend, Aug. and Sept. from Dalkey to Wicklow	4 to 1, . . .	More female, . . .	Yes; salmon, 14 lbs.; grilse, 5 lbs.
Wexford, . . .	May and June, . . .	3 to 2, . . .	More female, . . .	Salmon about 11 lbs.; grilse about 5 lbs.
Waterford, . . .	March, April, May, and June, . . .	10 to 1, . . .	More female, . . .	No; salmon 12 lbs. to 14 lbs.; grilse 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.
Lismore, . . .	April and May, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .	Lighter, . . .
Cork, . . .	Generally in April, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .	No; salmon about 10 lbs.; grilse about 4 lbs.
Do, Bandon, . . .	July to 15th Aug., . . .	No, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .	No; salmon about 10 lbs.; grilse from 6 lbs. to 6 lbs.
Skibbereen, . . .	End of July, . . .	2 to 1, . . .	Cannot say, . . .	No; salmon, 9 lbs.; grilse, 6 to 7 lbs.
Bantry, . . .	July, . . .	3 to 1, . . .	— . . .	Salmon, 12 to 16 lbs.; grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.
Kenmare, . . .	June and July, . . .	12 to 1, . . .	Cannot say, . . .	Salmon, 11 lbs.; grilse, 6 lbs.
Killarney, . . .	January to April, . . .	9 to 1, . . .	Not known, . . .	No increase in salmon; grilse much heavier. Salmon, 10 lbs.; grilse, 6 lbs.
Limerick, . . .	April and May, . . .	5 or 6 to 1, . . .	Not noted with any accuracy, . . .	Salmon, 15½ lbs.; grilse, 5½ lbs.
Galway, . . .	March, April, and May, . . .	Very large proportion of grilse, . . .	More female, . . .	No increase, . . .
Connemara, . . .	August and September in Costello, Screeb, and Inver; July and October in other rivers, . . .	In Ballynahinch and Screeb fisheries about equal; in other fisheries 1 to 3, . . .	Ballynahinch and Costello, more females; Inver, more males; other fisheries about equal, . . .	Salmon, 10 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.
Ballinakill, . . .	May and part of June, . . .	17 to 2, . . .	— . . .	No; salmon, 12 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.
Bangor, . . .	April to middle of June, . . .	8 to 1, . . .	Not known, . . .	No; salmon, 11 lbs.; grilse, 6½ lbs.
Ballina, . . .	June, . . .	Not known, . . .	Not known, . . .	No increase, . . .
Sligo, . . .	In Sligo Division, Jan. to March. In Ballisodare Division, April to June, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .	Not known, . . .	Cannot ascertain, . . .
Ballyshannon, . . .	June and July, . . .	About 3 to 1, . . .	More female, . . .	About the same; salmon, 10 to 18 lbs., some 20 lbs.; grilse, 5 lbs.
Lettirkenny, . . .	May and June, . . .	5 to 1, . . .	More male, . . .	No change; salmon, 12 to 14 lbs.; grilse, 6 to 8 lbs.
Londonderry, . . .	July and August, . . .	Not known; but great majority of grilse, . . .	Many more females, . . .	Salmon, 10 lbs.; grilse, 6 lbs.
Oelerraine, . . .	May to July, . . .	3 to 1, . . .	More male, . . .	No increase; salmon, 12 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.
Ballycastle, . . .	Latter half of June and first half of July, . . .	No, . . .	About the same, . . .	No; salmon, 7 lbs.; grilse, 4 lbs.
Dundalk, . . .	February and March by rod and line; July and August by net, . . .	3 to 1, . . .	Not known, . . .	No; salmon about 12 lbs.; grilse, 5 lbs.
Drogheda, . . .	April, . . .	About equal, . . .	Cannot say, . . .	No, . . .

No. 31—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has any sign of disease been observed amongst the Salmon during the year? If so, describe it, and state if it has prevailed to any extent, and where? (19)	Have there been any cases of poisoning the rivers in the District? If so, give particulars of the different cases, and if by Lime, Spurge, or Flax Water? (20)	Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished? What proportion (approximately) may be attributed to those who took out licences and those who did not? (21)	DISTRICT.
No.	No.	Diminished; three offences by unlicensed, none by licensed persons.	Dublin.
No.	No.	Diminished.	Wexford.
No.	No.	Diminished.	Waterford.
No.	No.	Diminished.	Lismore.
No.	One case of poisoning with spurge, very little damage done.	Diminished.	Cork
No.	One small case of poisoning with spurge.	Diminished.	Do, Bandon.
No.	No.	Diminished.	Skibbereen.
No.	No.	Diminished.	Bantry.
No.	Roughy River poisoned five times, and Sheen and Sneem Rivers once each, with spurge.	Diminished; all committed by unlicensed persons.	Kenmare.
No.	Some three cases of use of lime in the Brown Flesk in July, September, and October.	Diminished; not more than 1 per cent. fished without licences.	Killarney.
No.	Yes; two cases of poisoning by lime; conviction obtained in one case.	About the same as last year, the greater number by unlicensed persons.	Limerick.
Yes: patches of fringe over the head and body of the fish. It prevailed to a considerable extent owing to the overcrowding during September and October of the fish in the drain at Galway, the regulation gates being kept down longer than usual, and the inability to get them opened.	None that can be actually proved.	Not increased as far as is known.	Galway.
No.	No.	Increased; entirely attributable to unlicensed persons.	Connemara.
—	No.	About the same.	Ballinakill.
No.	No.	No; but more convictions have been obtained.	Bangor.
No.	No.	About the same.	Ballina.
No.	No.	Diminished.	Sligo.
No.	No.	Not many this year.	Ballyshannon.
No.	A good many cases of flax water poisoning.	About the same.	Letterkenny.
No.	Great destruction was caused by flax water and other deleterious matter.	About the same.	Londonderry.
No.	Three cases of poisoning by lime, and 95 cases of flax water pollution, were prosecuted during the past 12 months.	Diminished; very little attributed to licence holders.	Coleraine.
Disease appears to have almost died out.	Very few, except by flax water.	Diminished.	Ballycastle.
No.	A good many cases of flax dams bursting, and lime deposit found in small streams.	Slight increase over last year. One case against a licensed angler.	Dundalk.
No.	No.	Very few.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

RETURNS OF FISH CARRIED BY

Returns of Fish conveyed over the

GREAT SOUTHERN AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Athy,	All, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Bagnalstown,	do., . . . . .	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny,	do., . . . . .	.	4	3	.
Banagher,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Limerick,	do.,	5	17	.	.
Fermoy,	do., . . . . .	.	8	3	.
Kenmare,	do.,	23	16	2	.
Killarney,	do., . . . . .	.	16	.	.
Killorglin,	do.,	67	14	2	.
Caragh Lake,	do., . . . . .	.	10	3	.
Glenbeigh,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Mountain Stage,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Kells,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Cahiriveen,	do.,	6	11	.	.
Valentia Harbour,	do., . . . . .	.	12	.	.
Tralee,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Cork,	do.,	24	11	1	.
Queenstown,	do., . . . . .	.	3	2	.
Midleton,	do., . . . . .	.	17	3	.
Youghal,	do.,	90	13	1	.
Cappagh,	do.,	5	.	1	.
Cappoquin,	do.,	15	17	3	.
Dungarvan,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Lismore,	do.,	22	.	3	.
Intermediate Traffic, (i.e., from Stations beyond G. S. & W. R. to English Stations.)	do.,	26	14	.	.
Total,		323	12	2	.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
South Wexford,	Rosslare Pier,	43	.	.	.	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	.
Rosslare Harbour,	South Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	North Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		43	.	.	.	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	.

No. 32.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

following Railways during 1899.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Other Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Mackerel.			Herrings.				Shell Fish.			
Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
18	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
106	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2,938	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
56	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
1,317	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4,539	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

RAILWAY.—ROSSLARE BRANCH.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	23	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	107	5	15	.
.	13	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	23	1	15	2	1	.	2	.	107	5	15	.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).					Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
Dublin,	Particulars not furnished.	68	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malahide, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skerries, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balbriggan, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	143	8	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,		414	17	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beauparc,		150	3	1	2	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Navan,		20	.	1	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	53	2	11	.	.
Kells, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	8	3	.
Virginia Road, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	7	9	3	.
Dunleer, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,		97	5	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	14	.	18	.	.	17	1	4	.	.
Newry, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warrenpoint, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Markethill, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.
Portadown, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	323	20	4	2	.
Lurgan,		3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	550	31	17	2	.
Ballinderry, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	4	16	3	.
Glenavy,		31	1	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	661	34	15	1	.
Crumlin, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	341	18	1	3	.
Aldergrove, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	249	13	10	1	.
Belfast,		210	12	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	330	25	18	1	.
Belturbet, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	16	1	.
Annaghmore, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	12	.	.
Trew and Moy, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	15	2	.
Stewartstown, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	6	3	.
Cookstown, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	1	3	2	.
Lisbellaw, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111	8	3	.	.
Enniskillen,		1	.	.	.	7	40	2	11	1	17	40	2	6	.	.
Irvinestown, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	4	8	1	.
Kesh,		56	.	15	2	17	8	.	5	3	16	.	.	.	.	.
Pettigo,		143	1	9	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belleek, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	614	48	4	1	.
Ballyshannon,		408	20	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	12	.	.
Bundoran,		3	.	5	2	.	72	.	15	2	14	17	.	4	2	.
Strabane,		7	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	1	.
Porthall,		16	.	11	3	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Johnston,		9	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	463	46	6	.	.
Total,		1,641	69	19	2	6	377	12	14	1	19	4,127	278	6	3	

The weight in each case

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
430	60	8	.	13,232	760	17	.	.	.	.	.	57	8	17	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	3	12	.
.
.
.	65	2	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	60	4	5	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
23	3	14	.	235	11	12	1	.	.	.	.	141	8	9	3	6	.	12	3
.	142	4	14	2	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.	.	.	.	340	21	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
13	.	2	2	76	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	12	.
.	.	.	.	877	84	14	3	119	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	719	76	5	1
.
.	.	.	.	604	46	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.
456	64	4	2	15,533	927	17	.	184	5	17	2	342	16	4	2	790	87	2	.

includes that of packages.

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Bales, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carlingford, . . .	Irish Stations, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Greencastle, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Omceath, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Bales, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Coleraine, . . .	Birmingham, &c., . . .	249	25	7	.	.
Portstewart, . . .	Manchester, &c., . . .	63	4	11	.	.
Magherafelt, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . .	Euston, &c., . . .	3,040	231	9	.	.
Carrickfergus, . . .	Belfast, &c., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Money more, . . .	London, . . .	9	.	.	.	.
Bellarena, . . .	Liverpool, &c., . . .	30	1	17	2	.
Cookstown, . . .	Euston, &c., . . .	16	1	6	2	.
Ballymoney, . . .	Wigan, &c., . . .	244	21	2	3	.
Cullybackey, . . .	Belfast, . . .	24	4	7	1	13
Larne, . . .	do., . . .	26	1	3	3	17
Magheramorne, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Antrim, . . .	Manchester, &c., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Larne Harbour, . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Portrush, . . .	do., . . .	607	49	8	2	30
Magilligan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Toome, . . .	London, &c., . . .	231	14	18	3	.
	Total, . . .	4,849	406	11	1	23

Weight includes that

GREENORE RAILWAY.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.		
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	8	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
\$30	20	13	.	8	.	8	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	.
\$30	20	13	.	17	1	3	3	1	.	1	.	8	10	.

COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.
.	40	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	116	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	237	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	104	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	11	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	2	12	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	16	8	.	.	.	63	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	36	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	163	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	10	.	.	.	76	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	245	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	27	16	2	12	.	1,176	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

of packages and ice.

BELFAST AND COUNTY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Newtownards, .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Donaghadee, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	366	18	15	2	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballynahinch, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundrum, .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle, .	do., .	14	.	4	2	471	32	.	2	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	14	.	4	2	842	51	2	1	.	.	.	.
Killough, .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	9	.	11	1	.	.	.	.
Ardglass, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	23	1	12	1	49	1	18	2
Do., .	Ballynahinch, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Downpatrick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Newcastle, .	.	.	.	.	9	.	13	1	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	.	.	.	.	46	2	15	3	49	1	18	2
Bangor, .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	534	28	12	2	.	.	.	.

Weight includes that

BALLYCASTLE

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballycastle . .	Ballymoney, .	208	17	7	2	.
Do., .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	.
		208	17	7	2	.

Weight includes that

DOWN RAILWAY.

Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	149	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	13	.
.	.	.	.	63	1	14	1	.	.	.	.	62	6	1	.
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	4	.
.
3	.	3	.	217	8	4	2	.	.	.	.	63	6	13	.
.	.	.	.	179	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	290	38	16	.
2,729	190	6	.	49	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	43	4	19	2
7	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
2,745	191	1	3	228	8	4	2	.	.	.	.	338	43	15	2
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	12	2

of the packages, &c.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)				Herrings.			Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
3	.	16	2	.	.	.	132	7	13	.	35	2	6	.
48	3	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1
56	4	8	.	.	.	.	132	7	13	.	37	2	7	1

of the packages and ice.

Appendix to the Report of the

LOUGH SWILLY AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Buncrana,	Derry,	20	1	9	1	.
Do.,	Belfast,	6	.	9	.	.
Fahan,	Derry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Rathmullen,	Glasgow,	1	.	2	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	22	1	1	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	8	.	10	1	.
Do.,	Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	230	26	16	.	.
Letterkenny,	Liverpool,	40	5	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	60	6	12	.	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	1	.	1	.	.
	Total,	288	42	6	2	.

Above includes weight

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Glady,	Belfast,	22	1	6	.	13	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Londonderry,	31	.	15	3	8	.	.	.	.
	*Total,	53	2	.	3	21	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	Armagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	46	2	17	3
Do.,	Derry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	114	8	18	2
Do.,	Monaghan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Victoria Bridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	160	11	16	1

* Gross weight of packages.

LEITHEKERRY RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Shell Fish.				
Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	18	16
.	.	.	12
.	.	.	6	1
.
.	.	.	4	1	.	6
.	16
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of packages.

RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.
.
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	12	1	4	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	244	24	15	2
.	.	.	.	2	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	221	23	16	2
.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	12	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	487	49	19	1

† Weight includes packages and fish only

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Mountcharles,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	3
Do.,	Ballybay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	118	8	11	2
Do.,	Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castleblayney,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cootehill,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	6	.	5	1	17	219	17	8	2
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sion Mills,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
	*Total,	5	.	5	1	17	349	26	15	.
Inver,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	10	.
Do.,	Belfast,	21	1	19	2	.	863	60	1	.
Do.,	Dublin,	4	.	6	2	.	515	45	1	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.
Do.,	Strabane,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	16	.
Do.,	Bolton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	47	3	12	.	.	14	1	5	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	11	1	2	.	.	12	1	4	.
	†Total,	84	7	2	.	.	1,442	110	16	.
Port,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	317	17	12	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	428	23	7	.
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	1	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	1	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	.
	‡Total,	.	.	.	.	.	769	42	10	.
Dunkineely,	Belfast,	8	.	2	2	.	1,855	135	19	2
Do.,	Dublin,	2	.	1	2	.	1,099	78	7	2
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	4	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	1	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	44	3	5	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	8	.	4	.	.	1	.	2	.

* Packages and ice are included in the weight. † Weight includes that of packages and ice.

RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	34	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	90	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	16	1	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	14	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	14	3	10	.	7	3	207	20	16	1
.	.	.	.	213	18	2	.	15	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	18	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	17	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	.	.	.	4	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	262	29	10	1
.
.	.	.	.	364	32	11	1	25	.	16	.	469	60	6	2
.
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	107	7	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	83	6	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	8	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
.	12	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	1	14	.	19	.	19	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	232	17	9	.	33	2	6	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	26	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	30	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	60	3	11	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	91	6	6	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	62	3	13	.	35	.	16	2	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	23	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

‡ Prime fish.

‡ The weights shown above are those of packages, &c.

DONEGAL

From what Stations	To.	Salmon and Trout					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Barkets, &c.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Barkets, &c.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.
Dunkineely, .	Monaghan, .	6	.	4	2	.	14	.	18	1
Do., .	Cookstown, .	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	14	2
Do., .	Omagh, .	.	.	.	.	.	62	3	18	.
Do., .	Stranorlar, .	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	3
Do., .	Strabane, .	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	2
Do., .	Inver, .	2	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham, .	10	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Bradford, .	113	5	17	1	14	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Leeds, .	6	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Leicester, .	18	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	61	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	*Total, .	238	11	15	.	6	3,123	237	4	.
Killybegs, .	Birmingham, .	6	.	8	.	.	10	.	17	2
Do., .	Bradford, .	37	1	16	3	.	6	.	6	1
Do., .	Leicester, .	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	4	.	4	2	.	38	3	4	1
Do., .	London, .	168	13	.	3	.	577	57	16	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	18	1	.	3	.	43	3	13	2
Do., .	Armagh, .	5	.	5	1	.	23	2	1	2
Do., .	Belfast, .	1	.	1	.	.	391	33	14	3
Do., .	Cookstown, .	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	12	.	13	1	.	403	34	16	3
Do., .	Dungannon, .	3	.	4	.	.	12	1	.	.
Do., .	Enniskillen, .	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	19	.
Do., .	Londonderry, .	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	1	1
Do., .	Lisnaskea, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Lurgan, .	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	3
Do., .	Monaghan, .	2	.	5	1	.	2	.	2	3
Do., .	Omagh, .	.	.	.	.	.	23	2	3	2
Do., .	Portadown, .	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	9	3
Do., .	Strabane, .	.	.	.	.	.	60	5	18	.
Do., .	Stranorlar, .	.	.	.	.	.	64	5	19	2
Do., .	Donegal, .	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	12	.
Do., .	Mountcharles, .	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	.
Do., .	Inver, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	*Total, .	258	18	3	.	.	1,723	156	7	.
Cloghan, .	Dublin, †	37	.	14	2	24	.	.	.	.

* This weight includes packages, &c., or gross weight.

† Weight includes that

RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	163	16	3	.
.	58	1	16	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.
.	59	1	19	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	84	6	6	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	288	21	15	2	163	4	19	.	163	16	3	.
.
.	.	.	.	23	2	7	3	23	1	4	1	.	.	.	.
.	23	.	13	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	13	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	73	7	17	3	14	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	165	17	15	2	51	1	13	.	9	.	16	1
.	.	.	.	117	11	19	1	220	3	4	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	8	3	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	143	11	19	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	232	21	16	2	80	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	11	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	42	3	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	5	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	265	90	15	2	423	15	6	3	9	.	16	1
.

of the packages and ice.

‡ Weight includes that of packages.

P

DONEGAL

From what Station.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.
Fintown,	Ballybofey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Coalisland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	12	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donaghmore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castlederg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fintona,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stewartstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newtown- stewart,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Pomeroy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	24	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	36	1	12	3	.	.	.	.	.
Glenfies,	Ballybofey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	72	3	5	3	15	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Victoria Bridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	14	1	.	3	14	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	41	2	8	2	6	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	30	2	1	2	14	.	.	.	.
	Total,	159	8	19	1	21	.	.	.	.

* The weight of packages and ice is included in figures shown above.

RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	108	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	24	2	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	147	6	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	66	6	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	86	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	83	2	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	19	1	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	42	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	21	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	124	13	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	50	4	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	40	3	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	11,496	165	1	2	408	16	.	3	243	14	16	.
.	.	.	.	41	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	1	10	.	5	.	5	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.	25	1	7	.	45	2	14	3
.	.	.	.	12,419	233	9	2	500	17	15	3	288	17	10	3
.	.	.	.	434	30	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2,117	86	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	59	4	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	23	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	23	1	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	641	56	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	683	52	17	.	40	2	2	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	830	60	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	6	3	18	.	15	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	895	73	1	3	32	3	5	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4,717	363	2	2	149	6	4	1	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
			Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January, .	Dingle, . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Broad-street, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Euston, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	St. Pancras, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Liverpool (D.S.R.P. Co.)	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	do. (W.B.S. Co.) .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Dingle, . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Broad-street, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	St. Pancras, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Euston, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Dingle, . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Broad-street, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Euston, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Leeds, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	St. Pancras, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
April,	Dingle, . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Broad-street, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Leeds, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Leicester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
98	5	8	.	13	13	13	.	79	3	19	.	15	.	12	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	15	15	.	15	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	136	6	16	.	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	11	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	253	36	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	5	8	.	164	8	4	.	404	47	17	.	15	.	12	2	131	8	.	1
.	.	.	.	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	1	10	3	.	.	.	.
317	15	15	2	236	11	15	.	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	80	2	7	.
.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	12	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
317	15	15	2	257	12	17	.	3	4	3	.	55	1	10	3	136	2	19	.
.	.	.	.	124	6	4	2	10	10	10	.	90	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
500	23	17	3	91	4	11	.	14	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	50	2	2	.
.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	10	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	10	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	5	.
500	23	17	3	220	11	.	2	60	2	17	2	90	3	.	1	157	2	7	.
.	.	.	.	22	1	2	.	105	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,231	111	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
208	10	18	3	.	.	.	.	163	8	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	5	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	15	1	.	9	9	9	.	15	.	11	1	.	.	.	.
208	10	18	3	35	1	17	1	2,737	136	17	2	15	.	11	1	.	.	.	.

* Cured Mackerel.

† Periwinkles

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
			Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
May,	Dingle,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Broad-street,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do. (D.S.S.P. Co.)	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do. (W.S.S. Co.)	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.
June,	Dingle,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool, (D.S.S.P. Co.)	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do. (W.S.S. Co.)	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.
July,	Dingle,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	1	.	1	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool (W.S.S. Co.),	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	1	.	1	.	.
August,	Dingle,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool (D.S.S.P. Co.),	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do. (W.S.S. Co.),	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.
September,	Dingle,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool (W.S.S. Co.),	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do. (D.S.S.P. Co.),	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Dingle,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Broad-street,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Dingle,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Broad-street,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
200	10	17	.	.	.	.	.	370	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1,504	314	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1,252	178	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	8	2	3	.	3	.	13	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
200	10	17	.	8	.	8	2	3,278	418	15	.	13	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	17	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
100	4	15	3	.	.	.	.	*568	81	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*508	72	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
100	4	15	3	19	.	17	2	1,074	154	10	.	17	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	17	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
200	10	10	2	.	.	.	.	94	13	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
200	10	10	2	7	.	8	2	94	13	9	.	17	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	15	3	.	.	.	.
35	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*45	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*12	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	2	11	.	7	.	7	.	57	8	4	.	40	.	15	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	*1,107	163	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*100	14	8	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	6	1	2	.	2	.	1,307	167	8	2	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	8	2	.	.	.	.
5	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*2,008	299	4	.	.	.	.	.	†12	.	12	.
28	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	2,106	299	12	.	10	.	8	2	12	.	12	.
.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	3	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	59	2	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*395	52	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	6	3	10	.	10	.	552	61	9	.	5	.	2	8	.	.	.	.

* Cured mackerel.

† Periwinkles.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
			Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
December,	Dingle, . . .	Broad-street, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	do., (W.S.S. Co.).	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
January, .	Castlegregory, .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Castlegregory, .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
March, .	Castlegregory, .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
April, .	Castlegregory, .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
May, .	Castlegregory, .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
June, .	Castlegregory, .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
July, .	Castlegregory, .	Kingsbridge, . . .	20	1	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	20	1	.	.	.
August, .	Castlegregory, .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
September,	Castlegregory, .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Castlegregory, .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

* Barrels of cured fish.

† Cured Mackerel.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.		
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.
.	.	.	.	96	4	16	.	9	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
100	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	62	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	187	12	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	.	4	2	.	.	.
.	97	4	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
100	4	1	1	96	4	16	.	263	21	6	1	9	.	4	2	.	.	.
.	1482	71	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	440	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	538	74	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	40	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	78	3	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	*143	21	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	159	22	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	*90	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	127	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	87	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	*152	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	*1,039	167	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

‡ Barrels.

§ Boxes.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
			Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
November,	Castlegregory,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Castlegregory,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Annascaul,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Annascaul,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
April,	Annascaul,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Annascaul,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.
June,	Annascaul,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.

LISTOWEL AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout)				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Ballybunion,	Waterford,	42	1	11	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	24	1	7	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	6	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tralee,	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle,	5	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Listowel,	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ardagh,	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	1	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	14	.	12	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	107	4	1	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).					Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
Mullingar, .	Irish and English Stations. do., do															

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.
.
.
.	.	.	.	47	5	19	1	3	.	2	2	21	.	9	2	.	.	.	.
128	7	19	.	1,064	200	1	2	209	6	7	.	14	.	19	.	290	34	15	1
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	2	20	1	14	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200	67	10	1	877	64	2	.	309	70	7	2
9,389	689	2	.	1,301	100	8	.	96	2	10	2	106	6	8	1	2,040	220	15	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	1	.	5	.	1	1	325	25	11	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	306	8	18	.	.	.	.	.	178	17	9	6
334	37	12	3	4	.	4	1	68	2	12	2	101	7	12	.	237	23	14	.
10,615	762	9	.	.	.	.	.	1,098	23	.	3	108	13	.	.	652	69	19	.
.
.
.	.	.	.	516	72	13	.	115	11	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	166	14	3	.
.
60	3	1	2	14	1	1	.	220	4	6	.	1	.	1	.	200	26	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	16	3	.
.
3,580	179	1	2	263	39	.	1	.	.	.	.	37	1	17	2	1,374	129	3	.
24,093	1679	12	3	3,899	419	7	1	3,696	132	10	.	1,287	96	5	1	6,514	657	1	3

SLIGO, LEITRIM, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
PASSENGER TRAINS.						
Sligo,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybay,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cooteshill,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dromore Road,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fintona,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castleblayney,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fivemiletown,	.	.	.	.	.
GOODS TRAINS.						
Do.,	Ballysodare,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dromahair,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manorhamilton,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Glenfarne,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belcoo,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Florencecourt,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Pettigo,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballyhaiss,	.	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare,	Sligo,	3	.	.	.	27
Do.,	Dromahaire,	2	.	.	.	12
Do.,	Manorhamilton,	3	.	.	.	16
Do.,	Belcoo,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	1	.	.	.	7
Do.,	Carrickmacross,	3	.	.	.	21
Total,		12	.	.	2	27

Weight includes that

NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	45	6	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	10	.	12	.	10	.
.	108	15	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	25	6	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	47	5	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	31	4	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	6	.
.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	23	4	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	18	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	46	6	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	4	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.
.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	1	3
.
.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	547	60	13	1	22	.	13	3

of packages and ice.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Harcourt-street, .	Particulars not given.	589	15	12	1	10	.	.	.
Bray,		5	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tinahely, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arklow, . . . .		.	.	.	.	48	1	13	1
Maemine Junction, .		344	8	3	2	14	.	.	.
New Ross, . . .		250	15	11	.	22	.	.	.
Killurin, . . .	Total,	114	4	6	2	13	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,302	43	16	1	3	48	1	13

CORK, BANDON, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.
Upton,	Cork,	108	2	13	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Bandon, . . .	Cork (Goods), .	49	2	10	3	24	.	.	.	.	.	.
† Do.	Cork (Passngr.),	102	1	18	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
‡Desert, . . .	Cork,	6	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
†Ballineen, . .	Cork,	55	.	4	3	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
†Dunmanway, .	Cork,	19	.	1	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Skibbereen, .	Cork,	61	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	644	23	4
Do.,	Kingsbridge, .	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	200	10	.
Do.,	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	319	15	19

* Includes weight of packages, ice, &c. † Single fish.

WEXFORD RAILWAY.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.		
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
302	39	16	3	193	18	4	3	16	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
318	15	5	.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	30	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	2	.	111	5	8	3	.	.	.	.	217	18	3	1	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	145	36	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
541	16	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	7	13	.	.	.	.
1,187	73	19	.	482	63	7	3	16	.	11	.	314	25	16	1	.	.	.

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.
333	16	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
187	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
626	31	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CORK, BANDON, AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.
*Baltimore, .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Cork, .	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	19	.	15	.	15
Do., .	Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	31	1	11	.	6	.	6
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilkenny, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Skibbereen, .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	14	.	14
*Kinsale, .	Cork, .	135	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ 12,328 14,165 }	333	8
*Durrus-road, .	Cork, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Bantry, .	Cork, .	81	4	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	2,506	125	6
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	5	18
Do., .	English Stations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	621	21	12	.	18	83	4	3	.	10,215	524	10

* Includes weight of packages, ices, &c.

† Boxes.

‡ Baskets.

CORK, BLACKROCK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ringaskiddy, .	Cork, .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.
Queenstown	Cork, .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,* .	.	.	.	.	.

* Weight includes that of packages.

COAST RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.			Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
425	21	5		88	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
63	3	3		19	.	19	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
516	25	16		40	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,144	57	4		62	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
303	15	3		72	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	1	8		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.		40	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	4		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.		3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{†3,278	235	18	{†2,798	{†1,792	237	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{‡1,350							.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167	10	3	1
†18	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	‡13	.	7	.
.	.	.	.	703	35	17	74	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	357	19	1	80	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
593	29	13		197	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8,867	439	13		6,171	318	11	155	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	80	10	10	1

† Bags of winkles. ‡ Bags of scollops. ¶ Barrels.

PASSAGE RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).					Mackerel.				Periwinkles.				Shrimps.			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	†219	22	13	2	.	.	.	.
.	†718	5	19	3
.	†139	1	12	3
.	‡380	6	16	.
.	‡110	.	4	.
.	‡38	.	1	3
.	‡38	.	.	3
.	4	.	‡4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	2	219	22	13	2	1,236	13	13	1

† Bags ‡ Hampers § Net.

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Limerick, .	Kingsbridge, .	106	5	2	1	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Paddington, .	198	15	10	3	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	32	1	18	2	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	40	2	7	1	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Euston, .	222	12	16	2	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Waterford, .	50	3	18	1	.	.	.	.
Kilsheelan, .	do., .	91	.	17	3	16	.	.	.
Do., .	Carrick, .	8	.	3	1	10	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilkenny, .	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Carrick .	Bristol, .	76	6	4	1	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Waterford, .	167	7	2	2	.	.	.	.
Fiddown, .	do., .	192	6	4	1	13	.	.	.
Grange, .	do., .	94	6	17	1	6	.	.	.
Do., .	Bristol, .	67	5	10	.	9	.	.	.
Waterford, .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Grange, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Fiddown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Carrick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilsheelan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Clonmel, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Cahir, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Bansha, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Tipperary, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Pallas, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Boher, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Newcastle West, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Abbeyfeale, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Listowel, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Roscrea, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Thurles, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birr, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Oork, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Horse and Jockey, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilmallock, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Charleville, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Templemore, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adare, .	Waterford, .	23	.	6	2	12	.	.	.
Ballingrane, .	Do., .	2	.	.	.	34	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	1	.	.	.	34	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
Do., .	Foynea, .	4	.	.	.	44	.	.	.
Foynea, .	London, .	430	37	3	1	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	.	.	.	.	18	1	1	2
Do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	45	1	5	.
Ennis .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				
		Bboxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bboxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Crusheen,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	1	.
Ardahan,	Athenry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rosstemple,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlecconnell,	London,	27	.	8	1	24	29	1	10	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	1	.	.	.	10	16	.	18	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	41	2	5	2	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	42	2	8	.	.
Do.,	Caterham,	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bedford,	2	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wigan,	1	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bromley,	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newmarket,	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Llantrissant,	1	.	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Chesham,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Peterston,	1	.	.	1	23	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Market Drayton,	1	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Barnsley,	1	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bournemouth,	1	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Trefnant,	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ipewich,	2	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cardiff,	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscrea,	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Reading,	2	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	York,	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstairs,	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Brighton,	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newbridge,	1	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Folkstone,	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cowbridge,	1	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford-on-Avon,	2	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Merfield,	2	.	.	1	12	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newport,	2	.	.	2	18	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roby,	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	North Wall,	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carrick,	1	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bridge Water,	1	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Crews,	1	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.
Killaloe,	London,	81	.	8	3	10	157	8	11	1	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	249	12	17	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	311	16	1	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	52	.	2	2	17	8	.	2	7	.

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				
		Bboxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bboxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killaloe, . . .	Limerick, . . .	123	.	17	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Cork, . . .	12	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ramsey, . . .	23	.	4	3	7	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Hayton, . . .	10	.	.	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	17	.	3	1	.	29	1	16	2	.
Do., . . .	Brixton, . . .	9	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bristol, . . .	7	.	.	1	26	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	2203	114	15	3	18	960	49	1	2	7

SOUTHERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Bboxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Thurles, . . .	Laffan's Bridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

CLAREMORRIS, COLLOONEY,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Bboxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sligo, . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Abbeyfeale, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ballinrobe, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Swinford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Charlestown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tubbercurry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

AND WESTERN RAILWAY—continued.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.
.
.
.
4,131	41	14	1	2,521	233	3	3	206	10	17	3	81	5	16	2	2,030	237	14	.

RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.			Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	4	.	10	.

AND SLIGO RAILWAY,

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Mackerel.			Oysters.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	51	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	27	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	16	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	9	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	112	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waterford, <i>Parcels Dept.</i> ,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mountmellick,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Attanagh,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyleix,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Maryborough	.	.	.	.	.
Do., <i>Goods Dept.</i> ,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bagenalstown,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballytrophy,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyleix,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Maryborough,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Athy,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Parsonstown,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Thomastown,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mountrath,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cloughjordan,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tullamore,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Attanagh,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clara,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mountmellick,	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyhale,	Waterford,	53	.	†10	.	16
Attanagh,	Waterford,	8	.	*1	1	12
Thomastown,	Kingsbridge,	2	.	.	‡1	8
Do.,	Waterford,	116	‡2	9	1	4
Kilkenny,	Birmingham,	20	1	.	1	19
Do.,	Bournemouth,	3	.	4	1	4
Do.,	Bath,	1	.	1	1	14
Do.,	Waterford,	46	.	16	.	27
Waterford,	Mountmellick,	.	.	.	.	.
Kingsbridge,	Mountmellick,	3	.	.	.	26
Tralee,	Mountmellick,	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total,		262	5	3	2	17

* Weight includes that of packages and ice. † Weight includes that of packages and fish.

LIMERICK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Barrels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Listowel,	Waterford,	24	.	18	2	.
Do.,	Cork,	16	.	16	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	30	1	4	.	.
Lixnaw,	Tralee,	11	.	1	.	17
Do.,	Waterford,	230	9	14	3	8
Do.,	Dublin,	36	.	12	1	15
Do.,	Birmingham,	36	1	10	.	21
Do.,	London,	130	10	.	2	16
Tralee,	Ardfert, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lixnaw, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Listowel, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyfeale, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballingrane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rathkeale, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Patrickswell, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ardrahan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tuam, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Olonmel, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Plymouth, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		493	24	17	2	21

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sps.	Dublin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Listowel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Killaloe, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Fenit,	Birmingham, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Milford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Holyhead, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Nottingham, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Swansea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cardiff, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tralee, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ennistymon,	Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Gross weight, includes that of packages.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Lahinch,	Euston,	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	2	3
Do., .	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Do., .	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	16	2
Do., .	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,*	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	18	.	45	3	2	1
Quilty, .	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	12	.
Do., .	Corofin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Miltown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Doonbeg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	St. Helen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	12	.
Kilmurry,	Euston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Corofin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doonbeg,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush, .	Kingsbridge,	53	3	16	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Euston,	89	7	12	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester,	33	2	6	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Paddington,	360	35	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,†	534	48	19	2	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Weight, including packages.

† Gross weight.

CLARE RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.					Herrings.				Lobsters.			Other Shell Fish.			
Barrels.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qtr.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qtr.	Boxes.	Cwt.	Qtr.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qtr.
.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	10	.
.	53	2	13	3	.	.	.	.	11	3	1	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
267	5	38	52	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	18	3
.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
211	10	30	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	8	1	1
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
478	84	72	10	1	.	.	.	.	17	9	1	205	9	.	.
.	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	32	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
117	.	16	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
350	.	50	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
467	44	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
65	.	9	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
47	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
112	.	16	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.

‡ Weight includes ice and packages.

§ Bags.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Kilkee, . . .	Kilrush, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Paddington, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Euston, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Listowel, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Railway

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballinderry, . . .	Particulars not furnished.	63	4	16	3	.
Glenary, . . .		173	9	4	1	.
Crumlin, . . .		84	4	3	.	11
Aldergrove, . . .		249	13	10	1	.
Lurgan, . . .		590	31	17	3	6
Portadown, . . .		225	13	10	.	.
Trew and Moy, . . .		48	.	15	2	.
Stewartstown, . . .		16	.	18	1	2
	Total, . . .	1,417	77	15	2	18

CLARE RAILWAY—continued.

	Mackerel.					Herrings.				Lobsters.			Other Shell Fish.			
	Barrels.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
*97	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*1,011	.	103	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	36	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	67	2	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,108	233	173	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Cured mackerel.

OF POLLEN.

Companies during the year 1899.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Antrim.	Manchester, &c.	775	30	3	.	.
Randalstown.	do.	18	.	19	.	.
Toomebridge.	do.	1,226	76	6	2	.
Moneymore.	do.	263	14	15	1	16
Cookstown.	do.	23	1	10	1	12
Total,†		2,304	123	14	1	.

† Weight includes that of the packages.

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to
year ended 31st
DUBLIN AND GLASGOW

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January, .	Dublin,	Greenock, . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Cork,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
February, .	Dublin,	Greenock, . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	2	.
March, .	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Oranmore,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
April, .	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Galway,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
May, .	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Athenry,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
June, .	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Athenry,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
July, .	Dublin,	Greenock, . . . .	.	.	.
August, .	do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
September, .	do.,	Greenock, . . . .	.	.	.
October, .	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	do.,	Edinburgh, . . . .	.	.	.
November, .	do.,	Greenock, . . . .	.	.	.
December, .	do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Galway,	Leith, . . . .	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin,	Greenock, . . . .	.	.	.
Total, . . . .			.	2	.

LARNE AND STRANRAER

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1890,	Derry,	Stranraer,	130	.	.
	Magilligan,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Portrush,	do.,	60	.	.
	Ouleraime,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Toome,	do.,	16	.	.
	Money more,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Antrim,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Portstewart,	do.,	30	.	.
	Ballymoney,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Belfast,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Larne Harbour,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Total,			236	.	.

OF FISH

the following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the
December, 1899 :—

STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	4	3
.	2	.	.	.
.	1	2
.	4	1
.
.	1	2
.	2
.	11	.
.	2	1
.	2	.
.	1	1
.	1	2
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	1
.	1	2
.	4	2
.	2	.
.	2	1
.	4	2
.	2	1
.	2	1
.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2
.	10	.	2	8	.	.	.	2	2	15	2

STEAMSHIP JOINT COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
20	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	12	.	.
20	5	.	.	20	.	.
20	4	.	.	60	.	.
.	100	.	.
.	60	.	.
10	20	.	.
.	60	.	.
10	5	.	.
.	10	.	.
3	10	.	.	12	.	.
123	20	.	.	265	.	.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Aldergrove, . . .	English Stations via Greenore & Holyhead	1	1	.	.	.	.
Ardara, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyshannon, . . .	do., . . .	37	11	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare, . . .	do., . . .	3	13	.	.	.	.
Balleek, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belturbet, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bellurgan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bundoran, . . .	do., . . .	6	13	.	.	.	.
Bush, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bruckless, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballybay, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyhaise, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlingford, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleblayney, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clones, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown, . . .	do., . . .	.	6	.	.	.	.
Culloville, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham, . . .	do., . . .	.	10	.	.	.	.
Carrickmacross, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ootehill, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crumlin, . . .	do., . . .	.	5	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk, . . .	do., . . .	16	3	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely, . . .	do., . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.
Dungannon, . . .	do., . . .	.	3	.	.	.	.
Derry, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromahair, . . .	do., . . .	.	7	.	.	.	.
Eaniskillen, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fintown, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenties, . . .	do., . . .	9	3	.	.	.	.
Glenavy, . . .	do., . . .	.	17	.	.	.	.
Greencastle, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Irvinstown, . . .	do., . . .	.	14	.	.	.	.
Inver, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kesh, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killybegs, . . .	do., . . .	3	1	.	.	.	.
Lisbellaw, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnakea, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountcharles, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maguirebridge, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newry, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newtownstewart, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omeath, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pettigo, . . .	do., . . .	.	9	.	.	.	.
Portadown, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	do., . . .	.	14	.	.	.	.
Stewartstown, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warrenpoint, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	80	16	.	.	.	.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.	9	1	.
.	2	.
.	1	2	.	17	6	.
.	40	2	.
.	5	11	.
.	1	.	.
.	10	.	29	16	.
.	1	1	.	9	3	.
.	3	4	.
.	1	12	.
.	19	.
.	17	2	.
.	1	11	.
.	9	.
.	9	2	.
.	19	.
.	6	.
.	1	3	.	12	7	.
.	63	15	.
.	.	.	9	12	.	1	5	.	7	4	.
.	9	.	12	16	.
.	6	13	.
.	.	.	41	10	.	13	5	.	3	14	.
.	.	.	83	12	.	2	16	.	9	3	.
.	.	.	8	3	.	.	16	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	26	3	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	7	3	.	29	5	.
.	4	3	.
.	.	.	3	4	.	.	12	.	.	.	.
.	1	3	.
.	.	.	23	14	.	1	12	.	9	14	.
.	1	14	.
.	1	3	.
.	44	5	.
.	5	.
.	9	2	.
.	5	.
.	503	7	.
.	16	.
.	1	.
.	4	.
.	44	.	.
.	.	.	171	11	.	31	14	.	1,001	7	.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Dublin, . . .	English Stations via Dublin and Holyhead.	62	10	.	9	17	.
Annascaul, . . .	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltimore, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banagher, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	46	15	.
Bantry, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cahiriveen, . . .	do., . . .	4	10	.	.	.	.
Castlegregory, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caragh Lake, . . .	do., . . .	.	14	.	.	.	.
Cork, . . .	do., . . .	22	6	.	.	.	.
Dingle, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dooks, . . .	do., . . .	8	10	.	.	.	.
Fenit Pier, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killorglin, . . .	do., . . .	46	4	.	.	.	.
Killarney, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare, . . .	do., . . .	12	15	.	.	.	.
Kinsale, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick, . . .	do., . . .	22	15	.	.	.	.
Lismore, . . .	do., . . .	7	6	.	.	18	.
Skibbereen . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	1	5	.
Tralee,] . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Valencia . . .	do., . . .	1	16	.	.	.	.
Youghal, . . .	do., . . .	64	7	.	.	.	.
Quilty, . . .	do., . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.
Listowel, . . .	do., . . .	.	16	.	.	.	.
Achill, . . .	do., . . .	4	10	.	.	.	.
Ardrahan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athenry, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone, . . .	do., . . .	2	.	.	7	18	.
Ballina, . . .	do., . . .	62	12	.	5	.	.
Ballinrobe, . . .	do., . . .	.	2	.	2	.	.
Castlebar, . . .	do., . . .	1	12	.	.	10	.
Castletown, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.
Cavan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clifden, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	5	.
Forford, . . .	do., . . .	9	10	.	10	14	.
Galway, . . .	do., . . .	12	11	.	22	6	.
Kilkeo, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	5	.	.
Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	7	10	.	.	.	.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Lahinch. . .	English Stations via	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maam Cross, . .	Dublin and Holyhead.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Mullingar, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	1	4	.
Multyfarnham, . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	1	4	.
Oranmore, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	3	16	.
Recess . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo, . . .	do., . . .	4	13	.	.	.	.
Newport, . . .	do., . . .	1	13	.	.	.	.
Westport, . . .	do., . . .	31	13	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare, . . .	do., . . .	1	13	.	.	.	.
Ballinshinch, . .	do., . . .	.	2	.	23	10	.
Derry, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fintown, . . .	do., . . .	.	16	.	.	.	.
Glenties, . . .	do., . . .	.	4	.	.	.	.
Kells, . . .	do., . . .	.	4	.	.	.	.
Killybegs, . . .	do., . . .	1	2	.	.	3	.
Strabane, . . .	do., . . .	.	6	.	.	2	.
New Ross, . . .	do., . . .	3	16	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, 1893, . .		336	6	.	145	3	.
" 1892, . . .		404	15	.	139	15	.
Increase, . . .		.	.	.	15	13	.
Decrease, . . .		13	9	.	.	.	.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters and Oysters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	28	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	15	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	13	.	12	3	.
.	.	.	23	3	.	.	16	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	61	4	.	2	7	.	.	.	.
.	18	.	.	.	.	3	19	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	16	.	1	10	.	15	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	14	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	4	10	.
5,126	12	.	194	5	.	197	6	.	200	14	.
3,530	8	.	337	12	.	188	2	.	240	15	.
1,300	4	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	143	7	.	.	.	.	40	1	.

GLASGOW, DUBLIN, AND

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Londonderry,	Glasgow and Greenock,	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
January,	Dublin,	do.,	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Sligo,	do.,	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.
May,	Londonderry,	Morecambe,	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.
September,	Innisboffin,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.
February,	Innisboffin,	*Liverpool,	.	.	.
June,	do.,	* do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Blacksod,	* do.,	.	.	.
July,	Innisboffin,	* do.,	.	.	.
August,	do.,	* do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Blacksod,	* do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	* do.,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	* do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Innisboffin,	* do.,	.	.	.
November,	do.,	* do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Innisturk,	* do.,	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.

* Shipped by our steamer from Westport to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout)			Mackerel		Herrings			Lobsters		Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	38	3	3	.	.	58	11	3
.	9	3	.	.	23	10	1
.	11	2
.	17	6	2
.	14	7	.
.	3	6	.
.	1	13	.
.	13	2
.	6	19	2
.	17	14	.
.	153	9	.	.	.	22	4	.
.	142	7	.	.	.	33	16	2
.	6	.
.	7	.
.	2	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	337	6	2	.	.	201	6	1
.	2	2
.	5	.
.	1	.	.	4	3
.	1	.	.	12	1
.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	16	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	31	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	15	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	30	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	20	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	23	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	31	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	248	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIMERICK

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Valentia,	Liverpool,	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway,	do.,	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Oleggan,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Caherciveen,	do.,	.	.	.
Do.,	Blacksod Bay,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	Arran Island,	do.,	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Ardrahan,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Cappaquin,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	16	.	.
Total,			.	.	.	16	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
February,	Carrick-on-Suir,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Castlesconnel,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	Cappagh,	New Milford,	1	5	.	.	.	.
July,	Cork, . .	New Milford,	2	10	.	.	.	.
January,	Dungarvan,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Eanis, . .	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	Fenit, . .	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.
.	8	.
.	1	2	.
.	1	10	.
.	1	6	.
.	2	2	.
.	1	.	.
.	7	8	.
.
.	2	.	.
.	1	16	.
.	17	.
.	8	.
.	1	4	.
.	2	10	.
.	8	15	.
.
.
.
.	1	8	.
.	6	10	.
.	5	15	.
.	3	8	.
.	2	10	.
.	1	.	.
.	1	15	.
.	3	.	.
.	2	.	.
.	27	6	.
.
.	12	.
.	4	.
.	10	.
.	12	.
.	1	19	.
100
222
45
1,067

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.
July,	Grange, .	New Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Foynes, .	New Milford, .	.	4	.	.	.	.
March,	do., .	do., .	1	3	.	.	.	.
April,	do., .	do., .	.	14	.	.	.	.
May,	do., .	do., .	4	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do., .	do., .	3	9	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	do., .	5	3	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	14	13	.	.	.	.
January,	Killaloe, .	New Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	Kilkenny, .	New Milford, .	.	4	.	.	.	.
June,	do., .	do., .	.	10	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	14	.	.	.	.
June,	Sixmilebridge, .	New Milford, .	1	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Kilrush, .	New Milford, .	.	4	.	.	.	.
March,	do., .	do., .	1	3	.	.	.	.
April,	do., .	do., .	.	11	.	.	.	.
May,	do., .	do., .	2	10	.	.	.	.
June,	do., .	do., .	11	.	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	do., .	9	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	24	38	.	.	.	.
January,	Limerick, .	New Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do., .	do., .	2	.	.	.	.	.
June,	do., .	do., .	1	10	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	do., .	.	15	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	4	25	.	.	.	.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.
.	4	5	.
.	1	.	.
.	5	5	.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.	3	.	.
.	13	.
.	10	.
.	4	.
.	2	.	.
.	1	10	.
.	6	17	.
.
.	2	.
.	2	.
.
.	6	.
.	8	.
.
.	13	.
.	1	6	.
.	2	.	.
.	1	12	.
.	10	.
.	4	.
.	6	.
.	4	13	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
March,	Lismore, .	New Milford, .	.	2	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	do., .	2	4	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	2	6	.	.	.	.
June,	Lixnaw, .	New Milford, .	.	16	.	.	.	.
July,	do., .	do., .	2	10	.	.	.	.
August,	do., .	do., .	.	10	.	.	.	.
		Total,	2	16	.	.	.	.
January,	Quilty, .	New Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Waterford,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do., .	do., .	2	1	.	1	1	.
March,	do., .	do., .	5	11	.	2	9	.
April,	do., .	do., .	6	4	.	2	3	.
May,	do., .	do., .	12	5	.	3	4	.
June,	do., .	do., .	24	9	.	6	13	.
July,	do., .	do., .	23	16	.	12	5	.
August,	do., .	do., .	4	6	.	3	17	.
September,	do., .	do., .	.	5	.	.	19	.
October,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do., .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	83	17	.	22	11	.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS - continued.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.	4	.
.	7	.
.	11	.
.
.	3	5	.
.	3	5	.
.	14	.
.	1	10	.
.	10	.
.	19	.
.	12	.
.	3	3	.
.	2	.	.
.	9	7	.
.	.	.	57	10	.	.	.	.	1	16	.
.	1	4	.
.	1	13	.
.	1	16	.
.	1	8	.
.	4	17	.
.	6	2	.
.	.	.	13	1	.	.	4	.	6	16	.
.	.	.	291	2	.	.	16	.	4	5	.
.	.	.	306	10	.	.	.	.	4	6	.
.	.	.	357	10	.	.	.	.	1	8	.
.	.	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	1	10	.
.	.	.	1,542	1	.	1	.	.	37	1	.

CITY OF CORK STEAM

1899.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Cork,	Liverpool,	46	14	.
Do.,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Milford,	13	1	.
Do.,	do.,	Bristol,	8	14	.
		Total,	68	9	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
October,	Quilty, co. Clare,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
March,	Waterford,	Southampton, . . . .	.	1	1
May,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	4	2
June,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	12	.
July,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	19	2
August,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	2	3
do.,	do.,	Plymouth, . . . .	.	.	.
September,	do.,	Southampton, . . . .	.	.	.
do.,	do.,	Plymouth, . . . .	.	.	.
do.,	do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
do.,	do.,	Plymouth, . . . .	.	.	.
do.,	do.,	London, . . . .	.	.	.
do.,	do.,	Southampton, . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	Plymouth, . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London, . . . .	.	.	.
		Total,	2	.	.

PACKET COMPANY.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Oysters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
*146	.	.	46	10	.	.	.	.	184	9	.
†3,728	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*88	8	.	30	7	.	14	17	.	56	2	.
2	16	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	33	17	.
3,966	16	.	76	17	.	15	7	.	273	8	.

* Fresh.

† Cured.

COMPANY (LIMERICK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPANY (WATERFORD).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.
.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	87	13	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	17	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	168	19	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	124	10	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	40	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	142	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	.	.	.
1	12	.	.	.	.	681	3	3	.	.	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January, . .	West Coast, Ireland, .	Glasgow, . . .	.	.	.
February, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
March, . .	Fota, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
April, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do., . .	West Coast, Ireland, .	do., . . .	.	.	.
May, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
June, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
July, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
September, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
October, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do., . .	Fota, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
November, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do., . .	West Coast, Ireland, .	do., . . .	.	.	.
December, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do., . .	Fota, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Total, . . .			.	.	.

DUNDALK AND NEWRY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January, . .	Newry, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.
July, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
August, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
September, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
October, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
November, . .	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
—	Dundalk, . . .	do., . . .	.	5	.
Total, . . .			.	5	.

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP

Twelve Months.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Jan. to Dec., 1898, .	Waterford, .	Liverpool, . . .	4	.	.
Do., .	Do., .	Bristol, . . .	5	16	.
Total, . . .			9	16	.

COMPANY (CORK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	102	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
.	.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
.	11	.
.	15	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	49	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	49	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	92	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	110	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2
.	2	1
.	.	.	142	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	38	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.
.	.	.	613	5	.	.	.	.	2	16	.

STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel (Salted).			Mussels.			Oysters.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	19	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.
.	.	.	6	18	.	.	.	.	3	17	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.
2	10	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.
2	10	.	6	18	.	50	.	.	49	5	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	1,435	15	.	490	2	.	2	.	.
.	183	2
.	.	.	1,435	15	.	663	4	.	*2	.	.

* Ray, &c.

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